

## NO "ARBITRATION," STEEL WORKERS TELL SEN. WAGNER

### Many Organizations Behind Powerful Drive In the U.S. To Free Ernst Thaelmann

Broadest United Front Under Way Against Hitler Fascism

HOLD MASS TRIALS

Stream of Resolutions, Meets Against Fascism

NEW YORK.—A stirring, nation-wide campaign to save the life of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned and tortured leader of the Communist Party of Germany, as the spearhead of the widest united front struggle in the United States against bloody Hitlerism, is now under way in the United States.



ERNST THAELMANN

### Phila. Strike Meet to Fight for Thaelmann

### N. Y. Workers Continue to Flood Nazi Consul With Protests

Supporting to the fullest extent all of the measures of this united front action against Nazi rule in Germany, and against the threatened execution of Thaelmann, will be the Communist Party, with all of its forces.

One of the outstanding features of this huge campaign will be the conducting of mass trials of the Nazi rule in Germany to expose the frame-up torture and execution methods of the Hitler regime.

Mass Trials  
Besides a flood of resolutions, which will be presented at every meeting, at every strike, at every workers' gathering, a stream of delegations will be sent to all German consulates throughout the United States. Special efforts will be made to obtain delegates from A. F. of L. copies and cultural organizations.

The central slogans for the campaign worked out are: (1) Against trying Thaelmann before the special Nazi execution court; (2) free defense and safe conduct for witnesses; (3) admission of representatives of world public opinion; (4) abolition of the retroactive power of all decisions under Nazi law; (5) public pleading of the case; (6) freedom for Thaelmann, down with the fascist murder plans; (7) Thaelmann is fighting for freedom for all—everyone must fight for Thaelmann's freedom; (8) workers, farmers, intellectuals, members of the middle class, fight to save and free Thaelmann!

Efforts are being made to extend the continuous picketing now going on at the German consulate to the German Embassy in Washington, and to consulates in the largest cities of the United States. Petitions for the collection of hundreds of thousands of signatures demanding the release of Thaelmann will be circulated among all workers' organizations.

Under the leadership of the John Reed Club, special cultural groups will be organized, composed of writers, intellectuals, artists, to rally thousands of their colleagues into the service of this gigantic campaign.

The object of the entire campaign will be to bring before the largest masses in the United States the situation in Germany under Hitler fascism, and how the Nazi rulers, faced with rising revolutionary struggles, are beginning a new campaign of bloody terror, to be initiated with the threatened execution of Thaelmann.

The impetus for this energetic drive is the alarming reports that come from Germany, which show beyond question that the Nazis, in the face of their growing difficulties and the rising anti-fascist wave, are determined first of all to rush the farcical trial of Thaelmann, immediately followed by his execution.

Only the most energetic, the deepest and broadest campaign, rallying all anti-fascist forces, can save Thaelmann from the execution and block a new reign of the bloody terror in Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Swelling the growing thunder of world-wide protest against the Nazi plot to rush Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, to a speedy trial and the executioner's axe, Philadelphia workers will hold a mass demonstration on the waterfront at 7 o'clock this Thursday morning for the release of Thaelmann and support for the strike preparations of the longshoremen.

Speakers, including H. Wickman, Mac Harris, E. Bender, A. W. Mills and H. M. Wicks, will deal with the similarity between the violent suppression of workers' rights and trade unions, and persecution of the Jewish people in Nazi Germany, and the use of troops and injunctions under the Roosevelt "New Deal" to crush the strike struggles of American workers, smash their unions, and the murderous lynch terror against the oppressed Negro people in this country.

Protests Pouring in on Nazi's Consulate

NEW YORK.—Protest telegrams and resolutions continued pouring in on the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place yesterday, denouncing the murder plot against Thaelmann, and demanding the release of the heroic leader of the German working class, and other anti-fascist fighters, and a halt to the brutal torture of Thaelmann by his Nazi jailers.

In addition to protest telegrams from mass organizations, a number was sent by hundreds of workers

NEW YORK.—Magistrate August Dreyer, sitting in a court to which all workers were barred, while police surrounded the building, yesterday refused to grant a motion to reduce the charges of the ten May 26 demonstrators to "disorderly conduct," and ordered all ten bound over to the Grand Jury for General Sessions jury trial.

In summing up the defense, Joseph Tauber, I. L. P. attorney, showed how every witness called by the state had given testimony which conflicted with that of all the others, had on cross-examination given the lie to their testimony, and that the state had failed to establish the charge of riot in any case.

The cases of Lechay, the two workers who were clubbed and arrested at the May 27 hearing when Dreyer ordered the police to clear the court, and the case of Joseph Elwell, who was arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct" at the May 26 demonstration, were held over for trial at the Tombs Court, Franklin and Center streets, Thursday, June 7, at 10 a.m.

### Fascist Plots Financed Here By Nazi Envoy

Hitler Ambassador in Washington Pays for Propaganda

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Confirming the charges made by the Daily Worker in its exposures of Nazi activities in this country, it was revealed today before a Congressional Committee that Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, has been financing the spread of Fascist propaganda here.

The revelation was made by Rev. Frances Gross, Hungarian Minister of Peth Amboy, N. J., who described how Luther had paid him for the printing and publication of a Fascist pamphlet to be distributed to members of Congress.

The minister received \$600 on one occasion, he testified. The New York German Consulate office also figured in the negotiations for the pamphlet, it was testified.

The German Ambassador Luther, has thus far refused to make any comment on the above testimony. Recently the Daily Worker made public authentic documents containing proof that the Fascists were carrying on organized activity in this country. In addition, the Daily Worker published the full text of a letter describing a plot of the Nazis to murder Van der Lubbe, the witness in the Leipzig arson trial, and to inoculate the Communist prisoners with syphilis germs. This evidence has never been denied by the Nazis.

The evidence is growing to show that the Hitler government is engaged in a widely-ramifying net of Fascist activity in this country calculated to stir up race hatred, anti-Semitism, and a terrorist campaign against the revolutionary movement.

### Police Help Nazis Here Beat German Sailor; Shoot One

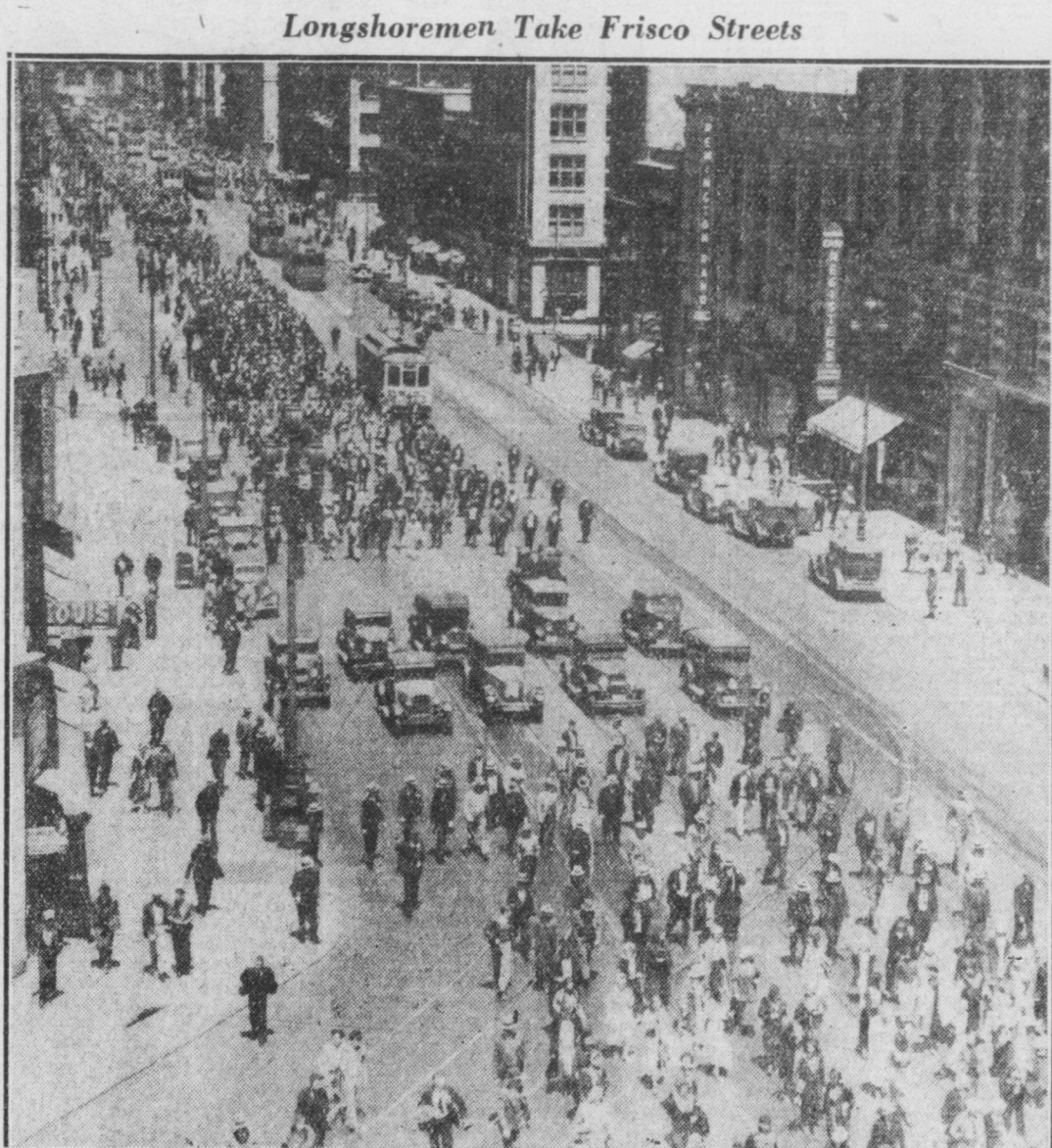
Albert Ballin Seaman in Jail; Worker Put in Hospital

NEW YORK.—Nazi thugs, assisted by New York police, in Yorkville, yesterday brutally beat Theodore Eggalling, a German sailor of the Albert Ballin, and three of his friends. One worker, now in Bellevue Hospital under the name of "John Doe," was shot in the leg by a policeman who came to the aid of the Nazi gangsters. Eggalling is in jail on a disorderly conduct charge.

The unprovoked attack on the three workers began when they passed a Nazi beer joint and hang-out, Schubert hall, 283 East 84th St. The bartender, a member of the Nazi Society, Friends of the new Germany, recognized one of the group passing the saloon as a member of the anti-Nazi German workers' club of 1501-3rd Avenue, and began to yell, "What the hell are you doing here!" He then called for help from Nazi sympathizers inside the beer-hall. The first to come out was Willy Drehkopf, ex-pug, and bouncer. With him came ten others. They began to beat Eggalling and his two friends, who fought back valiantly. The fighting moved over to 85th St., where two workers joined the three being assaulted by the Nazis. A cop came to the support of the Nazi sympathizers who by this time numbered around 30. He began to beat those who were defending themselves from the Nazis attack. When "John Doe" tried to run away, the cop pulled his pistol and shot him in the leg. At the hospital it was reported he may also have a fractured skull.

### Johnson Slashes Pay Of Coal Miners in 4 Southwestern States

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—General Johnson yesterday issued an order reducing the wages of the miners of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, under the coal code. The reduction takes place June 11. Johnson reduced wages below the scale set by the N.R.A. April 22nd.



Longshoremen Take Frisco Streets

Over 8,000 striking San Francisco longshoremen and sympathizers parading up Market Street to the Civic Center Sunday, where they roared down the shipowners' plan to call off the strike.

### Another N.Y. Ship's Crew Walks Out

15,000 Cheer General Strike Proposal in San Francisco

BULLETIN

HOUSTON, Tex., June 5.—Strikebreakers fired 75 shots into the longshoremen's picket line here, killing one of the pickets, W. A. Swann.

NEW YORK.—Seamen of the S.S. Missouri, an American-Hawaiian liner, walked off at Pier 6, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, yesterday morning following the strike of the crew of the S.S. Texan of the same line, which walked out Saturday in support of the West Coast longshore strike, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The Texan, the first ship to strike here in support of the longshoremen, sailed Sunday with a scab crew which was driven aboard the vessel Saturday night at the point of guns by police.

Seamen of the Missouri, upon learning that the Texan sailed, walked out in protest against the action of the shipowners and the police.

Immediately after the crew of the Missouri struck, a telegram was received by the New York branch of the Marine Workers Industrial Union from the seamen's strike

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### U. S. Gov't Sues for \$500,000 for Lightship Damaged by Olympic

NEW YORK.—The United States government yesterday filed suit in the Federal District Court for \$500,000 against the White Star Liner Olympic, charging gross negligence, incompetence, inattention to duty and excessive and dangerous speed in the running down of the Nantucket Shoals Lightship on May 15, with a loss of seven lives.

The government made no suit in the cases of those drowned. The claims that may be filed by families of these, the Federal Attorney's office said, will have to be civil ones.

### British I. L. P. Youth Vote For Communist Affiliation

LONDON, (By Mail).—A signal victory for those forces within the Independent Labor Party of Britain fighting for sympathetic affiliation with the Communist International was won recently, when the I. L. P. Guild of Youth Conference, voted 18 to 12 to declare its sympathetic adherence to the Young Communist International.

The battle was not easily won. Within the I. L. P. there is a united front of every enemy of the Communist International against the leaders who on the ground of maintaining the "independence" of

### Mass Picketing to Force Shipowners to Pay Crew's Wages

NEW YORK.—Because the crew of the S.S. Texan walked out on strike, the United States Shipping Commission refused to order the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to pay wages due to the seamen.

To force the company to pay the men, the Marine Workers Industrial Union is setting up picket lines in front of the American-Hawaiian offices, at 90 Broad Street, and at the office of the U. S. Shipping Commissioner, at South Ferry. The picketing will start at 7 o'clock this morning.

### Court Puts OK On NY Bakers Injunction

TUUC Issues Call To All Unions To Unite To Smash Court Writ

NEW YORK.—Justice Leander B. Faber's vicious injunction against Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, which legalizes the open shop and places a ban against united struggle against injunctions, was upheld in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn on Monday.

This temporary injunction, issued upon application of the Standard Baking Co., is unparalleled in labor history. It not only prohibits workers in the Standard Baking Co. plant from striking and picketing, but it states that no other union can come to the aid of the Bakery Workers' Union, and makes it unlawful for anyone to speak, write or otherwise communicate the idea that there is a strike in the plant.

The trial on the baking company's application for a permanent injunction is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The Trade Union Unity Council has issued a call to all affiliated unions to rally into action at once and give the utmost support to the workers in Local 505 in the fight to smash the injunction.

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### Green Signs Infamous Pact With Oil Corp.

Pledges "No Strike," Accepts Company Unions

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Sinclair Oil Company has "recognized" the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers Union (A. F. of L.) in a one-year agreement whose provisions mark the rapid approach of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to open fostering of company unionism.

The agreement, engineered personally by William Green and Harry Sinclair, outlaws all strikes, refers all disputed grievances to one union representative and the employer, and sets no minimum wage standard for the workers. Under this bogus recognition the A. F. of L. officials get a check-off, coming from the workers' wages.

In a joint statement announcing this company union agreement, Green and Sinclair declared that the contract "provides an amicable adjustment of disputes without strikes or lockouts."

They declared that they hoped the "agreement might establish a formula for industrial procedure that would put an end to industrial warfare with its heavy burdens on employers and employees."

The agreement declares, "There shall be no cessation of work through strikes or lockouts during the term of this agreement, which is for one year from June 1." It continues that if a worker has a grievance he must first take the matter up locally with his "immediate superior;" then the workers' committee should take it up with the local superintendent. If then there is no agreement, "the chief executive officer of the association shall have the right to confer with the chairman of the executive committee of Consolidated Oil Corporation."

The agreement declares that in matters affecting large numbers of the workers "such dispute is referred for settlement to the chief executive of the employer and the chief executive of the association. In the event that they are unable to arrive at a settlement, the dispute is to be referred to the chief executive officer of Consolidated Oil Corporation and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor. If they are unable to effect a settlement, they shall agree upon a method and procedure of arbitration for the settlement of such dispute or grievance."

This agreement marks a long step forward in the appearance of the leaders of the A. F. of L. and of Green personally, as co-authors of cut and out company union agreements. The agreement robs the workers of the right to win wage increases and better conditions, by denying them the right to strike and forcing on them interminable arbitration boards and conferences. Green is making a bid for this company union agreement to replace the agreement now in force in the largest oil companies, who all now have company unions.

### Workers in Mills Ready to Strike, Steel Union Says

Milk Cost to Rise One Cent a Quart Beginning Monday

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The price of milk throughout New York state will be increased by one cent a quart beginning Monday. The rise, which comes at the opening of the hot summer season, when milk is more than ever needed by poor families, was ordered today by Agriculture Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin and the State Control Advisory Committee.

### AFL Leaders Force Toledo Strikers Back

Scabs Get Preference; Company Union Is Recognized

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—The A. F. of L. leaders have finally forced the sell-out agreement over on the Electric Auto-Lite strikers and driven them back to work, after a stormy four-hour session of the strikers last night.

The strikers, victorious on the mass picket lines, were defeated by the maneuverings of the A. F. of L. leaders, who succeeded in their strategy of splitting them up and blocking a general strike for their demands. Under the agreement only 94 of the 800 strikers are permitted to return to work when the plant re-opens Tuesday as scabs are given the preference in the rehiring. The scabs are given recognition of their company union.

At Monday night's session in Memorial Hall, Thomas Ramsey, head of the A. F. of L. auto union and the other A. F. of L. leaders divided up the strikers for the first time, into three meetings. These leaders forced the workers of each factory on strike, all of which are owned by the same company, to meet separately. Ramsey further split the workers by offering higher wages to the women. At the Auto-Lite workers meeting the women outnumbered the men, who put up a strong opposition. Ramsey refused to allow a discussion on the agreement and a recount of the vote, which was close.

The majority of the workers in the Bingham Stamping and Logan Gear are men and opposition was strong. But the Auto-Lite settlement was used to batter down the opposition and force acceptance of the settlement in these two meetings.

Ramsey claimed the settlement as a victory. He said he was surprised.

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### Ford Fires 5,000 Workers As Auto Production Falls

Militant Organizations Call Protest Meets for Monday

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 5.—Ford Motor yesterday laid off 15 per cent of its workers, over 5,000 in all. Picketing made by the Daily Worker that the three-day Memorial Day shut-down of the Ford plant was the prelude to layoffs is thus confirmed.

The layoff yesterday is undoubtedly only the beginning of the discharge of thousands of Ford workers as production declines sharply. Ford, like other manufacturers is using the layoff threat to drive workers still harder in torrid weather. As a result, workers are collapsing daily on the job. Mass layoffs at other auto factories are continuing. During the last three weeks the Termosted Company, General Motors subsidiary, laid off 8,000 out of 11,000 workers in four plants.

The Unemployment Council, with support of the Auto Workers Union, Communist Party and other organizations, are calling city-wide demonstrations at relief stations next Monday, June 11, 10 a. m. to demand adequate cash relief for all unemployed workers and more pay for workers on relief jobs.

A. A. Committee of Ten Admits Backing Mike Tighe

STEEL TRUST ARMS

Roosevelt Aims at 2nd Auto Sell-Out

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—From President Roosevelt down, government officials today worked toward a steel sell-out just like that forced upon automobile workers—but 18 delegates representing the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union's 15,000 members, from many points, warned them this will not work in the scheduled national steel strike.

"We are making every effort to unite with the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.)," the S. M. W. I. U. told Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board in a prepared statement. They added that the situation cannot be met "through any steel labor boards" nor through any "fair elections promised by President Roosevelt."

Committee of Ten "Back of Tighe" The rank and file committee of the A. A. also declared that they "would not accept" any steel labor board settlement. They confessed in a general press conference, however, that they are working with Mike Tighe, International President of the A. A., whose strike-stalling tactics were responsible for the A. A. convention's electing the committee of ten to guard the membership's interests.

Jake Entinger of the A. A. told the press: "We are back of Tighe 100 per cent. We are not here to fight Tighe."

The S. M. W. I. U. delegates sought to meet the A. A. representatives to renew united front strike movement proposals after a morning conference with Rev. Francis J. Haas of the National Labor Board. Haas was especially interested in the S. M. W. I. U.'s united front activities. He attempted to pump

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### Phila. Workers Unite Against Labor Board

S.K.F. Strikers Issue Call for Unity Against Decision

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Furious at the attempt of the N. R. A. Regional Labor Board to smash the Anti-Friction Bearing Workers Union by a decision blacklisting 700 men, 900 S. K. F. strikers today called every union in the city to a united front conference to organize effective protest action.

At a meeting last night, delegates representing 26 locals and 50,000 workers, voted to hold a huge demonstration, on motion of D. Davis, of the Tool and Die Makers Industrial Union. Immediately A. F. L. delegates started pulling all sorts of strings to take the demonstration out of the hands of this united front committee and turn it over to the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union. Unwilling to give cause for a split, and yet unwilling to take the committee entirely out of the picture, Mac Harris of the T. U. U. L. succeeded in carrying a motion that the conference meet again next Monday and discuss action taken by C. L. U.

During the heated discussion on both motions A. F. L. delegates began several attempts to swing the strikers into the A. F. of L. only to be met with heated opposition by several independent union delegates. "We came here to organize moral and financial support for the strikers, and not to listen to propaganda from the A. F. of L.," a delegate from the Independent Industrial Marine and Shipbuilders' Union said.

Police Protect Scabs Telegrams of protest were sent to President Roosevelt, General Johnson, the Regional Labor Board and the National Labor Board.

The S. K. F. workers have been on strike since March 12, for union recognition, cut in hours, and wage increases. The police have practiced the most savage restrictions against the strikers. Whole troops of them practically quarantined areas of several blocks about the plant at Front and Erie, and conveying every trolley carrying scabs to work.

# Call June 10 Conference For United Action of Unemployed

### Committee Issues Call to All Workers' Organizations

NEW YORK.—The fourth session of the Greater New York Conference on C. W. A. and Unemployment (Committee of 100) will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., June 10, at 2 p. m.

Since the first session of the conference held on March 4, the Committee of 100 and its affiliated organizations has succeeded through mass picketing and mass demonstrations in having laid-off workers' "pauers" on the streets and through neighborhood actions and city-wide demonstrations for adequate relief and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

The LaGuardia administration has announced a plan of forced labor on relief cuts, is dropping 20,000 from the Home Relief rolls and firing work relief employees. To the workers' demands for Unemployment relief or jobs, LaGuardia has unleashed police terror, has jailed demonstrators, and is attempting to whip up terror against the jobless through the columns of the press.

To defeat the starvation plans of LaGuardia, the Conference Committee has issued calls to all workers' organizations, trade unions, work relief projects, and unemployed groups to elect two delegates from each local and two delegates from each central or city body to the June 10 conference.

Calls have been sent to each local of the Socialist Workers Unemployed Union, and some of the locals are preparing to send delegates. David Lasser, executive head of the Workers Unemployed Union, has in letters to the Committee of 100, asked for united action on a city-wide basis. In reply, the Committee has asked the representatives of the Unemployed Union to meet with them for preliminary discussions on the basis of the united front. At the meeting last night to which they were invited, these representatives did not appear.

At the forthcoming conference the Committee of 100 will be reconstituted, newly entering organizations will be represented on all committees, and a new program of action to meet present exigencies will be adopted.

In its new scope, the Committee, in its draft constitution to be submitted June 10, will become a federation of all groups affiliated to the Conference. All affiliated organizations will be represented on the committee with delegates of their own choosing on the basis of one delegate for the first 200 members and one delegate for each additional 500 members or major fraction thereof. At the same time, affiliating organizations will retain their own identity and autonomy, receiving all rights to a separate program and independent action on all matters pertaining to their own membership.

### Turbotat Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Striking turbotat men have virtually halted the movement of large vessels.

# Steel Union Tells Wagner It Wants No "Arbitration"

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the delegates dry. Other Washington officials also reacted immediately to the appearance of the militant union representatives, showing they realized that here was a force they could not handle so easily as they handle A. F. of L. spokesmen. Chairman Wagner of the Labor Board dropped everything to schedule a conference with them this afternoon.

N. R. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson told the press that he and W. A. Irwin, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, have discussed a settlement of the steel situation similar to that in the automobile industry.

Would Duplicate Auto Sellout

At the same time President Roosevelt was meeting some of the auto magnates for whom he put over that now notorious settlement with the aid of A. F. of L. officials. Observers all agreed that obviously the President was discussing the possibility of duplicating the auto sell out in steel. At the White House, Walker Chrysler and several other auto owners held a secret conference with Roosevelt. No announcement of what took place was forthcoming.

Officials declined to comment on reports that the steel barons are laying in supplies of food within their mills, to feed strike breakers, as well as increasing armaments, in preparation for the strike. Johnson said that Irwin "could not speak for the Iron and Steel Institute" in their conference yesterday, and would report back after the Institute discussed matters with Irwin. Johnson added that they considered "concessions" that might be made, but didn't specify beyond the Auto Labor Board suggestion.

He quoted Leo Wolman of the Auto Labor Board as declaring that they were "getting along beautifully" with "everybody sitting around the table." This, said Johnson, should be "an example to every other industry in the country."

### Workers Ready to Strike

Even the A. A. representatives, however, admitted that the steel workers will not fall for such a trap. They issued a statement reciting the repeated betrayals of workers through the election maneuver and declaring, "A steel strike is about to break out throughout the land."

Still the A. A. committee put everything up to President Roosevelt, again playing into the hands of the Administration's and the steel owners' plans. The A. A. statement complained against General Johnson's "hanging" dead cats on the President, and that "the Labor Board was licked in the

# Police Thugs Beat, Threaten To Kill May 26 Demonstrator

NEW YORK.—The inhuman, bestial brutality of LaGuardia's police, comparable only to the brown-shirted Hitler sadists, was further attested to yesterday by Joseph Schindler, one of the ten workers who were arrested at the May 6 demonstration.

Schindler told the story of the clubbing of Core D'Amicis, another prisoner, to which he was a witness.

### Schindler's Statement

"After I was arrested, I was taken to the rear of 50 Lafayette St. At that time there were four other workers there under arrest. Shortly after, the police brought in the prisoner whom I later knew as Core D'Amicis; he was bleeding from the head."

"All of us were beaten and kicked by the cops. Carlson, who was bleeding from the head and mouth, they tried to put head first into an ash-can. When we protested, we were beaten. We all asked for medical attention, which was denied us."

### Woman Beaten and Freed

"A woman, who was also under arrest, was beaten and choked by the police. To her cries for mercy, she was beaten and choked, and then released. We were shackled and dragged to a patrol wagon and taken to the 5th Precinct Police Station where we were booked and taken to the rear where our wounds were dressed."

"After being booked, we were taken upstairs singly. While I was upstairs, D'Amicis was brought in. The most savage attack I have ever seen, the most brutal tortur I have ever witnessed was given him. They grabbed him by the hair; hit him with their clenched fists. While he was lying prostrate on the floor the police and detectives kicked him about the body. They threatened to murder him; pulled the hair from his head and called him a 'dirty swine'."

### Cop Praises Hitler

"One cop, spitting in his face, said, 'I don't blame Hitler for his treatment of the "Reds." I would like to see this country like Hitler's. I approve of Hitler 100 per cent.'"

"While he was being beaten, D'Amicis, in his agony, said 'Kill me, I don't care; but stop torturing me.' To this they taunted him and threatened to kill him.

"They grabbed him by the head and forced him to bleed, bleeding month to the feet of a cop, making him kiss the cop's feet. The cop, while D'Amicis' mouth was at his feet, lunged a kick at his mouth."

### Threaten to Kill D'Amicis

"D'Amicis, a mild-mannered Latin, said, 'I do not mind kissing his feet. He is a human being; I love all people.' At this, the cops mocked him, snarling, 'Love, we don't believe in love. We're going to kill you. We're going to finish all you god damned "Reds."'

DeQuenes case," and that "we are here to help the President's conference."

The latter referred to their request for a White House conference with the Iron and Steel Institute—which is just exactly what the government will provide, as a strike-breaking measure, if and when they see that the strike can be made effective.

### Rebuff Unity

William J. Spang, A. A. President of the Duquesne Lodge, however, asked what he would say to the S. M. W. I. U. united-front proposal, told your correspondent: "I don't know Pat Cush, I never heard of his organization, and I want that understood."

To a number of reporters who showed the A. A. Committee the S. M. W. I. U. statement concerning united-front, Entinger declared: "It's a case of somebody else trying to ride along with us. We are satisfied for any worker to go out with us if it comes to a show-down, but this strike is going to be conducted by the A. A."

When he declared that he was back of Tighe 100 per cent, reporters laughed cynically and asked whether Tighe wasn't fighting the rank and file by declaring that the Committee of Ten were "irresponsible."

"He hasn't exactly said that to us," Entinger replied. "I feel that Tighe and the International officers are back of this situation 100 per cent. There's no split in the A. A."

"You mean you're taking over negotiations for the A. A.?" someone asked.

"No," he replied. "When we have negotiations, we want the International officers to negotiate."

Asked about Johnson's suggestion for a settlement like the auto labor board settlement, however, he said: "We'll never accept such a settlement in Weirton, and I think all the rest of the men feel the same way. We've had these boards before—what did Wagner and his beard do for us?"

### Critique Committee of Ten

The S. M. W. I. U. delegates, flatly declaring themselves "in disagreement with many of the statements made so far in negotiations in Washington concerning the scheduled National steel strike," declared in the statement to Wagner that "the stand taken here by the Committee of Ten of the A. A." is "even more serious from the workers' viewpoint" than are the policies of Mike Tighe, who "came here to speak in the name of the workers, but represented no one but himself, and the U. S. Steel Corporation."

"They then made him wash the blood from his hands in preparation for fingerprinting him. While forcing him to dry his hands on his own clothing, they kicked him."

"After fingerprinting he was brought downstairs for a second medical attention, and we were brought to police headquarters and placed in a cell."

"D'Amicis and I were placed in the same cell. I stayed up all night treating him. There was no bedding, and when I asked the keeper for a blanket, he snarled at me, 'Let him die.' I begged for water and for a doctor for him, and the keeper answered: 'Let the red son of a bitch die!'"

# N.Y. Butchers Continue Strike, While N. R. A. Tries Hard to Halt It

NEW YORK.—While the Regional Labor Board and William Karlin, counsel for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, were trying to mediate the strike of 600 butchers who struck Monday at the Fort Green Market in Brooklyn, strikers were discussing the question of spreading the strike to other sections of the city thus involving 100,000 workers.

Butchers of the Washington Market on West 14th Street walked out yesterday morning. Only the salesmen remained at work.

The Butchers, Poultry and Meat Cutters Local 105 of the Food Workers Industrial Union issued a call to the strikers yesterday urging joint action for spreading the strike to every meat company in the city.

# Calls On Workers to Join Fight Against Dornie's Injunction

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A sweeping injunction has been issued against strikers of Dornie's, 208 Utica Ave., which also restrains the United Beauticians and Hairdressers Union, from picketing and enables the boss and the A. F. of L. to defeat the workers' demands for a 48-hour week and higher pay and the right to join a union of their own choice.

The Workers Defense Committee has called on Com. Party members, Young Communist League Women's Councils and all mass organizations to mobilize Thursday evening, 6:30 o'clock, at Utica Ave. and Eastern Parkway to defeat this injunction.

Nineteen pickets will be tried in Snyder Avenue Court on June 14, 9:30 a. m. When arrested the women pickets were mistreated. One woman said, "We were given painful, internal examinations as we were prosecuted. Young girls were not spared by the matrons at the Women's Prison, 10 Greenwich Avenue."

# Gutters of New York



The bankers are thankful for the proposed "Thanksgiving" tax for all employed workers.

# McCormick Tells Delegation He Departs "Only" 500 A Month

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is mandatory under the laws to deport foreign born workers who are members of the Communist Party, Commissioner General of Immigration McCormick brazenly declared yesterday to a delegation which visited him to protest the deportation terror against foreign born workers who participate in the struggles of their American fellow workers against unemployment, starvation and for adequate relief and social insurance.

The delegation, which was elected at a mass conference, May 28, of representatives of 196 organizations, including locals of the A. F. of L., will report back to the workers at a mass meeting this Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 85 East 4th Street.

The delegation was headed by D. C. Morgan, Secretary of the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, and included Sam Paul, ordered deported for membership in the Communist Party; Jack Schneider, Needle Trades worker, ordered deported for his work-class activities; William Zauzlik, Detroit auto worker, arrested during an auto strike in that city and ordered deported; N. Gergely, of the Hungarian Workers Federation; M. Granite, John Reed Club; Pat Cush, representing the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League, and E. Levan and Fannie Horowitz, International Labor Defense attorneys.

The delegation later visited Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan to demand reversal of the decision revoking the citizenship papers of Emil Gardos and the order for his deportation. Keenan told the delegation that if the decision was made under the Hoover regime he washed his hands of it and that the delegation could rightfully protest to him only if it had been made under the present administration.

He declared it was his opinion that Gardos had been wrongfully arrested. Confronted by proof in his own files that both the arrest and the decision had been made under the Roosevelt administration, Keenan then declared he "could do anything about it anyway."

# Another New York Ship's Crew Out

(Continued from Page 1)

committee on the West Coast greeting the action of the men on the Texan and promising to include the Texan in the strike settlement negotiations.

### Forced Off With Guns

The seamen of the Texan were forced off the ship by police with rifles and sub-machine guns after they declared the ship on strike. The company has refused to pay the crew one cent of wages. Representatives of the union and the shipowners and the U. S. Shipping Commission, that they could claim the ship "because you have broken the ship's articles." The strike committee correctly charges that the captain violated the ship's articles by calling police to drive the crew off the ship. The company owes the seamen over \$1,000 back wages.

### Bargemen Strike In New York

NEW YORK.—Fifty-two bargemen of the Jacob Rice Company are striking here under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union for wage increases and recognition of the union. The strikers who were getting \$52 a month are demanding \$60 and are urging the bargemen to spread the strike to other companies.

### Terror Rages On New Orleans Docks

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The longshoremen are continuing a heroic battle here against the greatest show of police and gangster violence that has ever been seen on the waterfront here.

Mayor Walmesley is renting a portion of his police to the shipowners. The police, in uniform and plainclothes, are paid \$5.24 a day by the shipowners. This gives the guards of the strikebreakers full authority to shoot, arrest and club without molestation. Even those who protested police brutality were arrested and clubbed.

Shelley was punished to strikebreakers by the Federal Govern-

# 4 BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker Excursion Committee yesterday admitted that the Daily Worker Daylight and Moonlight Excursion will take place in four days—on Saturday, June 9.

# ILGWU Convention Moves; Protest On Jim-Crowism Made

### Negro Delegates Were Discriminated Against in Chicago Club

CHICAGO, June 5.—Delegates to the I. L. G. W. U. Convention voted today for a general strike in the cotton dress industry for the 35-hour week. The kind of a strike the leaders want was indicated by Israel Feinberg, national organizer, who said that the bosses are finally convinced "that the International is a good union."

Esther Schweitzer, militant delegate, was threatened with exclusion from the convention.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union moved from the Medina Michigan Club to the Morrison Hotel following a protest made by Esther Schweitzer, a delegate from Cleveland, that Negro delegates were being discriminated against in the former headquarters.

The motion to move the convention was made by Delegate Schweitzer at the meeting of the General Executive Board Sunday after it was learned Negro delegates were not permitted to ride on the elevator with the white delegates.

David Dubinsky, president of the union, attempted not to entertain the motion to move to a new meeting place, but continued pressure forced the motion through, and Dubinsky, in order to save his face, issued a statement to the press against the discrimination.

# Phila. Strike Meet Thurs. to Demand Thaelmann Release

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered at an open-air meeting last night at 38th St. and Eighth Ave. under the auspices of the Block Committee. Hundreds of other workers at an open air meeting at Longwood Ave. and Lawson St., held under the auspices of Unit 9, Section 5 (Lower Bronx), adopted protest resolutions to be sent to the Consulate.

Symposium Jan. 8th on War and Fascism

NEW YORK.—Anti-fascist leaders will raise the demand for the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann and other anti-fascist fighters in Germany, and will expose the bankruptcy of Fascism at a symposium against War and Fascism, arranged by the American League Against War and Fascism for this Friday evening at Elmsmere Hall, 284 East 170th St., near Morris Ave., Bronx.

# 15,000 in Frisco Cheer General Strike Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY WORKER

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Fifteen thousand San Francisco workers meeting at the Civic Center Sunday, gave a thunderous cheer to the proposal of the longshoremen's strike committee for a general strike as an answer to the police brutality on the waterfront.

The meeting followed a parade of over 8,000 workers from the waterfront up Market Street to the Civic Center. Reactionary leaders within the unions worked until the last minute with the police trying to call off the parade.

Telford, leader of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Shoe-maker, Bridges and other outstanding militants were giving great ovations when they got up to speak.

The general strike sentiment is spreading rapidly. Two thousand workers meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense Friday night hailed the proposal for a general strike offered by Schmidt, leader of the longshoremen.

A resolution calling for a strike in support of the longshoremen was passed by the Painters Local (A. F. of L.) despite the fact that the Central Labor Council rejected the call.

The latest attempt to split the

### DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

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# SPORTS

WILLIAM FUCHS

## A Manager's Troubles

June 5, 1934

DEAR J—

Your letter received and I really don't know what to say. I would have answered you sooner but I've been doing a lot of thinking. I'm engulfed, as I saw in a book the other day, in misery. I'm having my own troubles. You don't know what it means to manage such a bunch of ball players like we have on the Daily Worker. They ain't a baseball team; they're philosophers. It's some game they play. Try and tell them a man is out after three strikes. They say no. Everybody walks out on the first strike. Now, what kind of baseball is this? I tell them that a man walks when there are four balls on him and that he don't walk out but he walks to first base, but what do you think they say? You mean it takes three strikes to put a man out? I say sure, go up to the Yankee Stadium and take a look at Babe Ruth. But they say that's impossible. Then one of them said; but they got, as I name of Sender Garlin—maybe you heard of him—he was that bench warmer for Minneapolis A. A. who wanted more money and was canned and became a movie extra and is now trying to make a comeback with us—he says: When do they start using the gas, rather chipper-like, as though he's boiling for such a thing. I say gas, what do you mean gas. I never heard of no gas on the ball field. He says you mean they don't use no gas when the men strike. I say gas you mean the boss would love to have them all gassed and shot when they start striking. Oh, he says, excuse me, I heard you mention masks. That's swine a bat, too.

I've been practicing with them, getting them ready for the big game of the year, which is coming off on Saturday, June 9, at Hook Mountain, up the Hudson when the Daily Worker Daylight and Moonlight Excursion takes place. This will be some game. We are playing the Labor Sports Union contingent, and I would like you to come and see it. You'll certainly learn a thing or two about how they play baseball on the Daily Worker.

The thing with my boys is that they have native intelligence. This helps them a lot. They know that a manager is to be obeyed and that no ball player has the right to think that this was an outrage, as one of them said; but they got, as I say, aptitude, and now they listen and don't say a word. I don't stand for no nonsense. The other day St. Gerson he's my pitcher, said he's gonna pitch spitballs. I said spitballs, it's bad enough you're a left-hander; what do you want to do, ruin me; don't you know I have a reputation at stake in this game; you're going to pitch as you're accustomed to pitch, and if you say a word I won't start you. So he said you're right, boss, just as I should have listened to you on the McLarnin-Ross fight when I was sure McLarnin would knock him out; I'm gonna pitch my well-known orthodox fashion. But he says I would have liked to use that spitball. I once knocked the crowned heads of Europe out of their seats while they was watching me use the spitball when I was touring the other side with the Giants.

HE and Hathaway they're my battery. Hathaway comes from one of the bush league teams, where he also held out for more dough; all my players have either held out for more dough or back all those who hold out for more dough, and they don't give a hang for the turnstiles, and we almost had to give up Mil-

ton Howard to get Hathaway. I held on to Howard because I figured I could use him in the outfield, but now he's got a Charley-horse and I don't know what to do with him. Can you use a good outfielder? Well, I would like to fool a pal. He ain't no sensation; but at least you could always use him in batting practice.

I wish you'd come around and take a look at my shortstop. I don't want to sell him to you. I only want to make you jealous. Do you know what he is? He is a poet. A kid by the name of Rolfe, I can't read poetry because I ain't up on the refined things, being I'm engaged in mundane things, as the poets say, eh, eh, how's that, but you can't get a ball by him. He can swing a bat, too.

I got a newcomer to the league in Carl Reeve who plays at second. I don't know about him, but Rolfe recommends him. I don't know, maybe they's both poets. You can hardly tell a poet these days. They don't look no different from cartoonists, which is used to be nuts.

WELL, as I told you, I really don't know what to say. I'd like you to see the game, as I'm sure you'd be interested. I need ready cash and maybe I can sell you a thing or two. I know you're always looking for bargains. We got an interesting character on the team, too, Jack Burke. He's a man whose had a career. He used to be a general in a nudist camp, then he was a vegetarian, now he's a baseball player. The boys look with a great deal of respect to him. He's always carrying books around with him, and I think he's a writer, because he don't look like he knows how to read. I'll continue a good offer.

So remember me to the gang and be sure you look me up on the boat. It's the Claremont. You can't miss it if you ask for the Daily Worker and Moonlight Excursion to Hook Mountain, up the beautiful Hudson, as the ads say, Saturday June 9.

YOUR PAL, WILLIE  
(I got my headaches).

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	001 200 000-3 5 0
Boston	004 130 000-8 9 1
Van Aita, MacPadden, and Dickery	002 000 000-0 0 0
Madison, W. Farrell and R. Farrell	000 000 000-0 0 0
First Game	030 000 110 3-2 13 1
Philadelphia	030 000 110 3-2 13 1
Washington	023 000 000-0 0 0
Benton, Kline and Berry; Crowder and Berg	000 000 000-0 0 0
First Game	200 000 000-2 6 8
St. Louis	100 100 150-3 16 0
Blaeholder and Hensley; Jonsf and Madson	000 000 000-0 0 0
First Game	000 000 110-3 2 4
Cleveland	000 000 045-20 21 1
Munro, Lucas, Herring, Snytie and Lopez; Holley, Hansen, A. Moore and Todd	000 000 000-0 0 0
NATIONAL LEAGUE	010 010 101-4 10 1
New York	004 044 013-13 16 4
Cantwell, Elliott, Pictorial and Spohrer; Schumacher and Mancuso	000 000 000-0 0 0
First Game	100 261 000-10 15 0
Philadelphia	100 142 000-5 18 1
Munro, Lucas, Herring, Snytie and Lopez; Holley, Hansen, A. Moore and Todd	000 000 400-8 11 1
Baltimore	000 000 400-8 11 1
Granger, Moore and Ashy; Newkirk, Brown and Kies	000 000 000-2 5 2
Montreal	000 000 000-2 5 2
Toronto	201 002 000-3 8 1
Collier, Ogden and Brock; Hollingsworth and Crouch	400 000 400-10 13 2
Syracuse	12 21 000 000-5 18 3
Albany	000 000 000-0 0 0
Fadd and Taylor; Jones, Porter, Filley and Finney; Klump	000 000 000-0 0 0

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EYES EXAMINED  
By JOSEPH LAX, O.D.  
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ALGOSQUIN 4-1432 Cor. 14th St.  
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### NEW CHINA CAFE

Tasty Chinese and American Dishes  
PURE FOOD — POPULAR PRICES  
848 Broadway bet. 13th & 14th St.

PERSONAL

MAX BIRNBAUM—Please communicate with Max Lippert, 549 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.

### NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

### Final meeting of the Daily Worker Excursion Committee will be held Thursday, June 7th, at 8 P. M., on second floor, 50 E. 13th St. Volunteers to serve on the committee are urgently needed.

Tompkins Square 6-7697

### Dr. S. A. Chernoff

GENITO-URINARY  
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223 Second Ave., N. Y. C.  
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SUNDAY: 12-5 P.M.

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### DAILY WORKER DAY and MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Saturday 9th JUNE at 1 P. M. 1934

Spend the day at Hook Mountain: Dancing, Entertainment, Baseball, Tennis, Swimming: Return by Moonlight: View the Fleet from the Decks of the "Claremont"

Boat leaves Pier "A" Battery Park at 1 P. M. Tickets in advance \$1, at Pier \$1.25. Tickets available at all Workers Bookshops.

# Calif. Communist Party Gets on State Ballot for First Time

## Miner Is Nominated for Congressional Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 5.—For the first time in the history of California, the Communist Party will be placed on the ballot in this state.

Over 15,000 certified signatures have been collected. The law requires 14,049. The next step in the campaign is to file candidates for state offices.

**Pruett Nominated for Congress**  
CHICAGO, June 5.—Laverne Pruet, a member of the Progressive Miners of America and leader of the unity movement, and Karl Lockner, leader of the Unemployment Councils, have been nominated by the Communist Party for Congressmen-at-large. Sam Hamersmark, veteran labor leader, and Romania Ferguson, Negro worker active in the Sopkins dress strike, have been nominated for state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction respectively.

In order to be able to reach millions of Illinois workers with the program of the Communist Party candidates, the election committee of the Communist Party calls on all workers to help raise funds.

Report to the nearest tag-day station in your neighborhood:

- CHICAGO**
- 808 Van Buren; 1323 Blue Island Ave.; 1806 S. Racine; 1118 W. Madison St.; 1951 W. Polk St.; 1842 W. Cornell Road; 4004 W. Roosevelt Blvd.; 2741 W. Cermak Road; 1624 Lawrence Ave.; 2739 W. Division St.; 2342 W. Division St.; 2124 W. Division St.; 1813 W. Division St.; 2322 W. Chicago Ave.; 2457 W. Chicago Ave.; 1632 Milwaukee Ave.
  - 2732 Hirsch Blvd.; 2238 W. Lake St.; 425 N. Kedzie Ave.; 3069 W. Armitage Ave.; 4112 W. Armitage Ave.; 1145 N. W. Division St.; 548 Wisconsin; 2409 N. Halsted St.; 3301 N. Clark St.; 6352 Addison St.; Mansfield & Fullerton U. C. headquarters.
  - 1209 S. Karlov St.; 412 E. 47th St.; 1326 E. 35th St.; 10 W. 47th St.; 3847 S. State St.; 2941 Wentworth Ave.; 2642 Wentworth Ave.; 2116 S. Halsted St.; 2322 S. Michigan Blvd.; Workers School; 4003 Indiana Ave.; Workers Book Store; Liberty Hall, 1409 S. 49th Ave., Cicero, Ill.

**Connecticut to Nominate**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—A state nominating convention will be held in Bridgeport on June 16 and 17 at St. George's Hall, 396 Stratford Ave., to name a full ticket for the fall State and Congressional elections, the Communist Party, District 15, announced today.

The candidates named will include six Congressmen and a U. S. Senator.

The chief issues that will be presented in the campaign will be the struggle for higher wages and the right to strike, against compulsory arbitration, against police terror, for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), for immediate adequate cash relief and the rights of workers to organize in unions of their own choice.

Representatives are expected to the convention from Communist Party units all over the state and from other workers' organizations.

# WOCOLONA

All comrades who are interested in renting tents come to a meeting on Wednesday, June 6, at 8 P. M., at 50 E. 13th St., Rm. 206.

Allerton Avenue Comrades!  
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was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union  
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**Caucasian Restaurant**  
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**SILVER FOX**  
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326-7th Avenue  
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Food Workers Industrial Union

We Have Reopened  
**JADE MOUNTAIN**  
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(Bet. 12th and 13th St.)

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STATIONERS and UNION PRINTERS  
Special Prices for Organizations  
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137 DELANCEY STREET  
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# Farm Leader Urges Strikes Against Trusts

## Bentley Denounces the Lobby Methods of Inter-State Assn.

**Special to the Daily Worker**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—Thirty-five hundred dairy farmers yesterday heard Lewis C. Bentley, President of the United Farmers' Protective Association, attack both the Interstate Milk Producers' Association and the Allied Organizers as two groups which, while fighting among themselves for control of the former organization, are betraying the interests of the small farmer. The occasion was the annual convention of the Interstate in the Broadwood Hotel.

Bentley followed C. E. Fox, attorney for the Allied group, who had deprecated any talk of strikes and said he was for "peaceful methods."

"I'm a poor farmer," Bentley said. "I don't speak any rotary language. I know only the ordinary American language. It was because we wouldn't strike for our present condition."

"We've seen that these methods got us. We know them too well. And we were the boys who paid the bill."

"What's their peaceful methods? Bootlicking of the politicians, so that they could get more money for the farmer. And we got plenty. They set up this commission and that control board and that price-fixing board—anything to prevent the farmer from getting his cost of production."

Bentley told of the U. F. P. A.'s fight for the small farmer and declared that the Pennsylvania Milk Board was only another set-up—supported by both the Interstate and the Allied—as a blind for the next price cut.

"I'll fight till I drop," Bentley said, "to keep them from pulling the wool over our eyes," warning that the U. F. P. A. would watch both groups to guard against any further betrayal of the small farmer.

Bentley and Artemus Stover were put up as candidates for directors. The crowd of farmers listened to Bentley with marked attention and applauded throughout his militant position.

The U. F. P. A.'s platform on the milk question is 5 cents on the farm to the producer and 9 cents to the consumer, elimination of the check-off, opposition to the basis surplus plan and the distribution of so-called "surplus" to the unemployed and needy at the government's expense.

Eliminating the present three share qualification for directorship and making that office available to any member regardless of his share, was one of the proposals the U. F. P. A. brought to the convention.

**employment and Social Insurance Bill, (H. R. 7598).**

Senator Harrison hedged and passed the buck to President Roosevelt as being responsible for the Bill being held and smothered in the Finance Committee. Delegations to the White House made a demand upon Roosevelt to state his position on the 3-Point Program before the closing of the Convention of May 26th.

Mass meetings of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and other veterans' groups, fraternal organizations and veterans in general are urged to send telegrams and resolutions immediately to their respective Senators demanding the immediate passage of the Bonus Bill.

# Molders Pledge Support of Steel Strike in Connecticut District Unity Conference

## Demand Nazi Butchers Immediately Free Thaelmann

**Special to the Daily Worker**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—The Connecticut district conference called by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, held Sunday, went on record supporting the strike program of the National Board of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The conference had delegates from the seven organized locals of the union, from union groups, and fraternal delegates from practically every independent union in the industry in this territory, as well as delegates from two American Federation of Labor local unions.

The conference pledged the support of the foundry workers of this section, of the strike preparations of the Amalgamated Association's rank and file and of the S. M. W. I. U. 5,000 workers were represented by the 24 delegates present.

**Demand Thaelmann's Release**  
A resolution was passed demanding the immediate release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, and of all victims of Hitler's fascist terror in Germany. The resolution called for a protest of the steel workers against the torturing of Thaelmann, who is in immediate danger of death at the hands of the Hitler fascist butchers.

One delegate from the Watervliet, N. Y., Molders Club reported that the members had been seeking for an industrial organization along the lines of the S. M. W. I. U. for the past year. A delegation from this club sent last week to make contact with the molders in the East Malleable Co. in Bridgeport.

This company has plants in Watervliet, N. Y., New Britain and Union City, Conn., and in Wilmington, Del. The delegation found the workers in the Malleable were on strike under the leadership of the S. M. W. I. U., with strike action expected shortly in the New Britain plant, the Vulcan Iron Co., where the workers are also in the S. M. W. I. U.

This delegate greeted the conference in the name of the Molders Club, which has organized practically all the molders of Watervliet, and pledged full support of his organization to the brothers now on strike.

Reports by the delegates from all sections of the District, which includes all of Connecticut, Western Mass., and West Rhode Island, indicated the strong sentiment of the workers for strike action in the near future.

**Resolutions Passed**  
The Conference went on record as endorsing the Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, demanding the release of Tom Mooney, the nine Scottish boys, and all political prisoners.

Further resolutions were adopted, demanding (1) that the frame-up charges against the workers Sam Krieger and Chas. Sparrow, arrested in the unpaid city snow shovellers' demonstration at the Bridgeport city hall last March, be dropped; (2) protesting against the barring of the attorneys of the International Labor Defense of N. Y. from their forthcoming trial to be held June 20.

It was decided that the Conference guarantee full support of the District to the striking workers in the Eastern Malleable, that they give full support for striking all other foundries of this Company in Union City, New Britain, Conn., in Watervliet, N. Y., and the Delaware

plant, morally and financially. The Conference decided to send protests to the governors of Connecticut and Ohio, against the calling in of the national guards in the strike in Toledo and against the threat to use troops to break the strike of the Danbury, Conn., fur workers.

One of the key-notes of the Conference sounded by the delegates was the desire for one Union in the steel and metal industry, and for the establishment of a national Federation of Industrial and Independent Unions, of which the Independent Union in this District is cooperative with the S. M. W. I. U.; their structure is along the same lines.

# 250 Ala. Negro Croppers Defy Landlord Terror to Hold Meet

## On the Strike Front

**Kansas City Packers in Vote to Join Walkout**  
OKLAHOMA CITY, June 5.—A general packing plant strike in Kansas City and Fort Worth as well as in Oklahoma City where the workers are now striking loomed today as Kansas City workers prepared to vote on whether to walk out in sympathy with the 900 Oklahoma City strikers. Similar action will be taken in Fort Worth, it is reported.

The workers are members of the Amalgamated Butchers of North America.

**Cops Club Workers in Danbury, Conn.**  
DANBURY, Conn., June 5.—Police attacked a crowd of 500 haters and their sympathizers with clubs yesterday and arrested six workers on charges of assault and inciting to riot. The men were held in \$2,500 bonds each.

Several cops were bruised as the workers defended themselves. The struck plant, the American Hatters and Furriers Company, had reopened yesterday with scabs.

**Mobilize Steel Troops Against Remington Workers**  
ELIOT, N. Y., June 5.—In an attempt to force the striking workers of the Remington and Typewriter Company back to work, state troopers have been mobilized and are being held in readiness for an attack following the reopening of the plants.

Reports indicate that only a few of the workers have returned to work. About 2,000 have been on strike for three weeks.

**First "Steel Workers' Day" Saturday, June 9**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—"Steel Workers' Day" will be inaugurated in the steel district here when on Saturday, June 9, the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the International Workers' Order hold their first annual district picnic.

Coming on the eve of the maturing strike struggle in the steel industry this picnic will be an effective means for mobilizing thousands of workers in the fight for higher wages, shorter hours and against company unions and for the right to join any union of their own choice.

James Egan, National Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, will speak. Amusements, games and dancing are planned.

**10 Jailed Croppers Back in Struggle**  
LAFAYETTE, Ala., June 5.—Ten Negro share croppers of Chambers County, who were sentenced to five months imprisonment for demanding a decent wage for picking cotton, are back again in the ranks of the Share Croppers Union, full of determination to fight the landlord system which plunders and doubly oppresses the Negro.

The ten croppers had organized a boycott of landlords who were paying scab wages. The International Labor Defense won their acquittal, but they were re-arrested and tried in a kangaroo court and hurried off to Speigner Prison last October.

# Steel Trust Prepares Armed Forces, Uses Press, Mayors Against Strike

## Scabs Being Brought Into Youngstown Area; Anti-Strike Propaganda Being Spread in Papers

**By JOHN STEUBEN**  
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 5.—Throughout the city of Youngstown and all the steel towns of Mahoning Valley everywhere one hears about the approaching strike in the steel industry.

Preparations for this coming gigantic class battle are being made by both sides. The official reply of the steel trust to the demands of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is very clear. True to the notorious traditions of Judge Gary, the steel trust once again threw out a challenge to one of the most important sections of the American working class, the steel workers, that: "The steel mills will continue to operate on the open shop basis." Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, in a most arrogant and brazen manner lets the whole world know that, "If we have to shut down our mills they will not stay shut down very long."

**Steel Trust Prepares**  
Already the Steel Trust is making feverish strike-breaking preparations. The steel workers from the mills in and around Youngstown report that misled unemployed workers and professional scabs from Kentucky, Alabama, Chicago, Johnstown, Cleveland and other parts of the country are brought into the mills for the purpose of scabbing when the strike starts.

The company union representatives and other bosses' agents inside the mills go from department to department forcing the workers to sign a paper that asks: "If a national holiday is declared will you remain at work or go out on strike?" This is done for the purpose of still further terrorizing the workers to find out who are the most militant workers and fire them out before the strike is declared, and also to use these forced signatures later on to "prove" that not steel workers but the "reds" force the strike.

Representatives of steel companies are now covering homes of unemployed workers that have been out of the mills for the last two years, promising them jobs if they will not go out on strike. All the new hired help must sign statements that they will not strike.

From the looks of things the Steel Trust is not preparing for a strike but for civil war. New company police are being hired. In Warren, Ohio, they are putting barbed wire around some of the steel mills. The Youngstown National Guards are ordered for special drilling and maneuvers on June 9.

The capitalist class began a barrage of propaganda, attempting to influence the steel workers not to strike, as well as to arouse the population against the strike. On May 29 the Youngstown Telegram published on the front page a long letter to Senator Wagner and signed by the editor. In order to make it more effective the Youngstown Telegram printed a cartoon featuring two dead strikers and below it states: "Shall we, too, offer Toledo's argument for labor peace?" The letter, addressed to Wagner but meant for consumption in Youngstown, ends up in the following way:

"This newspaper does not want to see the President's program destroyed at the peak of its development by the action of a few extremists. . . ."

"This newspaper does not want to see a repetition of what happened in Minneapolis, Cleveland or Toledo.

"This newspaper does not want to see a repetition of what happened in Homestead.

"It does not want to see a repetition of what happened in East Youngstown not so many years ago.

"We join the 95 per cent in this community who agree with such sentiments in asking you and your board to go to the limit toward keeping us on the road to peace and recovery."

The Youngstown Telegram vividly expresses all the fear of the ruling class and, true to its boss—the Steel Trust—the paper calls upon the Labor Board to "go to the limit" in breaking the strike. This anti-strike propaganda is well organized. In addition to editorials, cartoons and company statements there appears almost daily letters from "old timers," from "wives of steel workers," and "steel workers," all written in the company offices for the purpose of bolstering up anti-strike sentiment.

**Anti-Strike Propaganda of Bosses**  
Mark E. Moore, the Mayor of Youngstown, also carrying out the orders of the Steel Trust, already comes out as an open strikebreaker. Under the cloak of "preserving law and order" in Youngstown, Mayor Moore openly announced in the press that the strikebreakers will be fully protected. He is also taking the lead in raising the old and worn out "red scare." The May 30 edition of the Cleveland Press printed an interview with Mayor Moore, where he states: "If the strike comes, you can blame professional agitators. You can even say for me that the whole affair is being promoted by the Reds."

But a strike in the steel industry, especially at a time when the entire working class is in a fighting spirit, may mean a "calamity," therefore the chief representative of Wall Street, the President himself, must take charge. Thus the statement of the President, promising:

"Promptly to provide, as occasions demand, for the election by employees in each industrial unit of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid protection under the supervision of an appropriate governmental agency."

But the steel workers can no longer be fooled by such and similar proposals. "The lesson of the workers of the Weirton Steel Co. is the best exposure of President Roosevelt's 'new' proposals.

From the facts contained in this article it is clear that the scab agencies, the underworld, the press, the armed forces, the labor board, the President and many other reactionary forces are and will be mobilized to break the coming steel strike.

# Paterson Workers' Jury Find Keller A Strike-breaker

## Aided Boss to Get an Injunction Against Strikers

PATERSON, N. J., June 5.—A jury of twelve workers found Eli Keller, manager of the Associated Silk Workers Union of the United Textile Workers, guilty of strike-breaking and sending members of the Associated to scab on other workers. A crowded hall of workers ratified the verdict by an overwhelming vote.

Five of the twelve on the jury are members of the American Federation of Labor. Keller was found guilty on five counts:

1. Entering into agreement with Albert Silk Co. to supply weavers at a lower wage-scale during the present strike. (Before the strike this shop had an agreement with the National Textile Workers Union. Thirty-eight out of 44 workers belong to the National.)

2. Personally sending members of the Associated to scab in the Albert Silk Co.

3. Entering into agreement with Manufacturers Assoc. and Arbitration Board to reduce wages of Paterson workers to wage of lowest paid locals.

4. Through Henry Berman and other Associated officials, to having sworn out an injunction against the National Textile Workers Union and the strikers together with Max Baker of the Industrial Relations Board and Yolken (the boss).

The jury found Keller guilty of these four counts without a dissenting vote. Two workers of the twelve, voted against the fifth count, which stated that "Keller and other officials of the U. T. W. are practicing this strike-breaking policy nationally."

The jury proposed that Keller and Berman be expelled from the Associated and that joint action of workers, regardless of union affiliation, be instituted, for a united struggle for a \$25 week wage and three and four loom system.

# Portsmouth Sheriff Attacks Pickets

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, June 5.—Three men were injured when Sheriff A. L. Bridwell and his deputies attacked 300 pickets who had gathered at the struck John T. Breese Co., veneering manufacturers at New Boston, yesterday to halt scabs from entering the plant.

# Trotskyite Sheet Conceals the Part Played by Olson, Farmer-Labor Governor, in Defeating the Great Minneapolis Strike Movement

By BILL DUNNE

IF IGNATIUS LOYOLA, founder of the Society of Jesus, were alive today, even his cassock would turn green with envy after reading the latest number of the Trotskyite sheet—issued after the Minneapolis surrender—wherein, by the negative process so dear to the Jesuit heir, Cannon and his lieutenants, but not even so much as mentioning Governor Olson and the historical fact that he mobilized three regiments of National Guardsmen against the strikers, grants amnesty to this potential mass murderer—and thereby give support to him, the Farmer-Labor Party government in Minnesota, and to its henchmen in official positions in the labor movement.

As a matter of fact, the National Guard is still mobilized in Minnesota—under the pretense of enforcing an embargo on the shipment of cattle into the state from other drought-stricken regions.

Did Cannon and the Dunne Brothers were the ordinary type of trade union bureaucrats we would not put so much emphasis on this point. But they call themselves the "Communist" League and claim to have charted the only road by which the American working class can march to power. They claim that we "Stalinists" of the C. P. have forgotten and perverted the revolutionary teachings of Lenin. They claim that they are the only bearers of "true" Leninism.

We have dealt to some extent with the capitulation to the employers' association and Governor Olson engineered by the Trotskyite leaders in the Drivers Union 574, Cannon and the officials of the Central Labor Council, the surrender of the strikers to compulsory arbitration and the Regional Labor Board, the systematic and deliberate

sabotage of the general strike, the demobilization of the mass movement long before it reached its peak.

Taken in connection with the wide mass movement of struggle of American workers against intolerable living conditions and for elementary political rights, this was one of the recent most serious setbacks suffered by the working class.

Where, in the writings or speeches of Lenin, is to be found anything that can be interpreted as endorsement of a policy of concealing from workers—before, during or after a battle—the identity of the main enemy, the direction of his position, his strategy and tactics?

Nowhere! For the simple reason that this is a counter-revolutionary and therefore anti-working class policy. The apostles of the "Fourth" International whose "realistic" trade union tactics result in halting as a victory the forced acceptance of compulsory arbitration by a union through official maneuvers and under threat of military invasion, do not like the word "counter-revolutionary" when applied to them, to their policy and their tactics, in the American class struggle. They will work up a most fervent moral indignation against the use of the term in connection with the Minneapolis struggle.

But why should we mind words when dealing with a case in which the facts are so clear as to admit of no argument? In our simple-minded way we cannot see any great difference between A. F. of L. officials silent whitewashing the governors who called out troops against workers and ruined farmers in New Mexico, Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, etc., and the Trotskyite amnesty granted Governor Olson, with this exception:

Governor Olson is the titular head of a party which pretends to op-

pose the two big capitalist parties and protect the interest of workers and poor farmers. It is all the more necessary to expose his treachery. This is elementary.

The Trotskyite amnesty also includes the Farmer-Labor bureau- crats in the Minneapolis unions. As is the case with Olson, there is not even a hint that they did not support the drivers' strike one hundred per cent. The whole question of the Minneapolis general strike, of the troop mobilization, of the relationship of class forces, is dropped like a hot potato by the Trotskyite sheet for June 8—published one week after the end of the strike.

But in Toledo—that is another question! About the situation in Toledo there are more brave words. The Trotskyites are in favor of a general strike—in Toledo! Governor White is flayed as an enemy who threatens to use force against the workers. In Toledo, says the Trotskyite sheet, "the strikebreaking role of the Labor Board (with whose Minneapolis counterpart they induced workers to sign a compulsory arbitration agreement, without a wage increase) and its multi-millionaire agent Charles P. Taft . . . must be exposed."

In Toledo, says the Trotskyite sheet, "the A. F. of L. bureaucracy must not be permitted to postpone the general strike any longer. Nothing can be expected from the strike-breaking Labor Board. . . . No compromise in Toledo."

Well, well, well! The smell is not any more pleasant but the visibility is better. It is now clear that strike-breaking governors, strikebreaking Labor Boards and strikebreaking union A. F. of L. bureaucrats are encountered only by workers in those localities where such demons have not been exorcised by the bell, book and candle of the Trotskyite ritual. Let a few archangels of the Fourth (Dimensional) International appear on the scene and bayonets behind a Farmer-Labor Party gov-

ernor become a boon so sacred that it cannot even be mentioned in mundane print.

This is the same process, on a smaller scale, which, accompanied by slanderous attacks on the Communist Party and the Communist International, cleared the road down which German fascists marched over the bodies of tortured and murdered workers. The Farmer-Labor governor and his troops are a "lesser evil" than the picked employers and their special deputies.

There is something more here than a tendency. The omission of all criticism of Governor Olson—even the mention of the bare facts—and of the Farmer-Labor bureaucracy in the Trotskyite sheet at a time when the strike settlement makes workers anxious to know the role played by every person prominent in the struggle, constitutes an alliance with Olson and his machine. Whether it is temporary or permanent does not matter so far as the principle is concerned.

Can Trotskyites plead ignorance of the anti-working class character of the Olson program—the Olson whose immediate ambition is to lead a national Farmer-Labor Party movement? It is ridiculous. They know that he is a conscienceless demagogue. They know of the underworld and capitalist connections of the machine.

They know that Olson will tolerate almost any kind of criticism from Communists—if they refrain from calling him an enemy of the working class. They know that Olson has tried again and again to maneuver with the Communist Party with the object of fooling workers into believing that it considers him a "friend of labor."

They know that in 1923-24 Olson himself and his principal enclaves in the Minneapolis labor movement and time again solicited an endorsement from Comrade Ruth-

ernburg, from this writer, from C. A. Hathaway and others. So insistent were he and his supporters at one time that the Party District Bureau met, made a decision in regard to him and his program and conveyed its adverse verdict to him formally by a committee in order to put a stop to the rumors spread by his supporters. These decisions of the District Bureau were made public.

At that time Olson had never been forced to show his true colors in a decisive situation involving the lives and liberties of workers on strike. But the Party gauged him and his movement correctly. Today he looks around again for some kind of revolutionary camouflage. The Minnesota air is surcharged with hectic phrases about "monopoly," "the evils of capitalism," "the beast of Wall Street," "the rise of the class struggle," etc. These phrases roll easily from the lips of vengeful leaders who received their early training in a state where the Socialist Party organization supported the left wing; where the state secretary and other went to prison for opposing conscription, where there was mass opposition to the Morgan-Wilson war.

The farmers are bankrupt and demand action. The recent drivers' strike, the sympathetic strike of the building trades and other workers, the wide mass sentiment for a general strike, brought on a crisis in class relationships.

Governor Olson is looking for a "Communist" label to add to his collection. The Trotskyites, at least for the last week, allowed him to wear their forged label pinned to the coat from which dangles the badge of Commander-in-Chief of the Minnesota National Guard.

This is treachery and the working class will deal with it in the way the working class always does when it frees itself from the influence of its enemies.

Y. C. L. Pre-Convention Discussion

Organization of the Youth Is the Task of the Whole Party

Decision Check-up Of New York YCL Is Still Very Loose

More Work to Ensure Executing Policies Necessary

By A. STERN
COMRADE STALIN in his report on the 17th Party Congress, C. P. S. U., brought up very sharply the correct relation between Communist politics and organization.

We see the correctness of the points raised by comrades Stalin and Chemenodanov in the work of our District. We know, for instance, that there exists with us a great deal more talk about policy "in general" than actual work to ensure the carrying out of our political decisions.

However, what is more important in the light of the present discussion, is the fact that very seldom is any decision returned to the bureau for check-up. Recently we have instituted a system of referring to the bureau decisions that remain unfulfilled at the end of the month.

The need remains greater than ever of controlling decisions of mass work which affect the lower organs of the League. This necessitates close work and check-up of the work of the sections and units in the process of fulfilling important decisions.

Question of Forces
It is unquestionably necessary to select the proper forces for our work. Our League still approaches the question of forces in a hit or miss, mechanical and lifeless fashion and considers a post filled if somebody occupies a chair.

The approach to this problem must be a matter of finding a qualified comrade to fill a given post. Consideration must be given to his ability to carry on mass work. This is not only an approach to selecting our forces, but must remain a method even after the forces have been chosen.

Placing of Cadres
The placement of cadres is one of the greatest importance if we are to make the utmost use of those comrades who have shown themselves capable mass workers.

More care is necessary in the placing of cadres. In this connection, we have yet to go far in order to systematically and our best forces into the trade unions and shop concentration. It is no accident that our concentration and trade union work remain at a very low state.

Our sections today occupy key positions, and are a decisive link for a strong Y. C. L. organization. This is realized insufficiently. It is no accident that we have lost twelve shop units in the last five months.

Where this was realized (T—shop unit) the shop unit in existence long after the strike was lost, is fighting hard to be reinstated, and is at the same time growing roots inside the shop again.

The sections at the present time, having grown in some cases to 200 members, are faced with organizational problems and it is on the order of the day, in almost all sections to strengthen our organizational work.

What Is Concentration?
Crown Heights in Brooklyn is the concentration point of section 8 of the Y. C. L. and Party. The concentration of the Y. C. L. so far, has consisted of the organization of

YCL Must Rally Youth To Fight Chauvinist Propaganda of Bosses

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 the 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.

Further, our section committees in line with the speech of comrade Chemenodanov, must learn not only how to work capably in the economic field, but how to strengthen this by determined struggle against fascism in their territory.

When we ask a section committee at the present time "Is there a growth of Fascism in your territory? Are there any fascist or semi-fascist organizations in your territory? And what are you doing to combat this?" we get very loose and uncertain answers. The struggle against war and fascism has, with few exceptions, not left the paper stage.

As an example of good work in this field, we can point out Brownsville, where our comrades have brought the line of the Y. C. L. into such an organization as the Blue Shirts, and through correct work with the rank and file is deepening the gap between the fascist leaders and the anti-Nazi workers, steadily working to liquidate this organization, which is a potential enemy of the workers.

An example of paper struggle against fascism is the extremely poor attention given to our student comrades. Perhaps in one case out of a hundred, will the section committee call a student fraction to report on its activities.

This reflects and emphasizes the fact that we have not made our section committees leaders in their territory, developing their initiative and their ability to cope with their numerous local problems that arise in each territory. It is necessary to emphasize that the worst form of bureaucracy lies in not being connected vitally with the problems of the membership.

The development of direct personal guidance to comrades involved in mass work must be carried out. We have to put an end to the mass of general material and directives that go out, which are meaningless to the bulk of our membership in the form in which we write.

It is further necessary that we give directives so as to make these directives the property of all comrades and make them feel that they have helped concretize them and therefore they must carry them out. Serious steps to orientate our work along these lines will result in a stronger Y. C. L. with infinitely greater daily contact with the masses of working class youth.

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Concentration Policy Is Not Always Based on Intimate Contact

By JACK PARKER

THE draft resolution for the Y. C. L. National Convention has the following to say about the work of the Y. C. L. amongst the Negro youth:

Any underestimation or neglect of the struggles for the aid of the Negro people objectively gives aid to the white chauvinists. The League must lead the fight for full political and social equality for the Negro youth and against every act of discrimination. The League must help build up the broadest movement of Negro and white youth for Negro liberation through the building of the LSNR and the Young Liberator clubs as youth sections.

With this, the writer is in perfect agreement. However, it is necessary to point out that in one section of Y. C. L. of District 2, at least, our task of mobilizing the Negro youth in their struggles together with the white young workers is not based upon the correct approach indicated above.

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American Young Communist League Has Obligations to the Youth of Cuba

How Has the Y.C.L. of the U.S.A. Shouldered Its Responsibility?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article in which the general secretary of the Young Communist League of Cuba discusses a vital question confronting the Y. C. L., U. S. A., is not only of great importance because of the problems raised by it but is also especially timely in view of the recently concluded and highly successful convention of the Y. C. L. of Cuba.)

By ALEJANDRO
Gen. Sec., Y. C. L. of Cuba

UP TO the present the relations between the Y. C. L. of the U. S. A. and the Y. C. L. of Cuba have been very poor. This was especially so because the Y. C. L. of the U. S. A. has given very little help to the revolutionary youth movement of Cuba.

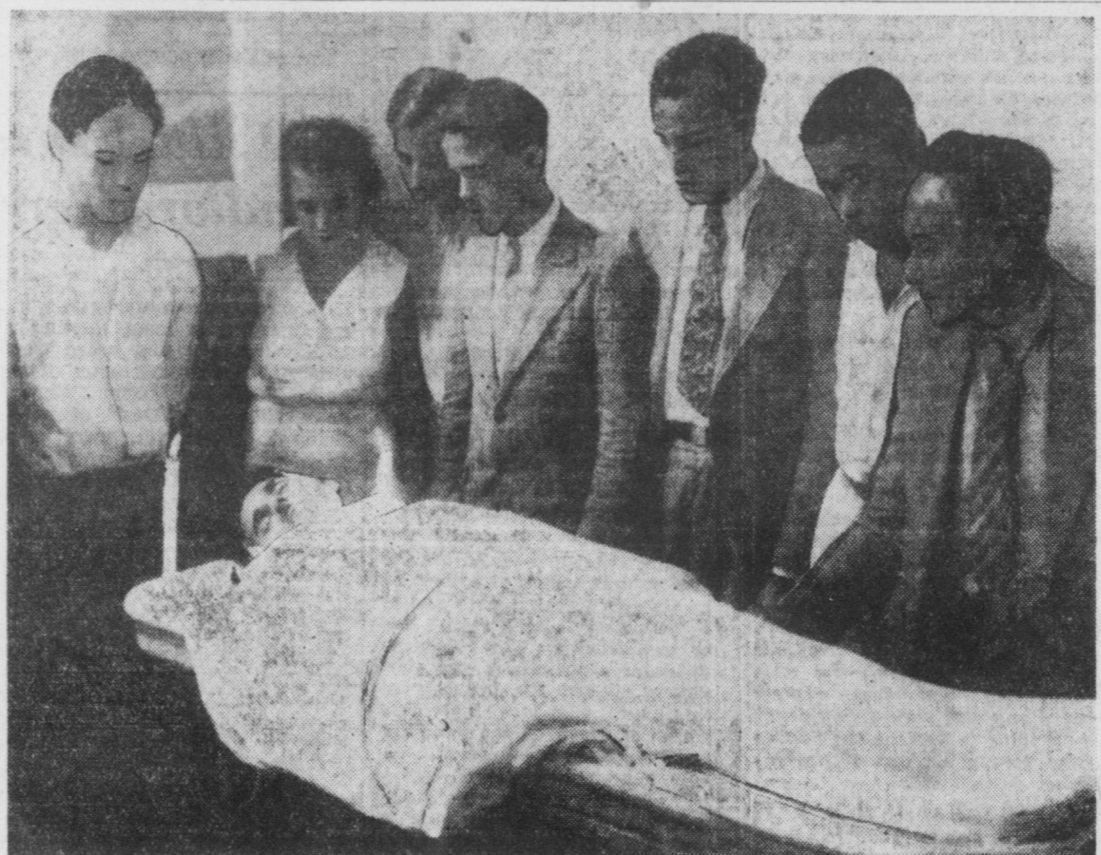
Many comrades are well acquainted with the responsibility which comrade Lenin and the Communist International have placed upon the shoulders of Communists of the imperialist countries in relation with the liberation movements of the oppressed colonies. Many comrades have made, still make and probably will make, very excellent speeches about this, but when we get down to business, things are quite different.

Our two Leagues have been talking over the question of relations for a long time. But we did not get much ahead of that; there were some letters now and then, a weak exchange of materials and that's about all. Lately there was an improvement in this situation but it is still far from what it should be.

The working class and the oppressed Cuban masses, are valiantly fighting under the leadership of the Party and the Y. C. L. against the exploiters. They direct their struggles towards the only way out of oppression and misery, Soviet Power, the Workers and Peasants Government.

Recently the National Bureau and the New York District Committee in continuation with the C. G. of the Y. C. L. of Cuba have made a series of decisions to change the present situation. Now what is most important is to carry these decisions out. The Y. C. L. of Cuba, together with the National Committee and the New York District Committee of the Y. C. L., calls upon all members of the Y. C. L. to carry these decisions into practice, rapidly and completely.

Forward to Real Assistance to Cuban Masses
As to the New York District, here we hope that in the nearest future it will conquer a position of honor



Cuban revolutionary students won vengeance over the dead body of one of their comrades who was murdered by the Mendieta-Baista dictatorship, which is being spurred on to greater attacks on the workers, students and peasants by U. S. imperialism. The murdered boy was shot down and killed by Mendieta's soldiers just after May First.

Enthusiastic Crowd Cheers Schmidt on Moscow Arrival

By YERN SMITH
Special to the Daily Worker
MOSCOW, June 5 (by radio) — Professor Otto Schmidt, head of the rescued Chelyuskin arctic expedition, arrived here today.

with the signs of his endurance still upon his face, surrounded by flowers, passes by the honorary guard. He is accompanied by Comrades Kulibishev and Unsicht. Together they come into the square. A storm of greetings comes from the masses. Throughout the square quivers with shouts and manifestation of enthusiasm.

Stooping somewhat and greatly moved by the proceedings, Professor Schmidt smilingly ascends the tribune, holding a bunch of roses in his hands. Comrade Unsicht delivered the greeting speech. He pointed out that thanks to the courageous heroism and firmness of the head of the expedition, Schmidt, and the whole collective body of all persons, all the valuable scientific equipment was saved.

Long after the Moscow proletarians refuse to disperse. Their cries of joy still resound around the square facing the station.

SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIANCE

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 5.—J. B. M. Hertzog, Nationalist Party leader, today concluded an alliance with Jan Smuts of the South African Party, thus ending a long feud between the Dutch and English in the interest of a landlord-capitalist class alliance against the growing threat of mass revolt.

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Shall the YCL Carry On Activity Among Workers' Children?

Children's Work Is Wide Avenue of Approach to the Masses

By VERA SAUNDERS

IN VIEW of the fact that it is so important to concentrate the activities of the Y. C. L. on shop work and trade union work, is it necessary at this time to make any efforts in the direction of children's work? Is it necessary to assign valuable forces for this work?

Judging from the attitude of the Y. C. L. in general, very obviously the answer is No! But this is not a correct answer.

The general task of the Y. C. L. is to root itself among the youth of America, and, to do this, every avenue leading toward the youth must be utilized. And the path of children's work is by no means a backyard alley, but rather a wide avenue of approach. It is true that trade union work and shop work must be the major activities of the Y. C. L., but this by no means implies that it is to be the only activity.

Children's work must not and cannot be counterposed to trade union work or shop work. It is necessary to carry on all these activities simultaneously, giving, of course, the major emphasis to the latter tasks.

How to Meet the Problem

When the Y. C. L. takes the proper approach to children's work, some of the major problems facing it will be near solution. Take, for instance, the problem of cadres—the problem of trained forces to carry on trade union work and shop work. This is a formidable task confronting every Y. C. L. organizer. But because of the neglect of children's work, the vast reservoir presented by the Pioneer movement is completely ignored.

YCL in U.S. Will Aid Berlin YCL in Fight Against German Nazis

NEW YORK — The Young Communist League of America will undertake to finance the revolutionary struggles of the Young Communist League of Berlin, Germany, it was announced yesterday.

At a meeting in Yorkville where Gil Green, national secretary, spoke recently, \$52.93 was collected and sent to Germany. The money was raised by auctioning off illegal German literature including the Rote Fahne, Junge Garde, Gegen-Angriff and others. A member of the Young People's Socialist League received tremendous applause when he brought greetings from members in his organization and pledged solidarity in the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government.

The national office of the Y. C. L. has urged units throughout the country to come to the support of their German comrades by raising money through sale of literature, dances, outings or in any other way.

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

There is no reason whatsoever why the Y. C. L. should not receive from the Pioneer movement hundreds of new cadres. To accomplish this, it is necessary for the Y. C. L. to establish and maintain the closest contact with the Pioneers.

In the past two years—especially since the Polburo resolution, which placed the major political responsibility of children's work on the Party—the Y. C. L. has adopted the attitude that it has been absolved from the leadership of children's work. And because of this absolute, incorrect interpretation of the Polburo resolution, we have in New York only 24 Y. C. L. members in children's work, in a district where we have 85 troops and over 5,000 children organized. This situation must and can be corrected immediately by the assignment of a member from each section committee for the responsibility of carrying on children's work. A thorough discussion of children's work must be held in every unit and section, and due organizational steps taken.

Must Utilize Strategic Issues in Shop or Neighborhood

Children and National Youth Day
The attitude today of the Y. C. L. toward children's work can be best seen in the National Youth Day campaign. In making the plans for this campaign, not one section or unit made provisions for bringing N. Y. D. propaganda down to the Pioneer troops. The necessity of the Y. C. L. taking the lead in the educational mobilization of the Pioneers, and other children, against war never occurred to the League.

These suggestions are but the first steps of a whole perspective of work that can be drawn up. But these, or similar plans, should be our immediate points of concentration. Unless we really activate our white Y. C. L. members in day to day, real concentration with the Negro youth, we will never isolate the remnants of white chauvinism which today are in our ranks; and only then will we be able to forge that unity of Negro and white youth which alone can point the way to the overthrow of this system of discrimination, exploitation, war and fascism which now envelops us all.

What Is This Thing Called Concentration?

has no objection, on principle, to parades. No objection, that is, when the parade comes as the culmination of intensive work among Negro clubs, shops, etc., around issues that these youth feel sharply and keenly. Or when the parade is a reflection of a spontaneous mass protest, as in the Scottsboro parade of last December in Harlem. A parade organized on such a basis has a political significance that the parade we are arranging at present will lack completely. I think the Y. C. L. should think more than once upon an idea pops into its head to organize a parade.

Granted that we have a parade on May 28—what then? Nothing! We will have gained no contact with Negro youth. We may succeed in raising sharply the issues of Hernando and Scottsboro, but without linking these up with local issues we

will get nowhere. Consider how essentially unrealistic our approach to the young Negro workers is when we are staking weeks of work on an action that, if it should happen to rain on that day, will immediately nullify all our work.

The writer is opposed to this sort of concentration. It amounts to retaining our sectarian attitude towards the masses of young workers. Our section committee must wake up to the fact that they will not succeed in permanently rousing the Negro youth with such an approach to them.

There are dozens of issues in which the Negro youth are vitally interested; there are dozens of youth clubs where we can reach the great majority of Negro youth in the section. But we do not place our emphasis on finding out these issues; we do not care very much

about working within these clubs. When a leading comrade misses a meeting of a club where he is assigned to work, he may perhaps excuse himself on the ground of other work elsewhere, but the fact remains that the club is being neglected by our leading comrades.

The writer thinks that the tendency of our Section Committee of the Y. C. L. to indulge in spectacular actions which do not involve the Negro youth, which bears no relationship to their everyday needs, which is something that is thrust upon them from the outside, so to speak, is injurious to the Y. C. L. and its great tasks. The writer would not, of course, call these actions white chauvinist; but they certainly are a sort of in-law relative to this filthy stranger in our house.

The following, in my opinion, are our next steps in Crown Heights. Unless we succeed in reaching the Negro youth on some such basis, we will find the Negro youth inevitably falling into the hands of the Negro reformist leaders, of whom there are plenty, far too many, in our section.

1. The assignment of a corps of comrades who will work within the large Negro clubs. Our comrades must see that without a foothold in these clubs, we will have no contact with any appreciable number of Negro youth.

2. The concentration of the unemployed section of the Brownsville Y. C. L. on Crown Heights, to mobilize unemployed Negro youth to demand relief from the Home Relief Bureaus. Relief for a single youth has

no objection, on principle, to parades. No objection, that is, when the parade comes as the culmination of intensive work among Negro clubs, shops, etc., around issues that these youth feel sharply and keenly. Or when the parade is a reflection of a spontaneous mass protest, as in the Scottsboro parade of last December in Harlem. A parade organized on such a basis has a political significance that the parade we are arranging at present will lack completely. I think the Y. C. L. should think more than once upon an idea pops into its head to organize a parade.

Granted that we have a parade on May 28—what then? Nothing! We will have gained no contact with Negro youth. We may succeed in raising sharply the issues of Hernando and Scottsboro, but without linking these up with local issues we

will get nowhere. Consider how essentially unrealistic our approach to the young Negro workers is when we are staking weeks of work on an action that, if it should happen to rain on that day, will immediately nullify all our work.

The writer is opposed to this sort of concentration. It amounts to retaining our sectarian attitude towards the masses of young workers. Our section committee must wake up to the fact that they will not succeed in permanently rousing the Negro youth with such an approach to them.

There are dozens of issues in which the Negro youth are vitally interested; there are dozens of youth clubs where we can reach the great majority of Negro youth in the section. But we do not place our emphasis on finding out these issues; we do not care very much

"Soviet Power Is Impossible Without Winning the Youth"

"Without a decisive turn of the Party to work among the masses of young workers, a successful struggle against the attacks of the capitalist class, against fascism, the intensive preparations for war and for the establishment of a revolutionary workers' government—Soviet power is impossible. Any talk of winning the majority of the working class for the revolution without the most serious work among the broad masses of young workers, is an empty phrase."—From the resolution of the 8th Party Convention on "The Winning of the Working Class Youth."

# Connecticut District Examines Work in Light of Convention

## Correct Methods Gave Gains in Shop Work

By I. WOFSEY

THE Connecticut District is one of the smallest districts in size in our Party. It received very little attention from the Party up to recent months. However, now with the danger of war becoming more and more imminent, its importance is being realized to some extent.

Connecticut is the center of the munitions industry, and produces more munitions and war materials than any other state in the Union. In Bridgeport we have the Remington Arms Co.; in New Haven, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; in Hartford, Colts Firearms and the Pratt and Whitney Co., manufacturers of bombing planes; in New London, the Electric Boat Co., now building two submarines for the U. S. Navy. Aside from this very important brass plant in Waterbury, as well as elsewhere in this district, is producing war materials.

While unemployment rages in this state, the war plants are busy. In these plants employment is on the increase. They are hiring help and are working two or three shifts. A good example is the Electric Boat Co. in New London, where they now employ close to 1,000 workers, whereas last year only four to five hundred worked.

At numerous district conventions and conferences the importance of work in the war industries was stressed, but was always postponed for lack of time, due to the fact that all activity was carried on in a general manner everywhere, but not in the shops.

**Examination of Our Work**  
The open letter to our Party, adopted at the extraordinary conference, stressing shop and trade union work as the most important mass activity for the building of a mass Communist Party, stimulated the district to critically examine our work with a view to bringing about a definite change. Especially did we realize that the section of the Open Letter which says: "Talk about the defense of the Soviet Union and struggle against imperialist war is nothing but empty phrases unless systematic work is carried out in the war industry plants and in the ports" applied particularly to our district.

We decided, therefore, to concen-

trate on the most basic war plants in the district, to build shop nuclei there, to issue shop papers, and to carry out planned activity. We assigned comrades responsible for the work and for this first step we were able to record some progress in our shop and trade union work. Twelve shop nuclei were established up to the district convention, most of them in war plants. As yet these units are small and lack the knowledge for this work. They are learning, however, and are accomplishing results.

How were they organized? First of all by bringing together the Party members working in the same factories; second by utilizing the mass organizations under the influence of the Party; third by approaching sympathetic elements. We had to explain to these comrades what we wanted to accomplish by this work, how to work, win their confidence by convincing them that we were not interested in having them lose their jobs. Wherever this was done work has begun, and it was demonstrated to the entire Party that not only is shop work possible, but that this work can be carried out by a few comrades in a position of leadership in the shop, and in the building of union organizations under our influence.

**How Company Union Was Smashed**  
In two of the plants, employing nearly two thousand each, company unions existed up to recently. Now in both these factories the company union is disappearing and in their place independent industrial unions are being organized. The company union was defeated not only by inside and outside the shop agitation, but by raising the grievances of the workers through the company union representatives. In one place, due to the standing and popularity of our comrade, he was elected to represent the position and then to an executive committee of the company union. The company union constantly refused to give satisfaction to the workers' demands and each time the comrades would hammer away at the idea that only an outside union could get them their demands. The resentment against the company union grew to such heights that the representatives elected by the workers in many departments resigned. In the movement for an outside union our comrades were not strong enough at first to expose the reformist leadership of the A. F. of L. and to urge the formation of a class struggle union. In but a few weeks five to six hundred joined the A. F. of L. on the promise of getting

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## District Rooting Itself in Big Metal Shops

a federal union charter. Our comrades joined this union and advised their followers to 'do likewise. After a short period the A. F. of L. bureaucracy refused to give them a federal union charter and advised them instead to organize about half a dozen unions. Every leading worker joined in the fight against these splitting tactics and in the movement for an independent industrial union. Many of these workers realized the correctness of the line pursued by our comrades and gladly followed it. Today this small shop unit influences this broad union movement, is building the union and influencing many of the best workers to join the Party.

Practically the same was done by another small unit in a second shop. The company union was smashed, an independent industrial union organized, and quite a few workers recruited into the Party.

**Another Industrial Union Formed**  
Another shop nucleus working in a plant embracing 2,500 workers was originally organized in the A. F. of L. After a period of a few months these workers left the A. F. of L. and organized their own industrial union. Although small in number this shop unit was instrumental in defeating the splitting tactics of the A. F. of L. and in guiding the workers in the direction of militant industrial unionism.

These are some of the concrete experiences of a few of our shop units. These accomplishments demonstrate clearly to us what a power the Party could be if more of these shop nuclei are organized and if they will receive careful attention on the part of the leading comrades.

For the first time we are also gaining some valuable experience on the importance of shop papers. Today we are issuing the following shop papers in this district: "Yale and Towne Worker," in Stamford; the "Live Wire," in the Bridgeport General Electric; the "Winchester Worker" and "Sargent Spark," in New Haven; the "Stanley Worker," in New Britain; and the "Arrow Electric Worker," in Hartford. At least four more shop papers are in preparation and will be issued in the Remington Arms, Pratt and Whitney airplane plant, in Westinghouse and in the Fisk Rubber. The shop papers already issued

## Monroe Rank and File Form a New Local of Steel, Metal Union

By a Worker Correspondent

MONROE, Mich., June 5. — A meeting of the newly formed local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union will be held here Saturday, June 9, 2:30 P. M.

The new local which is controlled entirely by the rank and file was organized last week at a meeting of 22 workers. Officers of the local will be elected at Saturday's meeting. At least 100 are expected to join at the meeting.

are quite influential. They are read and many grievances are adjusted in the shops after the shop papers expose conditions and raise demands for the changing of these conditions. These shop papers are edited locally by the comrades. They obtain the shop news from Party comrades and contacts, who gladly furnish them with inside information. Very frequently these shop papers bring to light important information, causing headaches to the bosses. These papers show gradual improvement as the experiences of the comrades in different cities is being exchanged and as the comrades learn from the components of the workers.

**Work in Munition Shops**  
In bringing down the resolutions of our Eighth Convention to the units our district has the task of mobilizing the entire membership for mass work, especially in the munition shops. These few achievements illustrate the great possibilities for the Party, provided this will be taken up not by a few comrades, but by every comrade working in the metal and textile industry in Connecticut. A very serious shortcoming is also the fact that in the two biggest plants manufacturing munitions, namely, Winchester and Remington, we were as yet unable to organize any units. These are two plants for which the district bureau is responsible.

In line with the decisions of our Eighth Convention, we will increase our tempo in all mass work. We will give all the help necessary to strengthen the existing shop papers and nuclei and to organize many more nuclei, especially in Remington and Winchester. We will strive toward the achievement of the slogan, "A shop paper wherever we have a shop unit," and steel these weapons in the fight against fascism and war and for the carrying out of the tasks that the convention outlined for us.

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# The "American Workers Party" --- Backers Of the New Deal in Labor's Ranks

## Muste Group At First Praised NRA; Now "Fight" It

By MARTIN YOUNG

IN the heroic strike of the Electric Auto-Lite workers in Toledo, Ohio, that won the admiration of the entire country, the American Workers Party (A. W. P.) appeared as a "revolutionary" party, pretending to "oppose" the N. R. A. and the bloody strike-breaking of the government and their national guards. In an editorial of its official paper, "Labor Action," of June 1, the A. W. P. says that in Toledo and in other cities "the strikes are against the N. R. A. and the government boards." This is undoubtedly correct. But what has the A. W. P. to do with this, when actually it has always supported the N. R. A. and the policies of the Roosevelt administration against the workers who are now fighting? Does the A. W. P. believe that by such tricks it can fool the workers and hide its support of the N. R. A.? Only on March, 1934, when it already became clear to over larger numbers of workers and farmers that the N. R. A. is not changing capitalism, that it is only strengthening the iron fist of monopolies and trusts, the A. W. P. stated in an editorial of Labor Action the following:

"Roosevelt has sounded the death-knell of OLD COMPETITIVE laissez-faire capitalism. He has made it clear that we live in an era of COLLECTIVISM. He has EXPLODED the ideas of 'old-fashioned democracy.' He has encouraged a psychology of experimentation and activism, the idea that 'something has got to be done about it.'"

While in Toledo, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Alabama and all over the country American capitalism is murdering in cold blood workers striking for the right to organize, the A. W. P. is telling the workers that the "old competitive capitalism" is dead.

The A. W. P. does not stop at that. It wants the workers to believe that not only can capitalism be organized in America, but so can capitalism, but the Party carries over the capitalist word and even do away with capitalist rivalries and wars. For example, the forerunner of the A. W. P., the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, wrote in its official organ, Labor Age, of August, 1931, as follows:

"The Plan of American Economic Life must fit into a plan for a world economy, which shall put an end to the rivalries of nationalities, militarists and imperialists. Thus, and only thus, may war be abolished and the workers of all the earth achieve a sane and peaceful existence."

"The plan must be made and put to work soon."

It is a matter of record that long before the "brain trust" came into existence, long before the Roosevelt "planning" A. J. Muste, the present leader of the A. W. P., advocated "social planning" and "controlled economy" in capitalist America. Yet under the Hoover regime Muste wrote, "Indeed, some of the leading forces of business and some of the best brains of the economists have already begun the endeavor to learn how to build a controlled economy. Labor should not lag in this effort." And this party calls itself a "revolutionary" party, and at times even parades as "communist!"

Now as to the more practical policies of Roosevelt and his administration. The A. W. P. presented Roosevelt as a great "liberal," as an "idealist," as a president whose heart "pains" for the forgotten man, but whose "good" work is being sabotaged by the "greedy" capitalists. Just listen to this:

"Roosevelt went into office with sincerely liberal and idealistic beliefs. . . . There is no reason to doubt that he honestly wanted to help the forgotten man, the unemployed and destitute, that he was indignant of the crimes of bankers and industrialists and corrupt politicians."

And this A. W. P. wants the workers to believe that it is going to "fight" American capitalism and for "socialism!"

Really, the enthusiasm of the A. W. P. for Roosevelt and the "New Deal" has no bounds. In its program the A. W. P. states: "The N. R. A., together with the rest of the New Deal . . . has unquestionably brought certain temporary benefits to certain sections of the population."

What sections of the population does the A. W. P. mean? The worker who owns the land, the poor share-croppers, the small producers? In face of the immense strike-breaking, jailing, clubbing and shooting of workers, boosting of company unions, militarization, rising cost of living and declining buying power of the masses, increased taxation, physical destruction of products and values, driving of hundreds of thousands of share-croppers and small farmers off their land—under such conditions, only a Roosevelt agent can speak of "benefits under the New Deal."

Of course, there is a section of the population that did benefit under the New Deal. These are the big trusts and monopolies. But why should the A. W. P., which even calls itself a "revolutionary" party, rejoice over it and present it to the masses as an achievement, when it is only making the big capitalists richer and the workers and farmers poorer?

In summing up the results of Roosevelt's first year for the workers, the above-mentioned James Burnham writes, on May Day, "From the point of view of the working class, Roosevelt's first year can be looked on as a great experiment."

## Blue Eagle's Supporters Cannot Lead Struggle Against It

struck and fought for their right to organize into unions of their own in spite of Roosevelt's strike-breaking, and against the N. R. A. and the Labor Board, assisted by the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

**Want Government Arbitration**  
The A. W. P. also wants the American workers to rejoice because "the government is concerning itself with employer-employee relationships." Some time earlier the A. W. P. said, in Labor Action of April 15, 1933, when endorsing Senator Black's 30-hour stagger bill, "Yes, this bill has dynamite in it. . . . It will establish a precedent for government regulation of hours and wages in the interest of workers and not profiteers."

What benefits have the workers gained from this fakery? "concern" of the government with the struggle against their bosses? When, if ever, has the American capitalist government regulated "hours and wages in the interest of workers and not profiteers"? Since when do people, not only those calling themselves "revolutionists," but honest trade unionists, favor "government regulation of hours and wages"? Is this not precisely what the American workers are today fighting against over a wide strike front?

The A. W. P. pretends to differ with—and at times even "criticizes"—the corrupt and treacherous policies of the Socialist Party and A. F. of L. officials. This it does in order to decoy the leftward moving masses from their direction—towards the Communist Party. Its left phrases are its special manner of doing what every other brand of social-fascism is doing, namely, supporting the capitalist system.

As a supporter of Roosevelt, the "sincere" gentleman of the "good" sides of the N. R. A., the A. W. P. maneuvers with the Roosevelt administration and the N. R. A.

The A. W. P. cannot be trusted with leadership in the struggle of the workers against Roosevelt and the N. R. A. Those who were still are—the advisers of the New Deal in the ranks of the workers cannot be the fighters against it. Behind the radical and revolutionary words of the A. W. P. are hidden their reactionary and treacherous phrases.

# Strike Wave Shows Workers Determined to Resist Boss Offensive

RECENT STRIKES CONFIRM CORRECTNESS OF 8TH COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION POLICIES AND DECISIONS ON DEVELOPMENT OF STRUGGLES IN BASIC INDUSTRIES

By JOHN WILLIAMSON  
IN RECENT weeks we have seen a complete verification of the resolution and perspectives of our District and National Conventions, in which we stated:

"The main outlook everywhere, including the auto industry, is for the immediate continuation of the strike wave. All of the conditions for it exist. The workers are not satisfied. Their central demand for wage increases to meet the increased cost of living has not been granted. We can look to a spreading of the strike wave in metal, textile, some sections of steel, and possibly rubber. Special attention must be paid to the auto industry."

A strike wave is sweeping the State of Ohio, which has involved especially the auto, chemical, metal, textile, oil and other less important industries. These have involved some of the largest shops in the City of Cleveland.

The majority of these strikes were led by the A. F. of L.; only a few by the Revolutionary unions. It would be pointless to say that the agitation and work of the Party and T. U. U. L. unions was one of the main forces responsible for stimulation and starting the strike wave. At the same time we should not bend so far backward in our correct main line of self-criticism as to ignore the agitational and organizational work in the factories by the T. U. U. L. unions and the Party.

In all cases where the strikes were led by the A. F. of L., they were declared over the continued active opposition of the A. F. of L. leadership. The workers were determined to make use of the union they had in most cases recently joined, in the belief that it was an instrument of struggle to protect their shop conditions and lowering standards against the ever-growing offensive of the New Deal.

**Lessons of Strike Struggles**  
These strike struggles have many lessons for our Party and the working class:

First, they show clearly the determination of the workers to struggle, despite much confusion in their minds. In Fisher Body, although the strike was prevented by the A. F. of L. leadership and the height of the production season, when it would have hit the industry the hardest, one month later, even though the conditions were not so favorable for a strike, the workers broke through and for a week over 8,000 workers struck solidly.

In Toledo in the auto parts industry, where two months ago the strikers voted for Roosevelt, for the N. R. A., and went back with a 3 per cent increase and a promise of more later, six weeks later there were recurring strikes in these very same shops. In the Gas Attendants' strike in Cleveland, where the char-

acter of the work itself promotes individualistic tendencies, a most militant struggle in which the entire industry was tied up solid for several weeks, the workers, despite many vacillations, withstood for a time all pressure of employer, government and even threats of local A. F. of L. leaders to remove the leadership of this local union. It must be clear that the calling of strike struggles is not only dependent upon our Communists, although the successful conduct and winning of strike struggles is decisively connected with our being an integral part of the strike, before, during and at the time of settlement of the strikes.

Secondly, we see that while the Roosevelt demagoguery has been shaken considerably, it is not yet shattered. The varied forms of the arbitration schemes still have their effect many times. The worker still believes his enemy is only the employer, while the government — if not on the workers' side wholly — at least is above the class struggle. This is a reflection on our insufficient and poor Party agitation.

But more and more the mailed fist of the government is being brought forward openly in the interests of the trusts. A wave of injunctions has been let loose. These have been against not only the T. U. U. L. unions (Chase Brass, Formica, etc.) but also against A. F. of L. unions. They have been granted against the Unemployed Councils in Toledo, to prevent them from joint picketing with the strikers. They have been granted against the activities in Cleveland of the Small Home and Land Owners Federation. Terror has been increased in all strikes, particularly those led by the T. U. U. L. in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

In every strike the government through local and national N. R. A. boards has actively interfered, either recognizing the company union, or insisting upon a return to work with promised arbitration. The result of this in practically every case has been an energetic drive by the company to build the company unions, lay-offs and dismissals of the most active strike leaders, and in the end, generally no wage increases (Fisher Body, Cleveland, Worsted Mills, Cleveland, Toledo strikes, etc.).

**Unclear Conception of Party Policy**  
Our experiences in these strike struggles show the lack of understanding of the Party's trade-union policy. There is no clear conception of work inside the A. F. of L. as a part of our revolutionary trade-union policy. It must be made clear that our objective is the winning of influence over the decisive sections of the factory workers on the basis of a class policy. Wherever possible we must organize the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League, but where reason have joined the A. F. of L. or Independent Unions, then it is our duty not to isolate ourselves, but to remain a part of these workers, striving to win them for a class



When scabs tried to break through strikers' lines in Toledo, the strikers met them militantly. The bosses finally had to bring about the murder of two workers, by the militia, in the face of such resistance to their schemes.

policy and working to win influence and leadership of these workers and the local union. Rank and file opposition work on a class program is an integral part of our Party's trade union policy.

The resistance and confusion on the question of work inside the A. F. of L. and the necessity of connecting this up closely with our factory work in these shops where the A. F. of L. has influence, has been seen in a hundred ways, when the District Committee began energetically to develop this work, after the removal of Comrade Zack for his wrong line and opposition to an energetic work of broad rank and file opposition movements within the A. F. of L. alongside the main line of building the Revolutionary Unions among the unorganized. The following are just a few examples:

1.—In Cleveland while there are Party members in at least 20 A. F. of L. locals, there was not a single functioning fraction or real opposition group functioning.

2.—In some locals individual Communists had influence, but no broad opposition groups were organized, because it was argued that this would orientate the members to staying within the A. F. of L. and "our objective must be to take them out as quickly as possible."

3.—Experiences in the methods of organizing A. F. of L. opposition groups brought out sharply the confusion. In Akron where we had heard much about opposition work, an examination brought out that "the opposition" was a mere handful of workers close to the Party who were brought to the Party headquarters or Unemployed Council headquarters for a meeting. The person who was the self-appointed spokesman was the Party Section Organizer, not a rubber worker or an union member. The leaflets issued by "the opposition" were written by the

Party Section Organizer — were mimeographed by him and in the Party office. This was true not only of the efforts to develop opposition work in the Rubber Workers Union but whatever efforts were made in this same city among the machinists, diamond workers, match workers, etc. were of the same character. In Toledo a similar thing was seen. The automotive workers on strike were gradually getting disgusted with their betraying leadership. The Party set out to organize rank and file opposition groups. Again they called the workers to the Party headquarters for this purpose. At that some 34 workers came. The Party section organizer — not an auto worker, a striker, or member of the A. F. of L.—came and lectured to them. But why blame only the comrades in the sections, when only two months ago the then T. U. U. L. secretary in Cleveland rented a headquarters for the T. U. U. L. and began labelling one room as the official headquarters of the Rank and File Opposition Center in the A. F. of L.?

All of these examples show the narrow sectarian basis on which the comrades try to conduct rank and file opposition work. By their actions they narrow it down only to the most revolutionary workers, trying to fit it into such forms. The comrades actually visualized rank and file opposition groups as made up only of revolutionary minded workers. They did not develop self initiative and leadership of the workers whose activity must lead them to win influence and strive for leadership of the local unions. All this was stifled. By uniting openly the rank and file opposition work and the Communist Party in such forms, it was preventing the development of this work on a mass basis.

This, of course, does not mean that the Communist Party or its policies are taboo. On the contrary, it is only on the basis of a class program that the oppositions will develop and live, but the Party carries on its work through its established fraction. Then the fraction must win the opposition and if possible the local union, for the understanding, acceptance and participation in the mass struggles and activities initiated or participated in by the Communist Party.

4.—In Cincinnati another example comes to light. The agenda for a proposed conference of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in that city had as a point "work inside the A. F. of L. metal union—Building of Opposition Groups." This is obviously not the direct concern of the S. M. W. I. U. conference. It is the concern of the Party fraction inside the S. M. W. I. U., as a part of the entire Party. The proper thing would have been to consider at that conference the problem of developing a united front between the S. M. W. I. U. and the A. F. of L. unions in metal in connection with developing strike struggles.

5.—Only a couple of days before the calling of the Fisher Body strike, the comrades inside the A. F. of L. union wanted to print and then actually printed leaflets for the holding of a mass meeting in the name of the Auto Workers Union. These specific comrades should have had as their main concern the winning of influence over the 4,500 workers in the A. F. of L. union who two days later were to call such a tremendous strike, with our comrades at that moment not sensitive to the needs of the workers until the strike actually was called.

As a result of our underestimation of the importance of work inside the A. F. of L. as a necessary organizational task alongside the building of the T. U. U. L. unions,

we see that in all these A. F. of L.-led strikes, called by the rank and file over the heads of the leaders, we are not an active force. The possibilities existed in each of them if we had worked in the factories and inside the local unions and developed prestige through championing the demands of the workers and being active union members, and above all had organized a broad rank and file opposition group, for us to have actually been an active force inside the strike and in some cases in the leadership of the strike. With proper work during a strike we could have exposed successfully and outmaneuvered the A. F. of L. bureaucracy who in Fisher Body and Cleveland Worsted Mills, broke the strike, as was the consistent policy from the beginning. Only at the end of the strikes were small opposition rank and file groups finally organized, which are now growing, despite a certain demoralization which has set in among these striking workers after the betrayal.

Our absence from active participation in these A. F. of L. unions makes it easier for the A. F. of L. leaders to defeat the strikes and carries temporary demoralization and disgust among many workers for all unions. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy successfully achieved just what the trusts and government wanted, even though in each strike the method varied. It was also possible for the Socialist Party misleaders to come forward with "left" phrases. The A. F. of L. Cleveland leadership welcomed these gentry with open arms. In fact the S. P. leaders were placed in charge of the Cleveland Worsted strike. Sidney Tollen together with the chief betrayer McWinnay visited the Chase Brass Company and offered the services of the A. F. of L. to break the S. M. W. I. U.-led strike of Chase Brass workers. The Socialist Party leader Clossing, who visited Cleveland recently, put it very bluntly:

"One outstanding achievement is the excellent contacts established within the trade unions. Recognizing the talent of the Socialists, it is quite natural that the enlightened leadership of these unions (A. F. of L.—J. W.) should welcome our assistance."

Even when certain leaders of local strikes are not conscious misleaders, not to speak of being part of the bureaucracy, our absence of policy and organization among the masses allows such honest workers in local leadership of A. F. of L. unions and strikes to flounder around because they have no clear class policy or experience. They are subject to all the pressure of employer, city A. F. of L. officialdom and government N. R. A. Boards.

This has been seen by us in the case of some leaders of the Gas Station Operators Union, a Vice-President of the Fisher Body local and a leader of the Barberton strike. Failing to organize rank and file opposition groups which would even include such honest but for the moment confused and hesitating elements, and substitution of talks with these individuals without an organization of the rank and file cannot lead to victory. These individuals become a problem at the moment under the influence of "our talks" and the next moment under the pressure of the government, employer and A. F. of L. top leaders.

**Positive Role of Opposition Groups**  
In this connection we have also seen the tendency to think the rank and file opposition is only to take a negative position on everything in order of developing a positive program on the basis of shop and industry conditions of the workers and conditions within the specific A. F. of L. union, which will rally the rank and file. Another mistaken notion is the one that the rank and file group shall not take local union officials into its ranks. This is wrong. In many of these locals it is shop workers who have been elected to the executive. We must win as many as possible.

Dozens of other examples of the result of this disastrous policy of neglecting to work among the A. F. of L. workers could be cited, such as the organization of an Unemployed Insurance Committee by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, within which there was a vote of 14 to 6 for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, although there was not a single Communist there, also the fact that the A. F. of L. got its mass support for the Wagner Bill and only recently A. F. of L. locals are now beginning to discuss the Workers Bill, and in some cases adopting it; or the fact that militant workers were defeated as delegates to the I. L. G. W. U. National convention by 10 and 13 votes respectively although a third militant worker was elected, and all this without any organized work by the opposition. This shows the possibilities with good organization work. We must further stress that in the many Federal unions, organized on a shop basis and made up of workers belonging to the A. F. of L. with a belief that

the union is an instrument of struggle, there is every opportunity to develop real mass work and win not only influence but leadership over such masses. As yet there is no real rooted bureaucracy there, although we must see the conscious policy of Green & Company to develop a new crust of the bureaucracy, if we do not act quickly.

Because of continued betrayals of many strike struggles by the A. F. of L. some workers begin to question whether strikes can be won. We must answer definitely that strikes can be won. We must popularize the strike policy of the T. U. U. L. unions and show concrete examples of winning strikes and how to conduct strikes. In such cases as Chase Brass, where because of a series of events including extreme Government terror, injunctions and the role of the A. F. of L. and S. P., including some shortcomings of the Party and T. U. U. L. leadership (which requires a separate article) we were not able to win the strike, we must show the policy pursued in the interests of the strikers. In A. F. of L.-led strikes we must popularize the need of rank and file strike committees, mass picketing, daily meetings of strikers, the need of spreading strikes, no arbitration, and refusal to go back to work until demands are granted, and no acceptance of N. R. A. Board interference. No splitting of the ranks of the strikers by sending back one group while others remain out on strike, or the raising of the cry of "Reds" against the Communists who are the best fighters in the interests of the workers.

During this past period the Party has reacted to the strike struggles better than previously. Some small steps towards mass work within the A. F. of L. are being started. As yet the reaction has been too much from the leading committees alone, without the entire Party being actively involved and conscious of this work. Our revolutionary army is still too much separated from the masses of factory workers—still too sectarian.

The District Convention resolution and Control Tasks stated sharply the problem before the Party as follows:

"The central task of the entire Party—with particular emphasis on initiative by the units and sections and a drastic change in the orientation of the language bureau—is to speedily adjust itself to leading these workers in these developing struggles, particularly strike struggles. The key task is with the Communists in the factories and A. F. of L. unions. . . . In carrying through the central task of leading the strike struggles in the shops, we must be aggressive in organizing the T. U. U. L. unions, but wherever the A. F. of L. or independent unions have a foothold, the revolutionary duty of each Communist is to join such local units and become a leader on the basis of championing the interests of the workers."

This is the central task that we must be determined to carry through.

### Work 12 to 14 Hours at Hotel Endicott Under N.R.A. Code

Kitchen Windows Nailed down, So Workers Don't "Waste Time" Getting Breath of Air

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—Towards a more abundant life is the basic objective of the N. R. A. Times, May 17.

The sheer hypocrisy of this promise, somewhat resembles the pie in the sky fable utilized by the various religious agencies, for the purpose of fooling the workers into accepting submissively the miserable conditions imposed upon them at the present. This is especially true of the hotels and restaurants. The Hotel Endicott, for instance, at 71st St. and Columbus Ave. has, after the code has been signed for almost 5 months, everyone employed there working on an average of 12 to 14 hours a day, 7 days a week.

As an example of that greater abundance of life: the restaurant employs a chef, a waiter, three waitresses, one pantryman, and two dishwashers. The chef works from 8:30 in the morning until 9 at night, is supposed to have two hours off in the afternoon, but he never gets that. The pay is \$75 a month and the boss wants first class work for that pittance, on top of which he has to work seven days a week, no days off.

condition, by the boss, in order to quiet them down.

The unsanitary, unhealthy conditions prevalent in the kitchen render it completely impossible for anyone to maintain his job for longer than a few days, especially the chef behind the fire, as the room is absolutely void of any ventilation whatever. The atmosphere is depressingly humid and pervaded with a sickening musty smell, as of rotting old matter. There were once two windows, but the workers used to go over sometimes to snatch a breath of air, and this could not be tolerated, so they were nailed down.



If the workers really want a more abundant life the only way is to join the F. W. I. U. and by organized action achieve what, and more than the N. R. A. hypocritically promises while handing us just the opposite.

The chef's job is advertised on all agencies on the avenue as follows: \$75 a month in a small hotel. Workers should watch out for this sign, as the sharks are realizing a handsome profit on this job. I was first because I objected to serving a guest after 9 o'clock.

### In the Howel

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

HEYWOOD WEEPS FOR THE WORKERS.

Appropos of the letter from Comrade Jeanette D. P., printed here yesterday, we have some remarks to make.

Since your attention was called to Heywood Brown's Comrade Jeanette, why didn't you read it? You would have seen that his complaint was not that I erred or sinned "a shade or two." I did not erred nor did I sin in this respect, nor was I accused of that.

out in a letter some Saturdays ago, Lewis doesn't want the mining women's auxiliaries organized. Just so the bosses don't want the working women stirred up, for if they, who have even more to gain from a revolution than their men, are ever thoroughly aroused, they sure will "turn the patches upside down" and it will be Goodbye Capitalism, and in short order too.

Heywood's complaint was that the Daily Worker, which he pointed out in one of his luscious bursts of solicitude for the welfare of the workers, is supported by the small change of the said workers' money in a position to give gratuitous criticism about the policies of the "Daily."

Our editors know this as well as that it is vitally necessary that the working women be brought to understand their position in the capitalist and in the Socialist state, and the necessity of struggling for the abolition of the latter, which offers them health and happiness. Whether I do the necessary editing here or whether it passes into other hands, the women's section will go on, whether the Heywood Browns like it or not.

He pays his three cents, so he assured the world, to find out what is happening in the New Jersey strike and so on. (What Heywood! Can't you print all the news that's fit to print, or from the admirable sheet on which you yourself are employed? Tsk, Tsk!) But here the "Daily" turns up full of columns, and Heywood feels that he doesn't get his three cents worth.

That I may have, in fact did, make mistakes in the administration of the column I am not prepared to deny. I do however mean to do my best as long as I am working on it. Anybody who thinks that Grade-A revolutionaries are going to be dispensed to the revolutionary movement as a gift straight from heaven, and not developed in and by the natural course of events, is in a pitiable state of mind indeed.

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That was the gist of his complaint, and he explained what he would do if he were running a working-class newspaper, which naturally he isn't. If grandma had wheels she'd be a street car.

All the columns should be dispensed with, he says. Particularly the women's column. He would like to sell our editors the delusion under which he himself pretends to labor—that the entire working class consists of striking longshoremen from Seattle. But as it happens the striking longshoremen and the other male workers have wives, and like as not, reactionary wives. And a reactionary wife can be a demmed effective strikebreaker.

Hence the wish of the boss press, a wish to which Brown gave expression, to liquidate our column among the others. The real objection is not that it talks about it talks once in a while, but that it talks a lot about other matters—the struggles of the Women's Councils; the Domestic Workers' Union; the Women's Anti-War Congress; the oppressed condition of working-class women generally, the need for maternity provision, and the fine independent position occupied by Soviet women.

As the mining comrades pointed

Christina time, when we were busy, the manager practically didn't employ any extra help, but made us work for three weeks 54 to 56 hours a week. That, too, he said, was under the N. R. A. He claimed they are allowed to do it, saying there is such a labor law.

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### Police Protect Scabs in Celotex Strike in Marrero

By a Worker Correspondent  
MARRERO, La.—In the Celotex strike in Marrero, as always the forces of law and order are taking the side of the manufacturers against the workers. Because a scab got worked over by some of the strikers, the authorities arrested four of the officials of the local and put them in jail. They were let out on bond and then re-arrested on the claim that the property put up for bond for these men was not worth the amount of the bonds. Bonds were set at \$1500 and the property is listed as being worth \$25,000, and is being taxed as listed. These men took no actual part in the beating of the man who wanted to help take their jobs by scabbing and hauling scabs. Besides, he was armed. He had a gun in his car.

### Only 30 To Get Work on \$85,000 Relief Project

By a Worker Correspondent  
CAHON, Colo.—Last fall, on the opening up of the C. W. A. project No. 1, West Dolores Co., the farmers and workers were all promised jobs, and at that time there were about 140 registered for this work. But approximately 32 men were put to work. There were protests made and petitions signed and mailed to Harry L. Hopkins without avail. Then some more promises that P. W. A. would open up jobs for all on February 15. But when the appointed time came for this new fowl to fly to the rescue of the farmers and workers, the same crew of workmen who had been working on the C. W. A. were put to work on the P. W. A., which only lasted a short time till the workers were laid off anyhow. The hours were cut from 30 hours per week to 15. Later the P. W. A. went broke, leaving the people without work or adequate relief.

But this was not the end of their promises. The agents of the N.R.A. then told the people that the state of Colorado and the Federal Government were going to appropriate \$85,000 to build 5 1/2 miles of new highway, known as U.S. 180. The bids were opened, and the lowest bid was \$7,000 above the estimate.

Now the contractors sit up and look wise and tell the people that this is not a project to put suffering humanity to work. There are at this time 202 applications for this job, but the big boys say it will only take about 30 men with all the speed-up machinery to complete this job.

But the workers and poor farmers are getting tired of all these promises, and are becoming good military fighters for the cause.

Workers of the world unite, and fight, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

### N. R. A. Brings Part-Time Work, Speed-Up for Woolworth Girls

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—We are 24 girls working at one of the Woolworth Department Stores. Getting 31 1/2 cents per hour. A few weeks ago the manager decided we are making too much money, so he cut our hours. He couldn't possibly cut our wages without cutting hours, as the store is under the N. R. A. and he was afraid someone might report him. What the manager actually did was this: He gave us one of the beautifully cut speeches, saying that business is slow and we should co-operate with him; instead of firing some girls he would rather shorten our hours and that way he could keep us all. He made out a schedule making some girls come in a half hour later in the morning, some coming in the afternoon for the rush order, and some girls that came in early go home earlier, also giving a day off without pay to every girl. This means that girls coming in earlier have to work for themselves and the other girls. When having a day off, the next day the girl has to catch up with her work usual amount of energy but more, as she has to be up-to-date with her work.

Christmas time, when we were busy, the manager practically didn't employ any extra help, but made us work for three weeks 54 to 56 hours a week. That, too, he said, was under the N. R. A. He claimed they are allowed to do it, saying there is such a labor law.

There is a good chance of organizing the girls. The Office Workers Union knows about the conditions, and they did start. I hope they will get busy and try to accomplish something.

### Work 56 Hours a Week for \$5 in Beauty Shop

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—A little notice could be taken of the Beauty Shops where they keep girls working 56 hours a week for \$5 per week. And those shops carry N. R. A. signs. Some of the poorest paid ones are to be found out at Sunny Side, Long Island, the one out at 47th St., called the Golden Rule. How can any single girl exist on such pay? No wonder so many girls kill themselves as have in the past year.

So many firms seem to be hiding under the N. R. A. sign. They seem to think as long as they display the N. R. A. they can pay just what they like.

**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.

### Lanes Cotton Mill Continues Lay-Offs; Increases Speed-Up

Worker Not Permitted to Go to the Washroom During Working Hours

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Lanes Cotton Mill, continues to lay off their workers as they have since the First of the year. They are very proficient in the art of adding more and more work on the people that work in this mill, also in reducing their wages. The workers are required to do almost as much as two should do.

They must put in every minute of their time while in the mill. The management does not want the people to have time for anything except labor, if some one is compelled to answer the call of nature, they are told that they are not getting paid for that, but that they must remain at their work.

This has been going on for some time, ever since the beginning of the N. R. A. This was mentioned to the Cotton Textile Board mem-

### NRA and AFL Help Bosses Speed-Up, Fire Workers, Answer to Complaint Shows

NRA NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 23, 1934

New York City, N. Y.

We have been requested by General Johnson to acknowledge receipt of your letter with reference to piece-work operations in industry.

In formulating codes of fair competition, every condition and factor relating to labor is given careful consideration. A representative of labor participates in all of the deliberations. After a code becomes effective, the results are carefully observed with a view to making such amendments and modifications as may best meet the requirements.

You may feel assured the N.R.A. is endeavoring to correct and adjust any and all unfair methods which might operate to the disadvantage of workers.

Sincerely yours,  
A. R. Forbush  
Chief, Correspondence Division

On May 23 we printed on this page part of a letter from a worker in the men's neckwear trade, to General Johnson, N. R. A. administrator. The letter described how under the N. R. A. regulation of wages and working hours, the manufacturers with the help of the union officials speed the workers up, by cutting down the piece-work rates. Workers who cannot reach the minimum weekly rate of \$20 stipulated by the N. R. A., with these reduced piece work rates, are fired. The letter stated:

"Not long ago the union reduced the workers' prices on each dozen to such an extent that even the fastest worker cannot make \$20 a week, which is the limited scale at present."

We now publish a reproduction of the answer received by this worker to his complaint. This answer from the N. R. A. administration proves, first: that it is the purpose and function of the N. R. A. to help the bosses in speeding up and laying off workers. It was under the N. R. A. that the speed-up and lay-offs, described by this worker, were instituted.

Second: That the A. F. of L. leaders participated in formulating the code and establishing the N. R. A. machinery, making it an effective instrument in the hands of the bosses to carry out their attacks on the workers.

Third: That the workers cannot hope for any help from either the A. F. of L. leaders or the N. R. A., to remedy these conditions. The only effective method for accomplishing this is for the rank and file to organize a strong opposition group in the union, to conduct the fight against piece-work, speed-up and lay-offs, and against the union misleaders. They should get in touch with the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee, 1 Union Square, which is leading and co-ordinating the struggles of the rank and file oppositionists in all A. F. of L. unions.

### Letters from Our Readers

**ASKS CHANGE IN DAILY WORKER**  
New York City.

Dear Editor:

I am a new reader of the Daily Worker. Since I have been reading the Daily Worker, I realize the important role and the power it has to inform the workers of the truth about their daily struggles and exposes the treacherous betrayals of the Wollis, the Greens and the Socialist leaders. But I believe the Daily Worker would gain many new readers if it would alter their style in writing. By that I mean without sacrificing the truth and continuing to expose the enemy of the working class to write on a literary style. Not in a propaganda and slandering way. Sometimes it is necessary, but not in every article.

My experience in trying to interest my friends and acquaintances to read the Daily Worker compels me to write this. The style of the Daily Worker as it is, is all right for the class conscious or organized workers, who know by experience that nothing is too harsh against the enemies of the workers.

But the unorganized workers who are under the ideology of the bourgeoisie when they first commence to read the Daily Worker, it effects them as a paper full of scandal and propaganda.

They get discouraged and lose interest before they become class conscious. That is the main objection every one of my friends gave me in my approach to recruit new subscribers for the Daily Worker.

**Editorial Note.**—The Daily Worker strives in its writing to do two things: To give a true picture of what is going on, and at the same time, to show to the working class what it must do, on the basis of what is happening, to fight for its liberation from capitalist exploitation and the setting up of a work-

### Fight Persecution of Militant Worker by Boss

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—The Kurtz and Davidman hat shop used to be a small shop with 40 workers. The bosses at that shop always intimidated the workers. The worker never dared to speak up at any shop meeting. Many times, the workers worked under the price. For many things that they had to get paid they never got paid. For single hats for which 40 cents had to be paid, he only paid 20 cents. By those methods he was able to open a new shop with over 130 workers. He still kept on with his old methods—"Keep your mouth shut, you'll make a living, otherwise get out."

Two weeks ago he picked out a militant worker, claiming his work wasn't any good. The committee was called and the hats were passed. As soon as he saw the action of the shop, he wanted that the workers shall at least fix the hats, but the workers rejected that proposal. Then the bosses passed them without giving them to fix (for which he would have had to pay) to make his bluff good that the hats are not passable. In order words the hats were passable, but the boss wanted to get rid of the worker. Since that day he started picking on that man. He even called the worker down for a fight. Last week another dozen were returned, but the worker refused to fix them. The committee was called and later the shop decided that they don't look over the hats, but stick with the worker. The shop decided to walk out until he stopped bothering the man.

### Hundreds Sleep On Bare Ground

By a Worker Correspondent  
BOISE, Idaho.—Several hundred men and women and children are sleeping on the bare ground on the bank of the river.

There were two men who stopped at my cabin the other day and asked for a bite to eat. They had come up from Utah. They were workers at the point of starvation. They said they had gone to a bakery man here and asked for a loaf of bread. The man told them to clean out his furnace for bread. It took them 2 hours to do the work, and he gave them each a loaf of bread. They asked the bakery man to give each two doughnuts, but he said no.

There was a hunger march here on the 3rd. About 2,000 were out. Most of them are democrats, but some are learning.

### Jobless Must Use Food Relief for Light Bills

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—We've been trying to get relief since April. This week we finally got investigated and received a food check. Our gas has been shut off. The Emergency Home Relief Bureau gave us a paper to present to the Gas Co. and Electric Co. whereby they would consider us as new applicants.

When I came to the Gas Co. they refused to open up the gas unless I signed a statement that during the time that we are getting relief we will pay them one dollar every week on account on the old bill and the E. H. R. will pay the current bill. I asked "How can they expect money from people who have to live on so small budgets?" They said "You can pay one dollar a week from your food allotment." I said that we cannot pay anything on the old bill all, as we are destitute. The answer was "If you don't sign, your gas will not be opened." I was forced to sign an agreement that we will pay previous bills. Alone I could not do anything. We must organize and go in committees when we take this new application and force the companies to stop such practices, of robbing the destitute from their food allotment.

### Got \$1 for 9 Hours Work in Dry-goods Store

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—I worked in a dry goods store in the Bronx for \$1 a day. I only took 15 or 20 minutes for lunch. When I worked in that store I was not entitled to one hour for lunch? On week-days I worked from 9 to 6 and Saturday from 9 at night and had to wait for my money till after 11 p.m. that night. I was there from May till July, 1933, and I did not even get my \$5 sometimes. Had to wait.

By educating the workers' party, Marxism educates the vanguard of the proletariat, thus fitting it to seize power and to lead the whole people towards socialism. To carry on and to organize the new order, to become the teacher, the guide, the leader of all who labor and are exploited—their teacher, guide and leader in the work of organizing their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie.

**LENIN**

Department on Page 4. Based on this information, when we show the workers how to struggle, how to improve their own conditions right in their own shops, in their day to day life. From this we must go on to show how not only the boss, but the whole government has the function of keeping the workers in misery in order to maintain its profits. And from this we can raise the class consciousness of the worker, along the road that leads to the revolutionary struggle for Soviet power.

The Daily Worker welcomes letters from its readers with criticisms and suggestions. Above all, it urges its readers to write worker correspondence, what they themselves know, what is going on. In this way the workers will know that what they find in the "Daily" is not "scandal and propaganda," but the truth that alone can show them the way to a better life—a life free from exploitation.

### PARTY LIFE Denies Neglect of Negro and Foreign Born in Rochester

Shortcomings Exist in Approach to Negro and Italian Workers and Must Be Overcome

Our first contribution to the column, which we follow regularly, must be in the nature of a criticism. On May 28, you printed an article under a "Syracuse, N. Y.," address, concerning the Rochester, N. Y. relief workers' strike, written by one who said he was a "visitor to Rochester." His comments are not Bolshevik self-criticism but abuse and perversion. The strike now enters its eighth week, involving over 5,600 workers. As many workers read this article, it caused confusion and certainly didn't help the morale. Will you see that this letter as soon as possible in the same column in which the article appeared?

The Syracuse visitor charges the Communist Party of Rochester with being chauvinistic both in regard to Negroes and foreign-born. It is true that the struggle for Negro rights is weak here, but the present strike has done more to overcome our isolation from the Negro workers than any previous local campaign. Two leading positions on the strike committee are held by Negroes. Several strike meetings have been held in Negro neighborhoods. With the help of relief workers, more Negroes have been drawn into the Frederick Douglass branch of the I.L.D., and two have joined the Party. Of the 330,000 population of Rochester, only 2,200 are Negroes, which accounts for the small proportion involved, and difficulty in finding issues of discrimination around which to develop mass action.

### Workers' Enemies Exposed

All workers and all working-class organizations are warned against the following swindlers.

Carl Miller (Chas. Coder), present whereabouts unknown, who came as delegate from the San Antonio, Texas, branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union to the National Convention of the F. S. U. (held in New York at the end of January this year), has robbed a member of the German Workers' Club in New York, who gave him lodging, of a considerable amount of money (about \$60) and disappeared.

Under the name of Chas. Coder he was expelled from the Communist Party in March, 1931, as an unreliable individual who disappeared from Trenton, N. J., without accounting for some funds of the International Labor Defense.

Later he turned up in Kansas City, Mo., where he was permitted to work as a sympathizer. In September, 1932, he went to Little Rock, Ark.; and from there in October 1933, to San Antonio, Texas, where he joined the F. S. U. branch. According to reports from San Antonio there also, as the literature agent of the branch, he has left behind unpaid bills for literature from the F. S. U. National Office and for the Daily Worker, although he was selling the literature and the paper, according to his own reports, in sufficient quantities to pay these bills.

His latest actions, in failing to return to San Antonio to discharge his duties as a delegate to the F. S. U. Convention, and the out-letting of a worker who had out-ruined him, brand Carl Miller as a despicable thief and swindler and an enemy of the working class.

### Join the Communist Party

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

**Doctor Luttinger Advises:**  
By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

### HOSPITAL CARE—UNDER CAPITALISM

By A. S.

In the issue of April 7, the Daily Worker published a letter from a correspondent describing his experience in the T. B. ward of Bellevue Hospital. I also have had the "pleasure" of a stay in this resort and I can well understand the feeling which an average uninformed patient would experience on being thrust into the closely packed atmosphere of this ward; for whatever their methods, the carelessness with which individuals are treated is such as to easily give the impression the above mentioned correspondent received. But being a medical worker, I was able to observe the general procedure with a greater degree of objectivity, and to draw therefrom conclusions pointing to practices more vicious than carelessness in preventing the spread of germs from one patient to another.

Granting that some effort is made to prevent the spread of germs from one patient to another, the question arises: what else is necessary to the effective curing of T. B.; and how many and to what degree does this hospital supply any of those other needs? My own experience with the disease and with the medical opinions concerning the cure of T. B. are sufficient to say with absolute certainty that the mere control of germ spread is only a negative aspect of the cure, and is of no importance whatever in the actual curing of infection already present. It is universally held by physicians that the cure of T. B. depends upon sufficient rest, a high caloric diet and much fresh air. Their importance is in the order named. But of most importance is the existence of one other condition, without which the others named are utterly ineffective; and this is the factor of contentment and peace of mind. Without reservation, I can declare that outside of mere bed rest, no attempt whatever is made to create the other conditions so vitally necessary to the effective curing of T. B.

**Diet**

In general, the diet prescribed for the tuberculous is what is known as a "quality" as well as a "quantity" diet. That is to say, the diet must not only contain energy-producing factors such as found in starchy foods, but must also be rich

Chicago, Ill.

SMASH THE POINDESTER FRAME-UP. Come to the

**L. L. D. PICNIC**  
SUNDAY, JUNE 10  
A L L DAY  
BERGMAN'S GROVE  
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Directions: Take car to 22nd and Cicero. Change to La Grande car and go to 28th and Desplaines. Walk one block north or take the L.L.D. truck at 22nd and Cicero to the picnic.

Admission 20c. with plunger 15c. Auspices: L.L.D., Chicago District



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, talented young literary critic of the New York Times, feels he has been mishandled in this column.

The Daily Worker believes in justice for every worker, including the literary man (the New York Times, on the other hand, specializes in defense of the god-given rights of the millionaire). Despite Chamberlain's peculiar fears that we would not dare to print his letter, we are doing so gladly.

## "A Million Prisoners?"

DEAR MIKE: May I protest against what seems to me a distortion in your column of Wednesday, May 23? You say that in the New York Times I "stated bluntly" that if the facts (about persecution of intellectuals and the number of prisoners in Soviet Russia) that are to be found in Tatiana Tchernavina's "Escape from the Soviets" are true, "then American Communists had no cause to complain of the persecution of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and other martyrs of capitalism."

Mike, I said nothing of the sort. The Communists have every cause to complain of the persecutions. What I did say was this: That if the facts are true (and I asked Walter Duranty about the number of prisoners), then they "confer a certain amount of disingenuous unctious" on appeals from the Left for justice in the Scottsboro and Mooney cases. This has nothing to do with "causes for complaint," and nothing to do with rights and wrongs in the United States. It is merely recognition of a fact—the fact that one's character as a witness is always strengthened by having clean hands. If there are a million prisoners in Russia (and Duranty puts the figure higher), and if you believe, as I do, that this may argue an institutional hardening of the arteries in the OGPU, then the case of Communists justifying imprisonment in Russia and condemning it in America does smack of disingenuousness.

Now, Mike, don't get me wrong about Duranty. He may believe that Stalin has his reasons for sending certain people, in whatever number, to penal camps. And don't get me wrong; I don't "accept" "lies as new weapons in the holy war against" socialism. If I were in the business of "accepting lies" I would have cheered for Max Eastman's book and for Malcolm Muggeridge's absurd piece of spite. If you will look up my reviews of these two anti-Soviet books, you will know that I don't fall easily, even though I may fall in certain cases. I merely feel uncomfortable about "a million prisoners." If you can prove to me either the falsity of the figures, or the justification for the figures, then I will withdraw my statement about "disingenuous unctious."

You can print this letter if you like. Or, if it makes you uncomfortable, you can treat it as private. Whether you print it or not, I'd like to have it explained to me why Russia, when it comes to a matter of possible institutional shortcomings in such as the OGPU or RAPP, should be handled like an Easter egg? I have never seen fit to subscribe to the belief that criticism should, in certain touchy cases, be withheld. More than a year ago I listened to some very pertinent criticisms of the Daily Worker by Benjamin Stolberg. I also listened to a denunciation of Stolberg by a newly-fledged Communist for making such criticisms. Today, the Daily Worker has changed its dress, taken on a liveliness and pungency and mass appeal that it once lacked (your own column is a case in point). Now, was Stolberg right or wrong? And what harm did the criticism do?

Yours,  
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

## Just Another of Those Things

THE book in question, "Escape from the Soviets," is really beneath discussion. It is one of those familiar horror stories of Soviet life that the white guards, and their Kerenskyite liberal-socialist allies have been peddling around since the day Lenin first moved into the Smolny Institute.

Walter Lippman once checked up and exposed over a hundred such brazen lies that had appeared in the columns of the New York Times during the course of a year.

This book is merely a highly romanticized lie with the stale old Riga base. One little proof: the authoress says she is concealing her real name, because of fear of assassination or the like.

Hokum. The salons of Europe and America are jammed with such people, all of whom have made similar valiant "escapes." They do not conceal their names; in fact, they hang on to them for dear life, with all the useless, putrid trappings of nobility that are their only stock in trade and excuse for living. They strut, they make speeches, they organize military regiments to invade Russia, they use their titles to advertise dressmaking shops, vodka, perfumery, and other luxuries.

Some of them even write books, and tell romantic and malicious lies, and the western intellectuals who prefer the capitalist crisis to working class rule, fall over their adjectives praising these books. Does any critic ever check up on the facts in such books? Almost never.

## No More Olympus

I KNOW that you did not swallow Eastman's and Muggeridge's spiteful books without some examination. And I know any man who writes a book review a day is a man in a great hurry, and can't stop to check up the thousand minute distortions and subtle slanders that are woven into the malicious tissue of books like these.

Yet there is one thing that I would deny you and Stolberg and others of your group: your assumption of the right to criticism because of your disinterested impartiality.

Freud and Marx both agree that such a state of mind is impossible to attain.

A man is either going to or coming from somewhere, politically. There are no "free lunches." Stolberg has for years been "escaping from the Soviets." I assure you I have read a great deal of his writing in the capitalist press, where from that lofty altitude he "deplores" or "applauds" or even sneers and lies at the sweaty, fallible, hunted and heroic men and women who are trying to lead the American workers into something better than another imperialist war and crisis.

Stolberg is not impartial. He is a bitter enemy of Communism, and has said it a hundred times. That is why his criticisms of the Daily Worker are repudiated. But if you had followed the Daily Worker for several years you might have read scores of critical letters by workers, complaining of the inadequacies of the paper.

This is why certain improvements came about; and this is the way they should come: out of revolutionary self-criticism.

We know too well where Stolberg and many others like him have gone; we know where they will be in the next war, and what they will do under Fascism or Communism. How could anyone believe his criticism to be that of a friend, when obviously, it is not? Does he wish us well? Of course not. Why listen to his advice then?

The "intellectual" roots for this profound study of Jewish folkways is found in Adolf Hitler's "My Battle," where one finds the original of that "black-haired youth, who, with Satanic joy on his face, lies in waiting for hours" for the innocent blonde girl whom he poisons with his blood "in order to destroy the hated white race."

The author concludes with the declaration that "in the National Socialist revolution strong S. A. (Storm-Trooper) acts are at the scruff of the necks of the seducers of our German girls, who were surprised at their shameful deeds. This is no longer allowed, and the Jews are again becoming bold. When, therefore, demands the Nazi author, 'will Jewish blood flow from the knives?'"

This is the murderous Nazi regime which is now seeking to carry through the execution of Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the Communist Party of Germany. Protest Nazi Lynch Incitements! Join in the demand for the release of Ernst Thaelmann!

Now when a few thousand exploiters and their intellectual allies must at last go to jail, you and others develop these sensitive consciences, and are "uncomfortable" about it. And you cannot understand why we fight for our own prisoners under capitalism. We are trying to build a world without jails, and the Soviet Union is the first land that is attempting it. I shall write about this tomorrow. Meanwhile, good wishes, and may you be able to resist better than others have the overpowering environment of a million dollar paper. It gets into the blood, and in a few years the man has changed so much that his best friends no longer can recognize him.

## 'Jews Rapists,' Say Those Who Seek to Kill Thaelmann

By SENNER GARLIN

WITH the greatest writers of Germany either murdered or exiled, the Nazi regime is showing the world some examples of its own cultural achievements under the leadership of Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels.

The most recent product of the Nazi printing presses is a foul volume entitled "The Jew as Rapist of the Race" (Der Jude als Rassenschänder). The book is published by the semi-official "N. S. Druck and Verlag," which some time ago flooded the Nazi book markets with "Jews Looking at You" (Juden Sehen Dich an).

Here are some examples of Nazi "scholarship" in a volume offered to millions of readers by a semi-official publishing house of the party of Adolf Hitler: "Jews are spawn of the devil... born poisoners of the race." "Jews have an unquenchable lust to seduce gentle women and girls, and to drag them down into the swamp of their own depravity."

"For Jews have one common aim—the poisoning of the peoples of the earth. This is accomplished through sexual intercourse." "Monstrous as all this may seem, consider some of the following statements set down cold-bloodedly by the great Nazi "scholar,"



"The Race of Rapists." (From the Nazi book)

Dr. Kurt Plischke, the author of "Der Jude als Rassenschänder." "The Jewish race is the chief carrier of sexual diseases among the peoples of the earth. In view of the animal-like sensuality and the immoral habits of the Jews, this is, of course, to be expected." [Page 17.]

Since, however, Jews alone would hardly be able to infect the entire population, they have invented white slavery. "White slavery is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews."

The Nazi author concludes that "in the face of such a terrible danger there is naturally only one remedy—extermination," and grows wistful about the Middle Ages when "physical contact between Jews and Gentiles was punished by death."

There follows an elaborate "analysis" of the Talmud calculated to prove that this is the official handbook of the Jews in their plot to defile the Aryans.



"Crucifying his victim." (From the Nazi book)

With an eye to rapid sales, the author of the book has included a large number of pornographic drawings, thus providing for the first time an illustrated edition of the "Talmud." The reader is regaled with pictures showing Jews "spitting upon the woman of the Foreigner," how Jews everywhere try to seduce blonde girls—at the movies, in automobiles, at the office, and at night clubs. The girls are usually entirely or half-naked, the Jews black-haired, hook-nosed, apelike.

The "intellectual" roots for this profound study of Jewish folkways is found in Adolf Hitler's "My Battle," where one finds the original of that "black-haired youth, who, with Satanic joy on his face, lies in waiting for hours" for the innocent blonde girl whom he poisons with his blood "in order to destroy the hated white race."

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## Detroit: F. O. B., Model 1934

By ERSKINE CALDWELL

IV  
Murray Body Corporation is incurable in its stealing habits; in fact, the desire to pick the pockets of Murray workers is getting worse. The gyping of five cents has been raised to 25 cents and up to \$4 and more. If they succeed further, the workers will owe the company money on pay day. New Metal finishers are being hired as students, while old experienced metal finishers are being laid off.

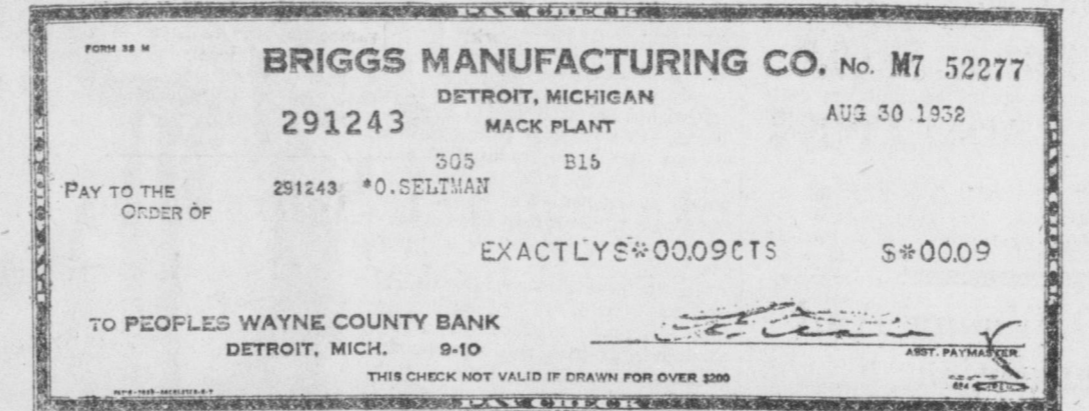
Two-thirds of the workers in the Plymouth plant have been laid off, and nobody knows when they are coming back—if at all. In the department in which I worked till I was laid-off—the motor assembly—they have greatly increased the speed-up. We used to turn out 160 jobs a

cently taken on at Murray Body at 20 cents an hour. The first day we worked, the boss came around and promised one girl a raise if she would be "friendly." She turned him down, and at the end of the shift she was fired. He tried again the next day, and the girl told us she had not worked in seven months, and that she would have to take the raise because she was trying to support her family.

In 1931, set up men on bullard automatics in the Ford rolling mill took care of four machines at the same time our wages were \$1.10 per hour. Now, even after the raise, we earn less than 65 cents per hour, and must take care of 10 machines. In another department, on the bushing jobs, seven men do the work 10 men used to do before the

smashed into the cars ahead, pushing all of them forward and pinning four men between the bumpers of the various cars. The men were yelling for help, to stop the line so they could be taken out. There was only one control box on the line, and the foreman would not stop the line because he said he couldn't stop production just for that. The men pinned between the cars were not released until a worker stopped the line himself.

Here is how the settlement put over by the A. F. of L. officials in the Motor Products strike has worked out. In one department there was a gang of five before the strike, who were getting 40 cents an hour each for a seven-hour day. This meant \$2.80 a day per man, or a total of \$14 per day for the gang of five.



WHY WORKERS STRIKE.—At the end of two weeks' work a girl worker in the Briggs plant received 9 cents in pay. Her carfare alone amounted to 98 cents.

day, while at present they are turning out 220 jobs with less men in the department.

There has been a 5 per cent lay off in the Dodge plant, but production has dropped only 15 per cent. How do they do it? The answer is: More speed-up. They are also pulling the trick of shifting men from one department to another and starting them at beginner's wages.

In the press room at Murray Body where I work, most of us get only about \$10 to \$14 a week, while a few of the bosses get \$26. At the same time men are being hired daily and who have been working here four or five months are being sent home due to "shortage of stock." On the midnight shift they put out the lights during lunch hour and make us eat in the dark.

Three men have been crippled for life within two weeks in Department N-646, Motor Building, at the Ford plant. The most recent case happened about one week ago. A fellow had his foot crushed by falling metal. After going to the first aid and having it dressed, he was forced to continue working. Three days later his foot had to be amputated.

I am now working only two days a week at the Packard plant. One day the foreman called a bunch of us into the office and asked how many dependents we had. He made a lot of us think we were going to get laid off; then he used this as a means of speeding us up.

The 40-hour week has finally reached the Hudson company. Now that the company is getting fewer orders, it has decided to abide by the N. R. A. code and put its workers on the 40-hour week. In a couple of weeks we will be on the 35-hour week, then the 30-hour week, then BINGO, we'll be lining up again in front of the souplines and welfare relief stations.

The Chevrolet plant is filthy. It may be General Motors, but it looks like general decay. No coat racks; half the time you find your coat on the greasy floor being tramped upon. There are no wash rooms, just six wash bowls for 6,000 workers, or one wash bowl per 1,000. There are very few men here over 45 or 40; mostly young workers between 18 and 25.

I am working at the open-hearth at Ford's dismantling junked cars on an average of 190 a day where previously we did 130 cars. The bosses are going wild trying to speed up to 225 cars a day. The workers must take off all door handles, hard-glass, in 7 1/2 minutes. A second delayed, due to rusty screws and bolts, jams the conveyor line. Before we get through to the inside of the car, the acetylene men are at work blazing away, cutting off drive shafts, motor hangers, steering column, etc. The intense heat within the car drives us crazy. Once a worker tried to remove a glass and he found himself surrounded on all sides by torch and sledge men, and he could not get through the doors. He had to break the rear glass and crawl out head first, and was lucky his head was not crushed open with a sledge. Because the boss never lets a worker stop at Ford's. After a day's work we are not only tired, but we can't read or concentrate. Our mind does not work. We are becoming more and more worse slaves than the ancient slaves when they had no machinery to work with.

On Saturday four workers were injured at the Chrysler plant. This accident was due to the intensive speed-up system in force. For a week and a half, the speed-up of the lines has been stepped up daily. On Saturday the line was moving so fast that the men had to work at breakneck speed. The cars were so close together that there was barely room for the men to stand between the cars, and many cars were actually touching, bumper to bumper. One of the cars being tested slipped off the revolving rollers. Since the motor was running, and the clutch was in, it shot forward the moment the wheels touched the floor. It

recent raise in pay.

On the motor assembly line in the Motor Building at Ford's, production used to be a total of 1,300 motors for the day and afternoon shifts. About the middle of March, when the general strike in the automobile industry seemed about to start, production was cut down to 900. For the first time in years we were able to work almost like normal human beings. Just as soon as William Collins and other A. F. of L. officials did their dirty work in having the strike called off, not only were many Ford workers sorely disappointed, but Slavedriving Henry Himself felt overjoyed. As a result, production in our department was stepped up to 1,450 motors for the two shifts, and three workers out of 37 were laid off.

I have been employed at Bundy Tubing for about two years, and I firmly believe that it is one of the cheapest motor products plants in Detroit. The day rate is 40 cents per hour. One of the worst jobs is the soldering job. Here the worker inhales chlorine fumes all the time he is working. The shop is allegedly under the N. R. A., but for two months we have been working 48 hours a week.

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I am an employee in the foundry of the Ford Motor Company, better known as "the mad house." If I had a mule and would curse and drive him as we are driven, I should be reported to the Humane Society. We are pushed by the slavedrivers for every ounce of energy we have in our bodies. With the latest improved machinery many men are thrown out of work. Two new machines have been installed in the foundry in the past two weeks; one replacing ten men, and the other 25 men. This condition does not only apply to the "mad house," but throughout the plant.

I work at Murray Body, where bodies are made for Ford. Last week a girl slipped on an oily floor and broke her ankle. The foreman came along just then and said she was stalling, and would not help her. He gave her thirty seconds to get back to her machine. When she tried to stand up, she fell face downward on the hard floor. And when she was carried out on a stretcher, he told her that if she was in, he shot forward the moment the wheels touched the floor. It

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## Stage and Screen

### "Dodsworth" In Last Four Weeks At Shubert Theatre

"Dodsworth," Sidney Howard's dramatization of the Sinclair Lewis novel, which has been playing since February 24, is now in its final four weeks at the Shubert Theatre. On June 30, Walter Huston, who plays the leading role, will leave the cast to play in "Othello" at Central City, Colorado.

Lola Monte Gorsia, prima donna of the Hippodrome Opera Company, will sing at the testimonial performance to be given on Saturday, February 24, at the 44th St. Theatre this Sunday evening. Other artists who will take part include Fannie Brice, Willie & Eugene Howard, Walter Huston, Helen Gagan, Bill Robinson, Tamara, J. Edward Bromberg and many other stars.

The "Ziegfeld Follies" will conclude its long engagement at the Winter Garden on Saturday night. In August the attraction will open in Chicago with the same cast. "Bank Nemo," a satire on the Stavisky case by Louis Verneuil, French author, has been acquired by George White, who will present it here with Gregory Ratoff in the leading role.

## WHAT'S ON

REMEMBER June 9, Daily Worker Day and Moonlight Excursion to Hook Mountain. Glorious time. Get your ticket now. On sale at all Workers Bookshops.

Wednesday  
Joseph Tausler, I.L.D. Attorney, speaks on "Self Defense in Court" at 261 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, Scottsboro Br. I.L.D.

FRAN MURRAY lectures on "Situation in Ireland." W.E.S.L. Post 264, 378 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Lorimer St., 8:30 p.m.

DISCUSSION on "Soviet Russia and the League of Nations." 1401 Jerome Ave., Bronx, cor. 170th St., 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Advance tickets \$1.00. P.S.U. SPECIAL membership meeting Film and Photo League, 2 p.m., 12 E. 17th St. Subject: film, photographed in Soviet Union to follow.

Thursday  
OPEN FORUM, Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., 8:30 p.m. Dr. Carmen Haider, anti-fascist writer, banned by city-owned radio station WNYC because her talk might "offend some of those who listen in," will give her talk in its original form.

SOVIET CHINA—The Economic Policy of the Kuomintang Government. Lecture by H. S. Chan at Friends of the Chinese People, 4th Ave., 23rd St., Room 12, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

## TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Baseball Resume  
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick  
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch  
WAB—Billie Hunkament, Soprano  
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch  
WOR—Dance Music  
WJZ—Result of Poll on Roosevelt Policies; Sports High Spots  
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch  
WAB—Helen Buckman, Soprano  
WOR—Tex Fletcher, Songs  
7:45-WEAF—The Goldbergs—Sketch  
WOR—Joseph Mendelsohn, Baritone  
WJZ—Clara Danneberg, Soprano  
WABC—Boke Carter, Commentator  
8:00-WEAF—Jack Pearl, Comedian  
WOR—Dance Orchestra  
WJZ—Wise Money—Sketch  
WABC—Emery Deutsch, Violin  
8:15-WEAF—Dance Orchestra  
8:30-WEAF—Dance Orchestra  
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch  
WJZ—Commodore Quartet  
WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone  
8:45-WEAF—Baseball Comment—Babe Ruth  
9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian  
WOR—Hilary H. Stokes, Lutz Jr.  
WJZ—Ray Knight's Cuckoo  
WABC—Nino Martini, Tenor; Koste-James, Orch.  
9:30-WOR—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano  
WJZ—Ghosts Can Kiss—Sketch  
WOR—Dance Orchestra  
WABC—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy  
9:45-WOR—Dramatized News  
10:00-WEAF—Hilbilly Music  
WJZ—Lopes Orch.; Talk—Ed Sullivan  
WABC—Rebroadcast Byrd Expedition  
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read  
10:30-WEAF—Other Americas—Edward Tomlinson  
WOR—Robinson Orch.  
WJZ—Denny Orch.; Harry Richmond, Songs  
WABC—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Thibault, Baritone

DRAFT RESOLUTION of National Plenum will be discussed at meeting of Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I.L.D., 792 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p.m.

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## Piatnitsky's Masterly Analysis of the World Crisis of Capitalism

O. PIATNITSKY: The Communist Parties in the Fight for the Masses. Speech at Thirteenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. 96 pages. Price 15 cents.

Reviewed by N. SPARKS

IN 1920 the Second Congress of the Communist International, a little more than a year after the end of the imperialist war and in the midst of the first revolutionary wave, adopted a Resolution on the Fundamental Tasks of the Communist International, basing itself on the experience of the victorious Bolshevik Party of Lenin, drew a picture of what a Communist Party must be if it is to lead to actual victory.

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

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

At the 13th Plenum, fourteen years later, the Comintern points out that we are again rapidly approaching a new round of world wars and revolutions. After the last World War in every country except the Soviet Union the workers were defeated as a result of the treachery of the Social Democrats and the absence of Communist Parties. Today, however, we have the Communist International which has won tremendous prestige and loyalty among the workers and farmers all over the world. Today we have Communist Parties in over sixty countries, colonies as well as imperialist countries in the East as well as the West. Today we have the glorious living example of the Workers and Farmer Government and Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union.

But the Comintern's duty towards the international working-class permits of no self-satisfaction. Comrade Piatnitsky places soberly before the Plenum the basic question: "Have we in the capitalist countries, after fifteen years' existence of the Comintern, such parties as fully satisfy all the above-mentioned requirements? The reply to this question must be in the negative. But although not a single Communist Party in the capitalist countries completely satisfies the requirements laid down in the resolution of the Second Congress, nevertheless, in a number of countries (China, Germany, Poland), the Communist Parties have come close to them during this period."

HEROIC guarantees have been given by the Communist Parties of China and Japan that the workers will continue to receive revolutionary leadership in the midst of the next imperialist war. Heroic guarantees have been given by the Communist Parties of Germany, Poland, Japan and China, that no amount of savage repression will still the voice of the leadership of the Communist Parties. The Comintern can definitely state that the revolutionary workers all over the world look to the Communist Parties as their sole leader, that the Communist Parties are monolithic parties and not a "bloc of trends," that all Communist Parties are pursuing the uniform line of the Communist International.

Why then do these Parties still fail to come up to the requirements of the Second Congress Resolution? Because they have not yet succeeded in thoroughly acquiring the experience of the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union. Because they have still not thoroughly enough, not persistently enough, not systematically

enough learned how to carry on mass work. Comrade Piatnitsky, the head of the Organizational Department of the Comintern, has for years been at the head of the struggle to make the tremendous experience of the Bolshevik Party the property of the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries—to bolshevize the Communist Parties. Himself an old Bolshevik with vast experience in the practical struggle from the earliest days, a master in the difficult art of combining legal and illegal work, he has made the greatest contributions time and again to every important of the Communist International.

Especially has he been concerned with the problem of closing the great gap between the widespread influence of the sections of the Communist International and their organizational strength. In this speech Comrade Piatnitsky deals with a number of Communist Parties in detail showing by concrete examples why "the Communist Parties and revolutionary trade unions have not sufficiently liberated the masses of the workers from the influence of the Social-Democratic Parties and the trade union bureaucrats," what mistakes have been made in the United Front, why the red trade unions have not grown adequately, etc.

These questions of mass work received the sharpest and most detailed clarification for our own Party in the Open Letter addressed to the Party membership last fall which pointed out the failure of our Party to make adequate efforts to root itself in the decisive shops, to build the revolutionary unions in the decisive industries and to carry on an adequate campaign for the main demand of the American working-class—Unemployment and Social Insurance.

At the Eighth Convention the whole discussion was carried on in the light of the control tasks laid down in the Open Letter. One after another, delegates from basic industries reported on the life and struggles led by the units, on improved mass work and organizational consolidation in the shops, on growing unity of whites and Negroes, of successes in penetrating the A. F. of L. But the Convention itself estimated these reports by no means as adequate progress in face of the tremendous tasks of the struggle against war and fascism, but as sufficient to give an indication of what tremendous results can really be accomplished if every member of the Party becomes involved in organized Bolshevik mass work.

Comrade Piatnitsky pays particular attention to the tasks connected with the transference of Party from legal to illegal status (being forced "underground"). With the approach of war the bourgeoisie will undoubtedly try to legalize all Communist Parties. In this regard Comrade Piatnitsky stresses, as one of the lessons of the German experience, the importance of decentralization of the work and especially of developing local initiative. "This local initiative is very important. The Communist must not wait until the Party is driven underground to remember that he is a Communist and that he must pursue the Party line on his own responsibility."

"Victory never comes by itself," said Comrade Stalin. Comrade Piatnitsky's speech shows what kind of work must be done if we are to drag victory out of the struggle. Every comrade building his shop nucleus through struggle in his shop, every comrade following up and consolidating the gains won in a strike, binding the strikers to the Party, every comrade persistently strengthening our work in the A. F. of L. every comrade laying a solid basis for the mass movement against fascism, will find new inspiration and will see the world-wide significance of his daily work, in reading this speech of one of our world organizers.

"Some idea of Comrade Piatnitsky's life and experience may be gained from reading his Memoirs of a Bolshevik, and of his contributions to the Communist Parties from his reports at the Plenum, most of which has been published in English.

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**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
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Eves. 8:45. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45  
30c-40c-50c-75c-\$1.00 & \$1.50. No Tax

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play  
**"MARY OF SCOTLAND"**  
with MARGALOT STANLEY HELEN GILLMORE RICHARD MCKEN  
**GUILD** Theatre, 124 St. W. of Eway  
Eves. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

GLADYS ADBERNE RAYMOND  
WALTER HUSTON in Sinclair Lewis  
**DODSWORTH**  
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD  
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Tonight, 8:15  
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Thurs. Eve. LOHENGRIN  
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25th St. 55th St. 99th St.  
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HIPPODROME, 6th Ave. & 43rd St. V.A. 1-50

# Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1934

## Helping the Steel Trust With "Red Baiting"

NO DOUBT the employers on the Steel Trust heard with a good deal of satisfaction the vicious outburst of President Tighe of the Amalgamated Association yesterday.

Referring to the Communists and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, he said:

"Not only do we advise, but we command you (A.A. members) to disassociate yourselves from these vipers and mongrels."

This is raising the "red scare" in a style that must make the steel employers happy indeed.

The Communists are in the front ranks of the struggles of the workers against the employers. They are the most devoted, loyal and persistent defenders of the workers' wages, conditions, etc. It is precisely for this reason that the employers invariably attempt to raise the smoke-screen of the "red scare."

Tighe's policies play right into the hands of the Steel Trust. Tighe's "red-baiting" is a blow against the struggle of the rank and file of the A.A. for higher wages and better conditions.

THE S.M.W.I.U. is a trade union. It welcomes and urges all steel and metal workers, regardless of party, race or creed to join its ranks in a united fight for better wages, union conditions, etc.

Among its members are Communists, who distinguish themselves by their militancy in defense of the workers' interests. But there are non-party workers who are equally militant in struggle. The S.M.W.I.U. unites all these workers in a common fight against the common enemy, the Steel Trust.

The S.M.W.I.U. is right now taking the lead in calling for unity of ALL STEEL WORKERS, union and non-union, party and non-party, in preparation for a national steel strike. It has issued a call to the members of the A.A. for joint strike action.

The S.M.W.I.U. differs from the leadership of the A. F. of L. unions in that it bases itself on a program of class struggle, in that it declares that the workers and the bosses cannot have any common interests, that the fight for higher wages must be waged regardless of how this affects the profits of the employers.

This Tighe "red-baiting" is a menace to the success of the steel strike. Against it, the S.M.W.I.U. and the Communist Party urge the firmest solidarity and unity of all steel workers.

For unity and a national strike in steel!

## "Debts and Disarmament"

BRITAIN'S latest note to the Roosevelt government, flat-footedly refusing to pay the June 15 installment on the \$4,713,785,000 war debts, carries the conflict between these two imperialist powers to a new and more bitter stage.

The aim of the Roosevelt government in trying to collect these war spoils is to increase its available war budget and lessen that of Britain. More than that, yankee imperialism wants to undermine the financial standing of Britain in order to cripple it as a competitor in the struggle for world markets and a re-division of the colonies.

The British reply by refusing to pay and demanding a conference for a downward revision of war debts. The Roosevelt government, in discussing war debts, already has in mind the next imperialist war, and links all war debt talks with "disarmament"—that is, disarmament of the competitors of Wall Street.

The present stage of the war debt controversy will have important results in the sphere of world finances, in the struggle for greater armament, and in speeding the danger of war.

THE hypocrisy of the Roosevelt government's talk about "disarmament" is shown first by the fact that it has spent greater sums than ever before since the last world war for armaments. Secondly, it is shown by the stand of Norman H. Davis, U. S. Ambassador at large at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Mr. Davis rejected discussion of the Soviet Union's peace and disarmament proposals submitted by the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff.

In fact, despite their bitter differences, the United States and Britain formed a temporary alliance against the Soviet Union's proposals and for measures which would lead to the further arming of German fascists.

Whether it collects or does not collect on its war plunder, Wall Street will intensify its armaments. It will increase its process of squeezing more profits out of the workers and farmers by increased exploitation and taxation.

Every worker and toiling farmer should demand an end to the war spoils, the war debts. They should demand the cancellation of the debts of the poor and middle farmers, an end to the rapid arming by the Roosevelt regime, and the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598, and the payment of the bonus.

## The 7th Convention of the Y. C. L.

THE 7th National Convention of the Young Communist League opens in New York City on June 22. This convention is historically important not alone for the masses of youth but for the entire working class. Its importance flows from the strategic position occupied by the youth in the class struggle. Never before have the youth played so decisive a role in the struggle for Soviet power as they do today.

The youth today form the axis around which

revolve the plans of the capitalist class for the fascization and militarization of the entire working class. Among the youth, above every other section of the workers, are concentrated the efforts of the capitalist class to instill nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. From among the youth, more than any other section of the workers, do the bosses plan to recruit their armed forces for the next imperialist war.

At the same time, however, the youth are more and more stepping into the front ranks of all the tremendous class battles waged by the proletariat. Alabama, Toledo, Minneapolis and many other scenes of recent sharp struggle testify to the enormous role played by the youth in the struggle against capitalism.

Because of this, the ruling class is exerting all its efforts to win the youth as its storm troops for fascism. Because of this, the proletariat must intensify more energetically than ever its struggle to win the youth as its shock troops for revolution.

It is this which gives to the 7th National Convention of the Young Communist League its historic importance.

The deliberations and decisions of the 7th Y.C.L. Convention will be of a far-reaching and fundamental character. For this reason, workers everywhere, both youth and adult, must not be merely spectators but participants in the Convention discussion. The Daily Worker calls upon all readers to study the draft resolution of the National Committee of the Young Communist League for the 7th National Convention and to discuss it in the pages of the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker calls upon all our readers to contribute their opinions on the basis of the draft resolution so that a really mass discussion of the problems of the revolutionary movement may be developed.

Forward to the 7th National Convention of the Y.C.L.!

Forward to a mass Y.C.L.!

## Owen D. Young And Revolution

OWEN D. YOUNG, urbane multi-millionaire industrial monopolist, whose hand guides the billion-dollar monopoly, General Electric, offers the graduating class of Nebraska University some of his homely philosophy.

"Civilization by evolution progresses slowly. By revolution it destroys more than it creates," he advises the students out of his large wisdom.

Has the learned multi-millionaire never heard of the mighty Revolution of 1776? Does he, certainly a "100 per cent American," consider that this revolution destroyed more than it created?

Before the 1917 Proletarian Revolution in Russia, there was the oppression of Czarism, the exploitation of the capitalists and landlords, the degradation and filth of a backward country.

The Proletarian Revolution destroyed all that. Now there is no unemployment, no exploitation of the many by the few, no capitalists, no landlords, no usurers, no mortgage holders, no capitalist bankers.

Now the Proletarian Revolution, through the setting up of a new form of government, a Workers' and Farmers' Government, a Soviet Government, is building a better life for the whole toiling population. Now the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union are on the road to Socialism, to a classless society free from all parasites and exploiters.

In this case, Mr. Young would have a tough time proving that the Bolshevik Revolution "destroyed more than it created."

In the United States also such a proletarian revolution would put an end to the rule of the Wall Street billionaires and bankers, to the rule of the Mr. Youngs. It would open all the factories, give every able-bodied person immediate work, cancel all mortgage debts, stop all farm foreclosures, increase production to the highest limits in order to give adequate food, shelter and clothing to every worker and his family throughout the country. It would end the crisis.

For Mr. Young, such a revolution would be "destructive." It would destroy the capitalist system in which he gets fat profit. For the vast majority of the population, revolution would be the most constructive deed possible.

## Smash The Bakers Injunction

THE temporary injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Leander B. Faber against members of Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, forbidding them to strike, picket, or talk or whisper about striking or picketing at the Standard Baking Company of Brooklyn is being railroaded through the courts with lightning speed.

This injunction, the most infamous in the annals of labor history, an injunction aiming at hampering other unions from coming to the aid of the bakers and entirely outlawing the union in the plant, will become a permanent axe hanging over the entire New York labor movement if it is not at once vigorously challenged by mass actions of the organized workers of Greater New York.

The Appellate Division of the courts has already upheld the vicious writ and the solons of capitalism have got the legal skirts greased to shoot it through the Supreme Court where they hope to make it a permanent strikebreaking order, one which will establish a precedent to make illegal and smash all strikes.

Matthew M. Levy, Socialist lawyer of the firm of Panken & Levy, who is handling the case in court, is trying to keep the fight within the bounds of legal procedure. He is attempting to pin the faith of the workers solely on the capitalist courts, which issued the injunction.

To rely only on legal action in the courts will be disastrous. Only mass action of the workers can smash the injunction.

The Bakers Locals of the A. F. of L. workers of the Amalgamated Food Workers and the Food Workers Industrial Union must get together at once with workers in all unions and form a solid fighting front against the injunction menace.

Smash the injunction by mass picketing and mass violations!

## Join the Communist Party

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

# U. S. Sailor Addresses Swedish Anti-War Meeting

## Pledges Youth Congress To Fight on War

### Youth Day Meets in U.S. Extend Fight on War and Fascism

STOCKHOLM, May 22 (By Mail)—An American sailor from the cruiser "U. S. S. New Orleans," brought the greetings from his fellow sailors to a National Youth Day Congress Against War and Fascism representing more than 70,000 young Swedish workers, held here May 22.

The American sailor spoke at the second day of the congress. He said:

"We, the crew of the New Orleans, greet the great Anti-War Congress and hope that the congress will bring positive results. We promise that the sailors of the American navy will do all we can to prevent an imperialist war, to defend the Soviet Union and Soviet China. Due to rigid police control we can only be represented in this way, but we promise to be represented at the Anti-War Congress in the U. S. A. Long live the solidarity of soldiers and sailors all over the world."

"In the next big war, we, American navy men, will be forced to fight against workers in other countries, against the workers in China and the Soviet Union. But we will not do this. We will unite with the workers and fight against the rich for a workers, farmers and soldiers republic."

The greeting was followed by a tremendous ovation and the congress sent a greeting back to the American sailors.

### Sailors and Steel Workers In Baltimore N. Y. D. Meet

BALTIMORE, Md. — Two hundred young seamen and steel workers demonstrated with other young workers here on National Youth Day.

### 300 Participate in Akron Demonstration

AKRON, Ohio. — Three hundred workers took part in the National Youth Day demonstration here, which was also a demonstration of solidarity with the Toledo workers. Resolutions were adopted demanding the dropping of charges against all workers arrested as a result of the strike.

### More Than 600 In Scranton N. Y. D. Meet

SCRANTON, Pa. — In the first National Youth Day march and in the mass meeting at Forty Field here, more than 600 young and adult workers took part. Delegates came from the lower Anarctice district and from Wilkes-Barre.

### Cannery Workers in N. Y. D. Meet in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — A highly successful National Youth Day mass meeting was held in a local park. Many young people from the canneries were present. Good talks were made by members of the Y. C. L., the N. S. L., the C. P., and various other student organizations.

### 1500 in Demonstration in Portland on N. Y. D.

PORTLAND, Ore. — Fifteen hundred workers demonstrated in Plaza Park here on National Youth Day.

### Hold N. Y. D. Parade in Face of Police Refusal

VIRGINIA, Minn. — Despite the fact that a permit had been refused, more than 500 young and adult workers took part in the National Youth Day parade, down the main street of this city. The militancy of the workers made the police think better of trying to break it up.

### 200 Turn Out in Williston N. Y. D. Meet

WILLISTON, N. D. — Two hundred young workers and farmers massed at the Williams County Court in the National Youth Day demonstration.

### 125 March in Negaunee on N. Y. D.

NEGAUNEE, Mich. — One hundred and twenty-five Y. C. members and sympathizers marched, carrying banners, singing and cheering, through the city to Jackson Bowl, where the demonstration was held, on National Youth Day.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### ENGLAND HIT BY EMBARGO

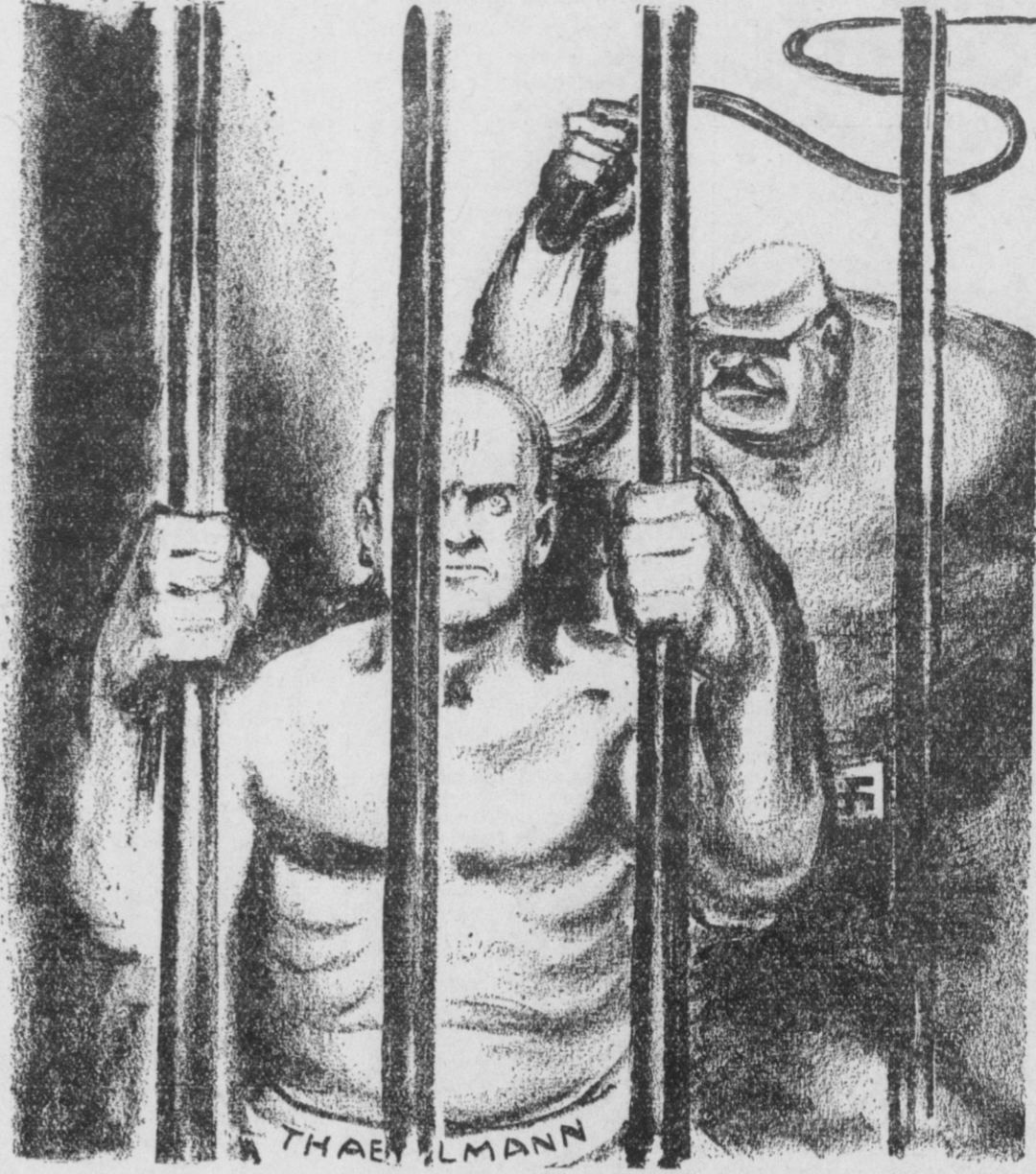
LONDON, June 5. — The Bradford woolen industry has been hard hit by the German embargo on wool and woolsens, it was learned yesterday when Secretary of Overseas Trade Colville informed the Commons that the German government had extended the embargo until June 30.

In reality, he added, the embargo must continue indefinitely or until there is a change in the German situation.

### SHANGHAI SCABS STOPPED

SHANGHAI, June 5. — Striking workers of one of the factories of the British American Tobacco Co. yesterday prevented the landing of strike-breakers at Fu Tung, opposite Shanghai. The picket line held firm against imported thugs. The anger roused by the company's tactics was expected to lead to a strike at the rest of the British American plants.

## SAVE THAELMANN!



## USSR Note Exposes Japanese Spy Ship Deeds in Manchuria

By VERN SMITH  
 Special to the Daily Worker  
 MOSCOW, June 5 (By Radio)—Declaring the statement of the Japanese diplomatic agent Simamura in Harbin that Soviet guards deliberately fired on a Manchurian steamer are entirely unwarranted, the press here publishes the reply of the Soviet consul general Slavutsky in Harbin.

In the latter part of May the Manchukuoan steamer Dicheng with Japanese soldiers on board approached the Soviet border and began taking photographs of the frontier guard stations. This was the third of a series of provocative acts instigated by the Japanese military authorities against the Soviet Union.

Consul Slavutsky states that an investigation undertaken by him conclusively established that the steamer Dicheng made an unwarranted approach to the Soviet river bank in North Manchuria and spies were photographing Soviet guard points. The steamer insisted on sailing near the Soviet shore, despite repeated warnings. On the basis of international law, and Soviet law, the Soviet frontier guards had the right to stop the steamer by force of arms.

However, in view of instructions from higher authorities on the necessity of avoiding everything which might cause complications with neighboring states, the Soviet guards did not use their rights. The Japanese captain Taki who was on board the steamer confirms this in the newspaper Harbin "Nichi Nichi," stating the Soviet frontier men signalled repeatedly to the steamer by shouts and shots fired in the air. It was only after the steamer showed complete unwillingness to mind the signals that several shots were fired up towards the funnel.

The Soviet government, at the same time, points out that in order to eliminate repetition of such incidents it is necessary first of all that Manchurian authorities take energetic steps to see that steamers sailing under the Manchurian flag should not violate the frontier of the U. S. S. R., and comply with Soviet laws in Soviet waters.

# Socialist Party Convention Upholds Jim-Crowing of Negroes in the South

Special to the Daily Worker  
 DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—The only Negro candidate for the National Committee of the Socialist Party, Frank Crosswaith, received the lowest vote of 10 candidates at the Socialist Party convention which closed here on Sunday. Thus the Socialist leaders, despite their lip-service to Negro equality, demonstrated again their real white chauvinist position.

The low vote for Crosswaith was another clear example of the great gap between the words and deeds of the Socialist Party. When Crosswaith was nominated, he received tremendous applause, and throughout the convention whenever his name was mentioned, he was loudly applauded. But when it came to actually voting for a Negro, that was another matter.

The so-called "left" groups, "militants" and revolutionary policy committee, who made a secret deal regarding a common slate, joined with the open reactionaries in failing to support Crosswaith despite the fact he is politically close to the "militants."

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
 DETROIT, June 3.—Segregation of Negroes into jim-crow Socialist locals in the South was upheld at a special conference on the Negro question held at the Socialist Party National Convention here. Frank Crosswaith, reactionary Negro front of the Socialist Party, acquiesced in the demands of the white Southern delegates present for the continuation of the Socialist Party policy of supporting the jim-crow traditions and practices of the landlord-capitalist slave drivers.

The conference was a striking illustration of the kind of lip-service the Socialist Party gives to the all-important Negro question. A preliminary conference was held Friday with the two lone Negro delegates, Crosswaith of New York, and George Streater, North Carolina (a final check-up shows there are only two Negro delegates at the convention, both intellectuals), and a handful of white people present. Not a single white leader of the Socialist Party took part in either the preliminary or the final conference. Streater revealed that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party had not taken up the Negro question, nor prepared an

## 100 Hurt in Fight on French Fascists

By HARRY GANNES  
 ROUBAIX, France, June 5.—More than 100 persons were wounded today in a four-hour fight of Communists and rank and file members of the Socialist Party of France against a fascist meeting addressed by Deputy Philippe Henriot.

The united front action of the workers rallied many thousands, who stormed the meeting shouting: "Down with fascism! Down with Hitler! Down with the French and German fascists! Free Ernst Thaelmann!" When the police arrived to protect the fascists, the workers barricaded themselves and continued the fight. Deputy Henriot, who is a fascist member of the National Republican Party, was prevented from speaking. The police attack was especially vicious, a number of workers being seriously wounded.

## AFL Leaders Force Toledo Strikers Back

(Continued from Page 1)

prised that the union could force Minger to sign the agreement and said this was no sell-out but merely a splitting of the difference. Under the agreement scabs get the five per cent increase and preference in hiring and recognition of their company union.

Floyd Bossler, the president of the union, urged the strikers to "go back to work and prove to the world that union labor is better than non-union by working in harmony with the scabs and by producing better and more work than the scabs."

Lawrence Audrey, member of the sub-regional Labor Board, defended the sell-out and stated, "A lot of scabs will make better union members than many members who struck and fought against the company."

Again this morning's Times announced the strike settlement before the vote was taken. Some of the strikers ready that the settlement had been concluded while the strike vote was taken place.

At the meeting called by the Communist Party for Wednesday, in Moose Temple, corner of Cherry and Ontario Streets, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., will analyze the sell-out agreement and the lessons of the Toledo strike.

Muste and his followers continue to verbally attack the Auto-Lite Company, but they remain silent on Ramsey's betrayal, not saying a word against the A. F. of L. leaders' defeat of the strike.

## British ILD Youth Vote Affiliation to the Y.C.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference, representing some 8,000 members of the Guild, however by 18 to 12 carried the Scottish resolution for sympathetic affiliation. Present throughout the conference, also, was a representative of the Young Communist League of Britain, Comrade Massie.

Brockway threatened the youth with every dire consequence. He declared that since the youth now followed a different policy than the I. L. P., the whole basic question of relationship between the Guild and the I. L. P. proper would have to be changed.

An editorial in the "Daily Worker," official organ of the Communist Party of Britain, commenting on the significance of this action, says: "The decision taken by the I. L. P. Guild of Youth Conference in favor of sympathetic affiliation to the Young Communist International is a striking indication of the growing mass support for a clear revolutionary policy which is now expressing itself on the part of the I. L. P. membership."

This decision will give added impetus and encouragement to the efforts of all those inside the I. L. P. who stand for the line of sympathetic affiliation to the Communist International.

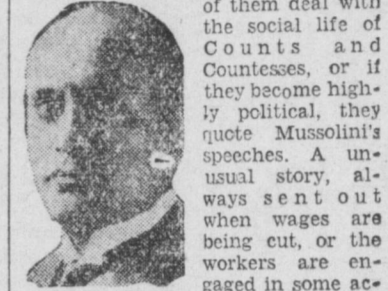
The National Administration Council of the I. L. P., under the leadership of Brockway, are striving their utmost to prevent the advance of revolutionary development on the part of the I. L. P. rank and file. Their latest move in this connection abundantly demonstrates this.

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Mussolini's News Counts and Toilers Fascist Competition

EVERY day the Associated and United Press circulate a neat little bunch of "items" from Italy carefully culled by the Fascist press bureau and cabled to these wiling agencies as "news." Most



MUSSOLINI

of them deal with the social life of Counts and Countesses, or if they become highly political, they quote Mussolini's speeches. A unusual story, always sent out when wages are being cut, or the workers are engaged in some action against the fascist regime is the yarn about the draining of the Pontine marshes, and the two or three dwellings being put up in these formerly uninhabited places.

We have just received news smuggled out of Italy which tells a different story. In the province of Abruzzi recently a bloody conflict took place between the whole population at Pratola Peligna, a small community in the vicinity of Aquila, and the fascist guards. The workers gathered at the home of the Podesta and other officials of the fascist regime to protest against taxation and against starvation. They shouted their hatred and indignation. The black shirt butchers fired, killing at least one and wounding four others.

"The peasants and workers who have fallen at Pratola Peligna," says the correspondent of the Daily Worker, "in the first lines of the anti-fascist struggle, testify to the deep hatred and the stubborn fighting spirit which animate the Italian masses in revolt against the regime of the black shirts."

In the sulphureous mine district of Sicily, where the conditions are hardly different from the time when slaves worked mines in the days of the Roman Empire, unemployment has become so general, that the fascist government has placed this spot out for special repression.

At Caltanissetta hundreds of hungry workers from the sulphur mines gathered in an unemployment demonstration shouting: "We want bread and work!" The fascist police attacked them, arresting 15. This enraged the miners who gathered still larger forces. They angrily stormed the jail and forced the release of their arrested comrades. Though a death-like calm now pervades the town, fascist militia and carabinieri (sharpshooters) parade the mining district, fearing the outbreak of new demonstrations and rebellious acts.

### ONLY the barest news of the rising struggles against fascism in Italy get past Mussolini's censorship vacuum. However, the miserable economic facts behind the bragging, boasting and bluffing of the Fascist, regime cannot altogether be hid. Even the petty-bourgeois investigators in capitalist countries are beginning to see them and write about them. We have had occasion before the quote Mr. Hugh Quigley's article, "Fascism Falls Italy," (Current History, June, 1934), but we again borrow some figures from this excellent review of the economic bog into which Mussolini has led Italy.

The economy of fascism in Italy, he points out, is built on the quicksand of inflation which restricts the whole economic life. The total of all bankruptcies has risen from 1,896 in 1921, when Mussolini came to power, to 21,308 in 1933.

There has been a steady decline in wages of agricultural and industrial workers. At the beginning of 1928 the average hourly wage paid in industry was a little over two lire an hour (a lire is a little more than 8 cents). At the end of 1933 wages had dropped to about 1.75 lire. Agricultural wages which were much lower dropped even faster. "Under fascism," concludes Mr. Quigley, "labor is worse paid than in almost any European country." There undoubtedly now will develop fascist competition between the bosses of Italy and Germany to see which can pay the lowest wages and make the workers at the least. He shows unemployment is growing. The volume of foreign trade has shrunk from its high point of 45,500,000,000 lire in 1925 to 13,500,000,000 in 1933, a decline to less than one-third of 1925.

On top of all this debt continues to mount. The whole situation reaches an impasse. There is "a reduction in the productive efforts of the country, a reduction in the national income, a reduction in wages, a reduction in the standard of living, a rapid increase in bankruptcies, a rapid increase in taxation and in the long-term national debt."

No wonder Mussolini beats his huge chest and shrieks for war!

### CUBA JOBLESS STORM OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, June 5.—Angry workers stormed the local office of the Public Works Department, charging they had been laid off because of labor activities, yesterday.

In the clash ensuing, Serapio Resco, Chief of Public Works, and two others were killed and injured.