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MIGHTIEST MAY DAY PLANNED IN NATION

Million Face Hunger as U.S. Cuts Off All Illinois Relief

STEEL DELEGATES PRESS UNION UNITY

30 LODGES FORM BODY FOR UNITY

To Take Issue to Every Union and to Floor of A.F.L. Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—The conference of seventy delegates representing thirty Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers lodges which were barred from the A. A. Convention by the reactionary Mike Tighe, set up a national emergency committee at its session on Saturday to continue the fight for unity and to organize the unorganized steel workers. The conference of rank and file lodges empowered this committee to carry on all the functions of the lodges expelled by Tighe because they tried to organize the unorganized and prepare the steel workers for struggle.

The decision adopted by the A. A. lodge also empowered the N. E. C. to take all steps toward unifying the A. A. and defeating Tighe's expulsion policy. The N. E. C. was then elected. The outline for the declaration of policy, which was adopted by the A. A. lodges Saturday, follows:

"Proposed outline for declaration of policy of the rank and file conference.

For Unity

"We, the representatives of A. A. lodges in the most important steel mills of the country, came to the 60th convention with two aims in mind, to establish unity in the ranks of the A. A. and to make plans for the organization of the unorganized steel workers for the purpose of being able to fight effectively for the interests of the steel workers. We have taken every possible step we could to try to achieve unity at the 60th Convention. But our delegates have been barred from the convention.

"Mike Tighe is railroading through his reactionary and union-splitting policies with a minority of the steel workers represented. It has become clear that Mike Tighe and the National Executive Board will stop at nothing to disrupt the A. A. and to retain control for the purpose of continuing his omnipotent policies to expel the majority of the steel workers from the Amalgamated Association.

Tighe Responsible

"We declare to the membership

Writer Now In Jail Aids I.L.D. Drive

With writers from all parts of the world in New York yesterday attending the American Writers' Congress, one of the most significant contributions to the Scottsboro Defense Fund, was received by the International Labor Defense from a writer not at the session, because he is in jail.

The contribution of \$1 from Lawrence Maynard, State Prison Farm No. 2, Bordentown, N. J., was accompanied by a note explaining the "smallness" of the amount.

"If I earn an average of about a dollar and a half a month," Maynard writes. "One fifth of this must go into a savings account, which is given to me when I am released. The rest goes for a little tobacco, sugar, matches, etc. I gave them up for several months in order to subscribe to the New Masses. . . . I have had some success with my literary work in the past, although a combination of the depression, my imprisonment, and my sharp turn to the Left, has kept me out of the magazines for some time."

The total contributions to the \$20,000 fund sought by the I.L.D. to push the campaign and legal steps for the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, dropped to \$52.28 yesterday. With the exception of \$5.73 from the Russian Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union in New York, the contributions were all from individuals.

Received in drive so far \$3,221.87 Still to be raised. . . . \$16,768.33

Rush funds for Scottsboro and Herndon defense to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Protests for Murder of Miners' Leader By Hitler Are Urged

Calling on the people of America, and especially the miners' unions—U.M.W.A. Progressive, Anthracite, and any other unions—to raise a storm of protest against the murder by Adolf Hitler of Friedrich Husemann, president of the German Federation of Miners, Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, yesterday dispatched the following cable to Chancellor Hitler:

"Millions of Americans denounce barbaric murder Husemann, demand Casati, freedom, Thaelmann, all political prisoners. . . . Protest to the German embassy at Washington, the German consulates and consulate agencies, against the murder of Husemann, whose murder was admitted last week by the Nazi government, were called for, in the form of delegations, demonstrations, letters, telegrams, and telephone calls.

The ever-increasing danger to Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the German workers, was also pointed out by Anna Damon.

Gallup Fights Deportations 40 Now Held As Terror Spreads to Santa Fe—Chicago Rallies Aid

SANTE FE, N. M., April 28.—Forty workers have been seized by United States marshals since the armed attack on a workers' demonstration in Gallup on April 4, and are being held here for deportation. Besides being used to terrorize the workers and snatch the breadwinner from his family, the deportations are clearly an example of the use of a department of the government to smash the defense of those workers held on murder charges, since many of the arrested are important witnesses for the defense.

Among those recently seized here are Jesus Pallares, district organizer of the Liga Obrera (Workers' League). Pallares, who was seized without a warrant, had mobilized 500 workers to a demonstration at the State Senate to defeat the criminal syndicalism bill. He is also in the leadership of the Santa Fe workers' activity against the Gallup terror.

Three defendants in the murder charge, Alberto Casati, Crescencio Villa and Pillar Rodriguez, were grabbed by U. S. marshals who invaded the court, and seized them before they had an opportunity to rise from their seats after the murder charges against them were dropped. Doroteo Andrade and Basilio Gutierrez, were also arrested after the preliminary hearings.

Frank Williams, another active worker here, was arrested during the terror, horribly beaten, and then rushed to El Paso, where defense attorneys arrived to defend him from a frame-up.

The deportations are clearly being used to stifle any workers' resistance against the murder charge frame-ups against the Gallup miners.

Uneda Biscuit Strike Ends; Workers to Return Gradually

Following week-end conferences between the company and employees of the National Biscuit Company, the sixteen-week-old strike of more than 4,000 workers at five eastern plants was declared ended yesterday on the basis of the gradual return of strikers, the former employes, remaining and recognition of the union retained.

JERSEY FARM GROUPS MAP WAGE FIGHT

A.F.L. Grants Charter to Local Agricultural Workers Union

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 28.—Fifty delegates to the South Jersey Conference on Farm Wages, called by the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union and the unemployed division of the Associated Industrial Workers, met here today, to set a wage scale for farm workers and to lay plans for the fight to enforce this scale.

The delegates represented workers organizations in eleven towns covering the four counties of Cumberland, Salem, Burlington and Gloucester.

This conference is the culmination of a series of eight local conferences held within the last two months against the conspiracy of the relief officials and the large farmers to cut wages to as low as 75 cents for a ten hour day. Workers on relief are threatened with having their relief cut off if they refuse to take the jobs offered at these wages.

The conference was opened by the election of Elmer Traylor from Bridgetown, as chairman. The Reverend James Armistead, Negro preacher from Woodbury, was elected vice-chairman and Mrs. Ida Evans, representing the Radio and Metal Workers Industrial Union of Camden, was elected as recording secretary.

An announcement was made by the Agricultural section of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union that their request for a charter from the American Federation of Labor had been granted. The number of the new local will be 18998. This announcement was cheered as a strengthening move in the battle against the low wages of the farm workers and starvation level of the relief now being doled out to the unemployed.

The conference is laying plans to enlist the support of the small farmers and the small business men who also suffer from the wage cutting of the big farmers.

The fact that more than one third of the delegates were Negroes is indicative of the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the fight for decent living standards. Many of these workers have been forced to work for as low as twelve and a half cents to fifteen cents an hour and have seen that the Negro worker is forced to accept the worst conditions possible and that when his wages have been beaten down the wages of the white worker follows immediately.

Austro-Fascists Order Mass Arrests to Still Rallies on May Day

VIENNA, April 28.—Fearful of widespread May Day demonstrations throughout Austria, the Schuschnig government has already ordered the arrest of 300 workers in an effort to terrorize the masses. It is stated here that over 1,000 arrests will be made before May Day. One hundred and forty workers were arrested at one gathering, preparing for May Day demonstrations.

Coast Marine Men May Strike All Ships to Back Tank Sailors

West Coast Marine Federation Concludes Its Sessions—Pledges to Handle No Scab Cargo When Lumber Workers Strike on May 6

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.—The West Coast Marine Federation Convention concluded here with unanimous adoption of a resolution proposed by Harry Bridges, militant leader of last year's marine strike, calling for a general marine strike if the oil companies refuse to grant the demands of the striking oil tanker seamen.

A telegram was also dispatched at the convention Thursday to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins informing her that the Marine Federation will take action if the American Hawaiian and other lines persist in their refusal to deal with the unions of their licensed officers. The tanker operators withdrew their lockout ultimatum to the tanker seamen following passage of the resolutions at the Federation Convention.

Knudson Bars Strike Parley Hearst-Lang Team Assailed

Chevrolet Pickets March 24 Hours a Day to Curb Company Union

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28.—William S. Knudson, executive vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, flatly rejected the proposal of federal conciliator Thomas J. Williams to reopen negotiations with the 2,300 striking Chevrolet workers here yesterday.

Picketing Continues

Knudson firmly declared that negotiations will not be resumed while the men are on strike, and declared the walkout to be "an arbitrary and lawless act."

Learning of Knudson's dictum, the strike committee declared that the plant will not be allowed to reopen unless a satisfactory signed agreement was obtained. Twenty-four hour picketing continued and the plant remained at a complete standstill today.

Indicating clearly that the General Motors aims to open the way for a company union, Knudson issued an invitation to negotiate to "any employe group regardless of size or affiliation."

Nazi Navy Plan Stirs British

LONDON, April 28.—New confirmation that the German government had not only outlined a submarine system for use in the Baltic Sea for attack upon the U.S.S.R., but is now assembling at least 12 U-boats at Elbing on the Baltic coast of East Prussia was relayed here by the British naval attaché in Berlin.

The now famous words of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, that "no powder has yet been invented which has a guarantee to blow up only in one direction," struck home as "British war attaches reflected that a submarine fleet in the Baltic could as easily make its way toward the British Isles as toward Soviet territory."

In response to the urgent inquiries of the government to its naval representative in Berlin, a report received here told of Hitler's plans to complete a dozen submarines of 250 tons each by Christmas at the latest. U-boat machinery had been stored for months, he declared, and an order to assemble the parts had been issued two weeks ago.

Denial issued at Berlin by the naval department of the Reichswehr Ministry were regarded differently here and arrangements have already been made for an emergency meeting of the English Cabinet for tomorrow.

ORDER SEEKS TO FORCE RISE IN SALES TAX

Hunger Is Weapon In Plot of FERA and State Politicians

CHICAGO, April 28.—A mass starvation order closing down all relief stations in the State was issued yesterday by the Illinois Relief Commission. With the exception of the City of Chicago, where relief funds are expected to last for another week, every unemployed person in the State was cut off relief by the sweeping order.

The order abandons 1,000,000 destitute persons to the totally inadequate capacities of the nearly bankrupt municipalities, and means immediate acute hunger for almost all of them.

The Communist Party here, in a proclamation to all the working people of Chicago, called for a huge outpouring into the streets on May First in answer to the stoppage of relief.

To Force Sales Tax Increase

The Roosevelt Federal relief administration stopped all relief to 600,000 persons in Cook county using the bludgeon of mass starvation in order to force through an increase in the wage-robbing sales taxes. By Tuesday, the entire State of Illinois will be taken off Federal relief. In addition, all emergency relief projects in Chicago have been ordered closed, throwing 35,000 relief workers on the streets. By the end of the week, when Chicago funds are exhausted, 1,000,000 will be affected.

This astounding order to deprive Illinois' unemployed population of their miserable inadequate relief dole was made by Leo M. Lyons, Cook county administrator for the F.E.R.A., when he stalked out of a meeting with the Cook County Commissioners.

Conspiracy of Politicians

The issue is bound up with the dictate of F.E.R.A. Administrator Hopkins that the State provide \$3,000,000 a month toward the cost of caring for its jobless, which has thus far been met by the Federal Government on a three to one basis.

There is a conspiracy between the Federal Relief Administration and the crooked Democratic State political machine to put across any increase in the sales tax. The State Senate has already passed a bill raising the sales tax from its present two per cent to three per cent. The bill will go before the House of Representatives when it meets Tuesday. Stoppage of relief is intended to push the measure since the Horner-Kelly administration has been unable up to now to muster sufficient votes because of the resentment among the masses of workers.

Politicians Fear Masses

When the Senate voted the measure, some of the Senators said they did so with the full knowledge that they could not now be candidates for re-election. During a previous reading of the bill, Horner found that he could not muster the necessary 102 votes in the House for passage.

400 Revolutionary Writers Close Historic 2-Day Session

America has never seen such a Congress of writers as closed its two-day sessions in New York yesterday at the New School for Social Research.

More than 400 of them, recognized leaders of American literature, such as Walter Dill Scott, Josephine Herbst, John Howard Lawson, writers from the Middle West, Jack Conroy, powerfully built worker-writer from Missouri, whose books are crashing their way into the polite circles of the literary world, Negro writers, fighting with pen in the unrelenting struggle of the Negro people for liberation, young writers from the cities and towns of twenty-four States of the country, worker-writers like Tillie Lerner, baptised as writers in the coal areas and the general strike of Frisco, scores of young proletarian writers who have wrought the stuff of their creations out of the misery and struggles of the relief stations, the picket line, the eviction fights

U. S. Fleet Leaves Pacific Coast Today For War Maneuvers

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 28.—The United States Navy today cleared here for the greatest war maneuvers ever undertaken in the Pacific. Utmost secrecy has been thrown around the campaign. Taking part in the maneuvers, which will extend from the Aleutian Islands in the North to the Philippines, and Guam in the South are 177 warships, 477 aircraft and more than 50,000 men and officers.

The two focal points of the maneuvers will be Oahu Island in the Hawaiian group and Midway Island, 1,300 to the northwest.

Activities in the Alaskan waters will include submarines and aircraft.

The maneuvers are conducted with the perspective of a war against Japan, the naval problem consisting of one attacking and one defending section. The fleet will be occupied in its war maneuvers until June 10.

Yurenev Cites Peace Policy Ambassador to Japan Speaks on Firm Stand of the U.S.S.R.

TOKIO, April 28. (By Cable).—Outlining the Soviet Union's peace policy, Ambassador Yurenev of the U. S. S. R. today spoke before the Pan Pacific Club of Tokio.

The idea of aggression is absolutely alien to the U. S. S. R., Yurenev declared. The best expression of the Soviet Union's external policy is given by Stalin's slogan: "We do not covet a single inch of foreign soil but we will not yield an iota of our own."

Depicting the various stages of the consistent struggle of the Soviet Union for peace, Yurenev said: "Seeking to consolidate the foundations of peace which was threatened by the growing aggressive armament tendencies, the U. S. S. R. fought energetically for the creation of a system of security. It began this system by a number of bi-lateral non-aggression pacts, which the Soviet Union concluded with neighboring countries."

Problem of Security

"The further development must proceed along the line of the conclusion of regional pacts of mutual assistance against any aggressor. The problem of security is of great importance now since the deep economic crisis prevails in the capitalist countries, and because of the growing political and economic antagonisms between them has considerably strengthened the tendencies towards war as a means of ending the crisis. This tendency is becoming particularly dangerous in view of the ideas of territorial expansion at the expense of other states and the rule of one race over another openly propagated in Europe."

Problem of Security

"The creation of a system of

UNITY GAINS GIVE LABOR NEW POWER

Chicago Permit Won—Communists, Socialists Unite in Newark

Other May Day News on Page 2

With May Day 48 hours away, last minute preparations were being made throughout the country for the mightiest united front marches ever seen in this country.

In Chicago, the united front May Day committee, after the severest struggle, won the right to march and meet on the streets this May Day.

In New York, final preparations were being perfected for the mobilization of a huge parade, despite the unsuccessful efforts by merchants' associations and employers to make a last minute switch in the line of parade.

United Front Victories

New victories for the united front are recorded daily, with the obstacles to unity on this day of international solidarity cast aside in many cities and particularly in important centres of steel, coal and other basic industries.

Internationally, the situation on the eve of May Day is already tense. In Austria more than 400 workers have already been arrested in an attempt by the Fascist government to stop the widespread May Day preparations. The government threatens at least 1,000 arrests.

Against Imperialist Jubilee

May First in England has been designated as a day of demonstration against the King's Jubilee, May 6, which the fascist and imperialist forces in the country are endeavoring to utilize to distract the workers from their growing struggles, and against the starvation dole.

Where the workers are going from one Socialist victory to another in the Soviet Union, the whole country is a blaze of Red banners, flowers and other decorations for a mighty May Day of international solidarity with the workers in the capitalist lands.

From every indication May Day, 1935, will give the American capitalists a great deal to think and worry about because of the growing militancy of the workers, and their expression of desire for struggle against hunger, war and fascism, and for the overthrow of capitalist misery and plunder.

New York Mass Rallies

Following the May Day parade and demonstration in New York, two mass meetings, one in the Bronx, which will be addressed by Earl Browder, general secretary, and James W. Ford, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party, and one in Brooklyn, at which Mother Bloor and Manning Johnson, Negro organizer of the Cafeteria Workers Union, will speak, will close this year's May Day celebration of New York workers.

Browder and Ford will address the meeting in Bronx Coliseum, 177th

News Clerks Strike Today

Members of the day and night office staff of the Jewish Morning Journal, 77 Bowers Street, voted yesterday at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Office Workers' Union, 804 Sixth Avenue, after E. Friedkin, manager of the paper, had refused to carry out his agreement with them.

The demands raised by the workers are for recognition of the Office Workers' Union, minimum wage of \$21 a week, a ten per cent wage increase for those now getting more than \$21, a five-day week with seven-hour day for day workers and a five-day week with six-hour day for night workers; \$1 an hour for overtime and improved sanitary conditions.

At a meeting between a committee of the workers and Friedkin a few weeks ago Friedkin agreed to recognize the shop committee and to grant a week's pay as a bonus to the workers. Since that time he has broken the agreement and refused to pay the bonus to some of the workers.

Publicity, relief, defense and picketing committees have been elected by the workers for the strike today.

WORKERS MOVE FORWARD TO GREATEST MAY DAY IN HISTORY

Parade Permit Won in Chicago As Unity Grows

Steel Workers Fight For Right to Meet on Youngstown Square

As May Day draws near, preparations for unprecedented demonstrations are being accelerated in cities throughout the country and the movement for a United May Day grows.

The keynote being struck everywhere is for the building of the workers' own unions, for social and unemployment insurance, against the repressive measures of the Roosevelt administration, against war and fascism.

In city after city the municipal authorities have yielded in the face of mass pressure on the part of the workers and have granted permits for the May Day demonstrations.

In Youngstown, Ohio, heart of the steel region, the steel barons and their puppet local government have thus far withheld a permit, but the workers are preparing to demonstrate in defiance of the authorities.

There follows a list of last minute preparations:

CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Inspired by their victory in permitting the City Council to grant a permit for the May Day demonstration, Chicago workers are pushing forward for the greatest May Day in the history of the city.

Rallying the workers for a struggle against State's Attorney Courtney's attack upon the trade unions, against the sales tax and for the organization of the steel and packing industries, the May Day Committee calls upon the workers to demonstrate on May Day at 4 p. m. at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph streets, and at 2nd St. and Wentworth Avenue.

DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—The list of organizations supporting the United May Day conference has swelled to 66, including seven locals of the A. F. of L., as final preparations are being made for the May Day demonstration to take place at 5 p. m. at Times-Square, to be preceded by a parade from Beaubien Park at 3 p. m. and to be followed by a mass meeting at 8 p. m. at Deutsches Haus, 6200 Mack Ave.

The Socialist Party is set on having its own meeting on May Day despite the fact that a conference that it had called voted for a united May Day.

YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Defying the ban of the steel trust and its lackeys, the city officials, the Communist Party May Day Committee issued a new call to all workers to demand their right to meet on Youngstown Square on May Day.

The committee has also issued ten thousand copies of an open letter to Mayor Moore.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Nine locals affiliated to the United Building Trades Federation (Independent), have endorsed the call of the Joint Action Committee for the May Day demonstration which is to take place 1 p. m. at City Hill Plaza, and to be followed by a mass meeting in the evening at the Flinnick Hall, 702 S. Ponca Street, at which Richard B. Moore will be the featured speaker.

Two locals of the A. A. in the Sparrows Point Plant of the Bethlehem Steel have endorsed the demonstration as well as the Negro Boy Scouts who have accepted the offer to march with the Young Communist League.

Although one branch of the Workers Circle has endorsed the United May Day, to date the Socialist Party has not replied to the United Front Call.

AKRON

AKRON, Ohio.—The May Day United Front Conference, representing thirty-one organizations in Akron, has called for huge demonstration on May 1, 2 1/2 p. m., at Perkins Square to be followed by a parade at 3 p. m.

Preparations are going ahead despite the fact that thus far the City Council and Safety Director O'Neil have refused a permit on the pretext that "certain citizens" will be offended and that the demonstration will be too great at the Goodrich Plant.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A May Day Mass meeting will take place here at the Mason Opera House, 127 S. Broadway, on May 1 at 7:30 p. m. Louise Todd, Section Organizer of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker.

DAYTON

DAYTON, Ohio.—Under the heading of "Make Dayton a Union Town" the United Labor May Day Committee has issued a call to all workers to demonstrate at Liberty Park on May 1 at 4:30 p. m. The central demonstration will be preceded by parades from the Third Street Bridge and Keowee and Hill Streets.

IRONWOOD

IRONWOOD, Mich.—A May Day demonstration is to take place here on May 1, 2 p. m., at Farmers' Market Square. Thirty-one organizations have endorsed the call.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A giant May Day Parade to commence at McKinley Square, 2 p. m., has been arranged for by the United Front May Day Committee. In explaining there is to be a mass meeting.

U. S. Cuts Off Illinois Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

The Communist Party organized mass protest actions against the sales tax and stoppage of relief several weeks ago, and has called upon the working people for an uncompromising and continued fight for the repeal of the whole sales tax burden on the masses.

A series of open-air protest actions to mobilize the workers was held in Chicago today. The Communist Party, supported by broad masses of the working people, demands a program for steeply graduated taxes upon all incomes and inheritances above \$5,000 a year and taxation of the profits and surpluses of the corporations and utilities.

Communist Party Appeal

The appeal of the Communist Party to the working class of Chicago follows:

We demand the continuance of relief!

600,000 people will starve!

Our children must not go hungry!

March and demonstrate on May First against the hunger relief of Hopkins and Hoover!

Relief Administration Hopkins, working hand in hand with the Democratic politicians of the state of Illinois, have conspired to starve hundreds of thousands of families in the state. Orders from the I. E. R. C. strike everyone off relief rolls, compelling all to reapply for relief.

Everybody Striketh Off Relief Rolls!

A few months ago President Roosevelt said, "The Federal Government must quit the business of relief." Now they are putting this into practice. Hopkins' order in closing down relief in Illinois and Cook County strikes all families from the relief rolls. The politicians, siding on the orders of the bankers and manufacturers, demand that those who are on relief "return to self-support."

Where Are the Jobs You Promised?

President Roosevelt, Administration Hopkins and Governor Hoover do you want us to be self-supporting on fresh air, without food, without clothing, without rent, and milk for our children?

Conspiracy To Raise Sales Tax

We know your schemes. You want to exempt the rich from taxation. You want to make the poor pay for the miserable relief that we get. You want to put over an increased sales tax. You want to save millions of dollars in order to turn this over to the grafting politicians and corporations. You claim that you have no money for relief, but you do have money to donate to the bankers, to the railroads and for war purposes.

Unite To Force Relief

We will unite and organize to demand the immediate restoration of relief. To demand increased cash relief. To demand Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the government and employers, as written in the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827, now before Congress.

Working men and women of Chicago! Employed and unemployed, Negro and white, trade unionists and unorganized, to all people on relief! Let us band together. Let us come out on the streets on May First, together with the tens of thousands of other workers. Let us show our might and power. Let us demonstrate to the ruling class and their politicians that we will not stand for the New Deal of hunger.

For Immediate restoration of all relief.

Against the Sales Tax. Make the rich pay for relief.

May Day Demonstrations gather at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph, 4 p. m.; 22nd and Wentworth, 4 p. m.

Parade east on Randolph Street to Grant Park!

Issues by the Communist Party, District No. 8, 161 South Wells Street, Room 705, Chicago, Ill.

Haverhill, Mass., obtained 20 new readers through use of the wrappers. What are your section's results?

Farmers' Holiday Parley Calls for a New Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—A call for a new political party representing farmers and labor was issued today by the National Convention of the Farmers Holiday Association in a resolution passed unanimously by 200 delegates. The resolution called for progressive leaders to get together and work out proposals for such a party, and instructed the Holiday to work together with all groups supporting the Holiday program in political movements. The resolution stated however that the Holiday Association is not to become a political party.

The resolution today followed a gala performance by Huey P. Long yesterday, speaking before the crowd of 10,000 at the Fair Grounds. The band played "Every Man a King" and Huey sang the refrain, then launched into an attack on the Hoover and Roosevelt Administration and offered his "Share the Wealth" plan as the remedy. The response was mixed, many farmers asked each other, "He promises a lot but what guarantee is there that he won't break his promises the same as Hoover and Roosevelt?"

Andrew Cunningham, South Dakota farmer, will represent the program of Sioux Falls conference before afternoon session of the Holiday convention and will give the position of that conference on a genuine Labor Party.

A meeting called by the Farmers National Committee for Action here this afternoon also will take up this question. William Reynolds will give the Communist Party position on a Labor Party.

tional convention of the A. A. at which the steel workers shall be able to adopt policies and measures expressive of their will, and able to organize the steel workers of the country. The N.E.C. shall take all necessary measures to organize the effective functioning of the lodges and districts of the A. A. that have ratified the decisions of the conference at special meetings of the lodges called for this purpose. The N.E.C. shall strive to affiliate to the district organizations and in support of the work of the N.E.C. all lodges recognized by Mike Tighe, for the purpose of uniting the efforts of all steel workers to achieve our common aims.

"The N.E.C. shall at once map out plans for the organization of the unorganized steel workers and shall have the power to take all necessary steps, such as collections of dues, issuing of membership cards, publication of 'Progressive Steel Worker' etc. that are vital for the building of the union and the functioning of the lodges so long as the present state of emergency exists.

"The N.E.C. is empowered to call a national representative conference of all lodges at the appropriate time, for the purpose of taking further steps to bring about unity in the Amalgamated Association."

By Tom Keenan (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

Set Up Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—The rank and file conference of seventy unseated delegates to the A. A. Convention, adjourned yesterday evening after setting up a National Emergency Committee of seventeen and establishing the national apparatus for an organizing campaign.

Heading the committee are Clarence Irwin, national chairman; Lou Morris, secretary-treasurer; and Mel Moore, national organizer. Since he is absent from the N.E.C. meeting, it is not yet definitely established that Moore can accept the latter post.

The remaining fourteen are W. Spang of Duquesne; C. Clair of Cleveland; T. L. Lewis of Wyandott; (Mich.); T. Shane of Rankin; E. W. Anderson of Indiana; Harber, (Ind.); L. Majors of Ellwood City, (Pa.); G. Powers of Baltimore; F. Hobbs of Baltimore; K. Koch of Weirton; J. Malloy of Massillon; G. St. Mary of Gary; A. W. McPherson of Clairton; J. Corrigan of Ellwood City; A. Atallah of Alliquippa.

To Establish Headquarters

National Headquarters of the N.E.C. will be established in Youngstown immediately and this week a committee will be sent to Washington to place the demands and program of the lodges affiliated to the N.E.C. before the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which will be in session then.

The whole attitude of the unseated delegates is still one of: "We refuse to surrender the Amalgamated to Mike Tighe and the company unions!"

Cleveland is now over 60 per cent of its quota in subscriptions. Will it go over the top this month?

Will Not Surrender

"We will take this fight for our union, for its unity to every lodge, to every steel worker, to every A. F. of L. local union, to every central body, to the coming 55th convention of the A. F. of L. We will not surrender the union we have built to Mike Tighe.

"We declare to all lodges of the Amalgamated Association, to all steel workers that the situation brought about by the Tighe splitting policies has created a state of emergency in our union. To meet this condition, we the regularly elected delegates from the Amalgamated Association lodges representing the majority of the Amalgamated Association membership, decide to set up a National Emergency Committee of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers lodges, to carry through the tasks before us; during this state of emergency until such time as we shall be able to untie the ranks of the steel workers organized in the Amalgamated Association.

For Unification

"The N.E.C. shall have the power to undertake all measures toward the unification of the A. A., to work for a representative special national convention of the A. A. at which the steel workers shall be able to adopt policies and measures expressive of their will, and able to organize the steel workers of the country. The N.E.C. shall take all necessary measures to organize the effective functioning of the lodges and districts of the A. A. that have ratified the decisions of the conference at special meetings of the lodges called for this purpose. The N.E.C. shall strive to affiliate to the district organizations and in support of the work of the N.E.C. all lodges recognized by Mike Tighe, for the purpose of uniting the efforts of all steel workers to achieve our common aims.

"The N.E.C. is empowered to call a national representative conference of all lodges at the appropriate time, for the purpose of taking further steps to bring about unity in the Amalgamated Association."

By Tom Keenan (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

Set Up Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—The rank and file conference of seventy unseated delegates to the A. A. Convention, adjourned yesterday evening after setting up a National Emergency Committee of seventeen and establishing the national apparatus for an organizing campaign.

Heading the committee are Clarence Irwin, national chairman; Lou Morris, secretary-treasurer; and Mel Moore, national organizer. Since he is absent from the N.E.C. meeting, it is not yet definitely established that Moore can accept the latter post.

The remaining fourteen are W. Spang of Duquesne; C. Clair of Cleveland; T. L. Lewis of Wyandott; (Mich.); T. Shane of Rankin; E. W. Anderson of Indiana; Harber, (Ind.); L. Majors of Ellwood City, (Pa.); G. Powers of Baltimore; F. Hobbs of Baltimore; K. Koch of Weirton; J. Malloy of Massillon; G. St. Mary of Gary; A. W. McPherson of Clairton; J. Corrigan of Ellwood City; A. Atallah of Alliquippa.

To Establish Headquarters

National Headquarters of the N.E.C. will be established in Youngstown immediately and this week a committee will be sent to Washington to place the demands and program of the lodges affiliated to the N.E.C. before the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which will be in session then.

The whole attitude of the unseated delegates is still one of: "We refuse to surrender the Amalgamated to Mike Tighe and the company unions!"

Cleveland is now over 60 per cent of its quota in subscriptions. Will it go over the top this month?

Will Not Surrender

"We will take this fight for our union, for its unity to every lodge, to every steel worker, to every A. F. of L. local union, to every central body, to the coming 55th convention of the A. F. of L. We will not surrender the union we have built to Mike Tighe.

U. S. May Day To Be Biggest

(Continued from Page 1)

Street, headed by the I.W.O. and the Clinton Hill Unemployment Council.

6) Independence Park, Down Neck Section, headed by the Tool and Die Makers Club and the Metal Workers Industrial Union.

The demonstrators are to leave Lincoln Park at 11 a. m. and march to Military Park.

Street and Starlight Park, the Bronx. Mother Bloor and Manning Johnson will speak at the Brooklyn meeting, Arcadia Hall, 169 Halsey Street near Broadway. Because of illness, District Organizer Amter, who was originally scheduled to address the Brooklyn meeting, will not be able to attend.

No other speakers will address either meeting, so as to leave sufficient time for the elaborate programs which have been arranged. The meetings will start and close on schedule, 8 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Unity Appeal Again Made

In a last minute effort to prevent the crime of two separate May Day parades in New York City, Carl Brodsky, secretary of the United Front May Day Committee, again appealed for a united front with the Socialist Party at the conference in People's House, Rand School, Friday night.

Although the conference had been called by special invitation, thus making for the possibility of eliminating the militant elements, the assembled delegates voted with a roaring "yes" to admit Brodsky to the conference to present proposals for a united front parade.

"The mere fact that the representative of the United Front May Day Committee speaks to you," Brodsky said, "is already a step forward toward having a joint May Day parade."

Lovestonites Seek to Bar Negroes

With the help of the Lovestonites, the "Old Guard" sidetracked a final vote by a tricky maneuver. A motion to accept Brodsky's proposals was made by the Lovestonite, Charles Zimmerman, "if the United Front Committee renounce dual unionism" also Zimmerman wants to spurn thousands of Negro people, who, while under religious influence, are ready to march in a united May Day parade against a common enemy, the capitalist class.

The United May Day Committee, however, welcomes these Negro people into the ranks of the fighters against war and fascism, against hunger, for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys and Tom Mooney, for unemployment insurance, against all forms of oppression.

"Militant" Demands Unanimity

A motion by Jack Altman, a leader of the Socialist "militants," that "all proposals go to the arrangements committee, and only upon their unanimous vote, should any action be taken" was also passed. Representative Levy of the Clockmakers Union, and Polakoff of the United Hebrew Trades threatened not to march in a united front.

In his last appeal Brodsky reminded the delegates that "only one block will separate the two parades, and this block will be filled with uniformed and plainclothes police, who will be glib in seeing the workers divided."

Despite the maneuvers to divide the workers, the United May Day Committee is speeding preparations for the greatest May Day ever held in New York City.

Unity in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The Socialist and Communist Party organizations here have issued a joint call to the workers urging them to participate in the May Day Parade and the meeting being organized by the Essex Trades Council. On the evening of May 1, a mass meeting has been arranged jointly by the Communist and Socialist Parties at the Laurel Gardens, 457 Springfield Avenue, where the chief speakers will be Norman Tallentire of the Communist Party and Amicus Most of the Socialist Party.

Six divisions of the parade are due to converge on Lincoln Park at 10:30 a. m., coming from the following points of mobilization:

Six Mobilization Points

1) Fourteenth Avenue and Jones Street, headed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

2) Belmont and Spruce Avenues, headed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

3) 6th High Street, headed by the Building Trades Unions.

4) Morris Street and Springfield Avenue, headed by the Unemployment Council.

5) Clinton Avenue and Bergen

Colt Strikers Protest Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

actively with union representatives elected by their employees.

"One thing is clear, the government could be heard from many of the calls to 500 workers assembled at South Green Park Saturday afternoon. This in spite of efforts of some of the speakers to center the anger of workers on Richberg as the "Big Bad Wolf."

Picket Demonstration Monday

The Colt strikers are determined to transfer the center of gravity of the strike from Washington to the picket line where it belongs. The Colt strikers and the other workers left the park determined to make the picket line Monday morning a real demonstration of strength and will fight it out to victory.

Despite the vicious red baiting attack leveled by Thomas F. Burns, general A. F. of L. organizer from Chicopee, Mass., at a strikers' meeting on the preceding night, against the Communist Party and particularly the Daily Worker, the May Day edition of the paper was given a warm welcome by the assembled workers. Every second or third worker had purchased a copy of it.

Speaking for himself and all of his ilk, Burns said, "We don't want to be a party to anything of which these people (Communists) are a part."

"It would seem incredible," numerous workers told the Daily Worker in these and similar words, "that the same Tommy Burns was one of the leading lights of the reform content of the Communist and Socialist Parties and numerous A. F. of L. independent unions participated jointly Thursday night to help raise relief for the strikers."

While the main stress has been laid by the strikers and some of their leaders on the importance of an effective picket line, relief and the preparation of a 24-hour general strike in sympathy with the Colt workers, negotiations for settlement continued in Washington.

A mysterious four-point plan was reported to have been submitted to Governor Wilbur F. Cross by Francis P. Fenion, strike leader who is still in Washington. Efforts at learning the content of the plan were not successful. Mr. Fenion was expected to return and report tonight to the strike meeting in Odd Fellows Hall. Leading members of the joint strike committee claimed no knowledge of the terms of the plan.

Truck Strike Continues

Practically all motor business from points in Hartford, Waterbury and Springfield to New York and Boston was reported at a standstill today. Flying squadrons of pickets will be organized tonight here for regular picket duty, union officials announced.

Spokesmen for the Motor Truck Association, representing the larger group of owners, announced that "ways and means to effectively fight the strike," were devised.

Strike Ends At Nabisco

(Continued from Page 1)

question of equalization of wages in Philadelphia, the original cause of the strike, was left to arbitration.

Two hundred and twenty-seven former union men who returned to work will be retained, but more than 1,000 scabs hired during the strike will be fired.

When asked if the scabs will be retained in the union Galvin answered they would. Galvin stated that the company promised to re-install the machinery of the dismantled Uneda products department which employs 800. Meanwhile the workers formerly employed there will have to wait, possibly for months.

"Why should we permit the scabs to stay in the plant," one worker asked. "Next time we have a strike no one will come out. It will be a privilege to stay."

To this Galvin replied that the company refused on the grounds that these are among its oldest "loyal employees" who defied strikers, stones, and abuse to continue serving the company.

No Staggered Time

Asked why arrangements could not be made for the workers to stagger time and all return immediately until production is at full schedule, Galvin replied that the company would make such arrangements. This was obviously because the company hopes that many of the strikers will tire of waiting for a call and trickle into other industries.

The terms were considered slightly better than those proposed several weeks ago, when the company offered to rehire only 45 per cent of the strikers. The change was attributed to the mass picketing that the workers conducted for two weeks after. Strikers expressed the opinion that had the policy of mass picketing been continued, the company would have been forced to give far better terms.

The Communist Party called upon the workers to hold their ranks solid, and be on the lookout for company attempts to make the terms still worse. The workers were called upon to enforce strict union control and see that no discrimination is permitted.

For continuing this policy of the consolidation of peace and improving Japanese-Soviet relations, the government of the U. S. S. R. is prepared, as has been widely publicized by the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, to consider the mutual withdrawal a certain distance sections of the troops, including the airforce, with due consideration, of course, of the geographical position of each side.

"At the same time," Yurenev continued, "we cannot but note the appearance in the Japanese press of statements to the effect that the economic and cultural development of the Soviet Far East, the developments of roads, agriculture, industry, culture, etc., represent a certain threat to Japan. This can be said only by those who deliberately seek to paint the policy of the Soviet government in dark colors as they see it. The closest personal contact with the A. A. membership, the building of the shop nuclei inside the mills, the formation of functioning fractions in each lodge, are among the chief tasks that confront the Communists in the steel districts. To recruit the best of the A. A. members into the Party, to arm them with at least a minimum of Leninist education, to help them maintain and still further broaden out their contacts with the steel workers, are the practical tasks of each steel district, section and unit.

"In reality, this question of planned development of industry and culture of all parts, including the outskirts of the U. S. S. R. is carried out under the Second Five Year Plan. This is the reason for the transformation of the former 'All-Russian prison' as the whole of East Siberia, and the Far East were under Czarism, into a cultural, flourishing region, which should be welcomed by all friends of peace."

THE END

Rank and File Movement in Steel Industry Is Broadest in Country

By JOHN STEUBEN

However, with all its weaknesses, this campaign is already assuming a different character than any previous campaign ever launched in steel. First, it is a campaign that begins from the steel mills and started by the steel workers themselves. Second, the methods of organization are based on the principle that the steel workers themselves are running the campaign with no outside "boards of strategy" that direct the work from first class hotels. Third, the drive is definitely based on preparations for a general or mass strike in the steel industry, so that when the strike does take place, the labor boards and other governmental agencies will not be able to mislead the workers as they did in numerous recent strikes, or on the eve of strike as in rubber, etc.

Broad Character

With the convention over, regardless of its outcome, with the further consolidation of the rank and file forces, with increased support from the steel workers themselves and the rest of the labor movement, it is to be expected that the drive will assume a mass character in the very near future.

It is one of the broadest rank and file movements in any A. F. of L.

union. Tens of thousands of workers are involved. From the viewpoint of political opinions and shadings it is a conglomeration of people. Not only mere members of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Communist Parties, but also leaders of these parties. Supporters of Father Coughlin, Huey Long and others are also part of the rank and file movement. Among them there are also commanders of veterans' posts, active members of the Eagles, Elks as well as leaders in language and church organizations. Some rank and file leaders still open the union meetings with a prayer.

Difficult Problems

The Communists are a small minority. Yet because of the correct policies, proper methods of work and plenty of initiative and aggressiveness, the Communists play an important role and enjoy a growing influence among the steel workers. When the international officers demanded the expulsion of a Communist from one of the lodges, the lodge unanimously rejected this demand and stood solidly behind this Communist, who is also the leader of the lodge. Numerous attempts are made to inject the "red scare," but so far with little success.

5,000 Greet Writers Who Pledge Fight on Fascism, War

400 AUTHORS GATHER IN HARLEY TO DISCUSS THEIR ROLE IN FIGHT

Destruction of Culture by Decaying Capitalism, Need for Close Alliance with Working Class Stressed by Noted Speakers

By MILTON HOWARD

NEW YORK.—Five thousand persons opened the first session of the American Writers Congress here at the Mecca Temple—close to 5,000 in the audience which filled every available inch of space in the seats, aisles, and doorways, and more than 400 writer-delegates and writer guests from all over the country who sat in a body on the platform.

Here for the first time in American literary history, creators of literature and the people about whom and for whom it is written confronted one another.

This first session of the American Writers Congress was the dedication of many of the best writers in America to the struggle against the cultural barbarism of fascism, against the monstrous crime of imperialism.

Granville Hicks, noted critic, author of "The Great Tradition," as chairman, opened the meeting in the name of the Congress.

Greetings from Gorki, Barbusse, enthusiastic applause greeted him as he sounded the keynote of the Congress: "It seems to me to be a good omen that it was a writer, Henri Barbusse, who sounded the call to arms that launched the American League Against War and Fascism. It is now vital for writers to take their stand for the protection of culture against these two barbarous enemies of culture."

Hicks then read two messages of greetings, one from the world-famous Soviet writer Maxim Gorki, and the other from the International Union of Revolutionary Writers.

Hicks as "Critic" Malcolm Cowley, an editor of the New Republic, and author of "Exile's Return," brought a roar of laughter as he began: "The fascist Hitler has shown himself to be the most discriminating critic in the world. Without exception, he has driven every good writer out of Germany and has kept every bad one."

"The only good book that has come out of Germany" was written by a Communist Party organizer out of a concentration camp," Cowley continued as the workers and intellectuals cut him short with deafening applause.

"The brutality of our society," Cowley continued, "with the increasing indifference and heartlessness of the upper classes to human suffering is a sure sign of its decay. Art and culture cannot live in such a world. The Victorians, surrounded by squalor and misery, could at least close their eyes. Then they, at least, reformed their prisons, their schools. Today, the upper classes shrug their shoulders at the suffering at their doorsteps. Such brutality is no soil for literature. Out of this fascist brutality no culture can grow. Italian culture is like a dead tree—only parasites can grow on it."

Culture Dies Under Fascism Contrasting the overflowing vitality of literature and culture in the Soviet Union with the dead waste and sterility of fascism, Cowley declared, "Some critics say the enemy of culture is the masses. But in Germany and Italy, where the capitalists are dictators, culture is dead, stifled. In the Soviet Union, where the workers have power in their hands, more books were published in larger editions, last year, than anywhere else in the world."

"They published a novel in the Soviet Union last year whose first edition was five million copies. Here in this country a book that sells 50,000 copies is a best seller. Ordinary pocket editions are 500. In the Soviet Union, every poet has at least 5,000 copies of his book published, and they are read."

Marjane Worker Speaks Says Jones, marine worker, editor of the "Marine Workers Voice," an old working class fighter, spare of frame, began bluntly: "We give

WHAT'S ON Boston, Mass. Celebrate May First, International Labor Day, Wednesday, May 1, 8 p. m. at Ruggles Hall, 5 Ruggles St., Washington, near Dudley Street. Speaker: George Blake. Colorful program. New Theatre Players, Vanguard Dancers, A.S.P. U.S.A., New England District, Y.C.L. N.E. District.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Party Annual Banquet, Concert and Dance will be held Friday and Saturday, May 2 and 3 at the Grand Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Excellent program prepared. Will be ready for you. Do not miss the joy and fun on these nights.

Cleveland, Ohio Attention, Cleveland! "Chapayev" is the best Soviet film. Don't fail to see it. It's the greatest Soviet picture. Daily shows 8:20 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 1:30 p.m. Adm: 25c to 5 p.m.; 5c after 6 p.m.

Chicago, Ill. "Terror in the West," a first-hand account of the recent fascist "terror" in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland by Harry Carlisle, brilliant proletarian novelist, journalist, director, Los Angeles Workers School, to be given at the Mecca Temple, 28 W. Quincy St. at State St., Sunday, May 5, and 7:30 p.m. Adm.: 25c to 5 p.m.; 5c after 6 p.m.

Newark, N. J. Attention Newark! "Chapayev" is coming to the Little Theatre, 622 Broad St. (near Central Ave.) on Saturday, May 4, for a limited engagement. Daily shows 8:20 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 1:30 to 5 p.m. The greatest Soviet film! Adm: 25c to 5 p.m.; 5c after 6 p.m. Reservations tickets available at 21 Academy St.

TEXT OF SPEECH BY BROWDER AT AMERICAN WRITERS CONGRESS

The following address by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was delivered at the opening session of the American Writers Congress held Friday night at the Mecca Temple Auditorium in New York.

HEARD BY 5,000 AT CONGRESS



EARL BROWDER

The Congress which we are opening tonight is unique in the history of our country. Strange as it may seem at first glance, there has never before been a large gathering of writers, the creators of our fine literature, to consider the problems of their work and its relation to the masses of the population, its relation to the problems of the country. Its significance is attested not only by the notable array of participants, but by this meeting, a mass welcome which expresses a much broader mass interest in the Congress. Like most of the many new things we are experiencing, it is one of the products of the crisis—a crisis which is not confined to our industries, but which is threatening the destruction of the whole cultural heritage of mankind.

How does it come about that the secretary of the Communist Party, who has neither the ability nor the time to be able to count himself among the literary creators, is invited to address this Congress, which is overwhelmingly unaffiliated with our Party, at its opening meeting? The answer to this question not only indicates the function of my talk, but throws a bright light on the basic problems of the Congress.

The answer is clear. The overwhelming number of writers who are producing living literature have become conscious, in one degree or another, that the class struggle between capitalists and workers—the two basic forces in modern society—is forcing novelist, dramatist, poet, critic, to choose on which side he shall stand. This Congress consists of those who, having faced the issue, have definitely taken their position on the working class side against the return to barbarism involved in the fascism and war of the decaying capitalist system.

Basic Contact With Life

Writers, moving more and more into contact with and participation in the class struggle, have one and all found this current rejuvenating and enriching their artistic work. They have escaped from the corruption that is debasing bourgeois intellectual life. They have found that basic contact with life, for want of which the cultural sphere of capitalist society is rotting and withering away. They have found their place as indispensable forces in the struggle for a better life. In this current they have learned that they are not embarking upon uncharted seas, in some wild adventure for which they must throw away all the treasures of culture accumulated through the centuries; they learn that it has a long history, proletarian culture dating from Karl Marx and Frederick Engels—the two most cultured men of history who brought the fruits of ages of culture to the working class. They learn that the school of Marx is not a sect enclosed in the four walls of study or political committee rooms; they learn that it is a growing flood of men and women, struggling for progress on every front of human endeavor, from the struggle for wages, for unemployment relief and insurance, up to and including the struggle for a literature capable of satisfying the cultural needs of humanity in the period of breakthrough of the old social-economic system, the period of chaos and readjustment, the period of research for the values of the new society. This new society is not yet in existence in America, although we are powerfully affected by its glorious rise in the Soviet Union. The new literature must help to create a new society in America—that is its main function—giving it firm roots in our own traditional cultural life, holding fast to all that is of value in the old, saving it from the destruction threatened by the modern vandals brought forth by a rotting capitalism, the fascists, combining the new with the best of the old world heritage.

Position of Congress

In these circumstances, the writers who organized this Congress saw fit to put an official spokesman of the Communist Party on your program. We understand quite well that this does not constitute a commitment of the participants to the Communist Party; we also understand that if you could have found any other political party which had anything significant to say about cultural problems, you would have invited it to be represented. It is one of the signs of the times that there is no such other party in the United States.

The great majority of this Congress, being unaffiliated to the Communist Party, are interested in what it has to say because all recognize the necessity of establishing cooperative working relations, a united front, of all enemies of reaction in the cultural field. Such a united front, against reaction is unthinkable without the participation of that group of cultural workers directly affiliated with the Communist Party and working under its general direction. This group, though a minority, is rapidly growing in influence, an influence that arises directly from the electric current of Marxist-Leninist thought which it transmits to the whole body of progressive fighters on the cultural front.

While recognizing the dynamic role of the avowed Communists, there are many writers in this Congress who have certain misgivings about the possibility of fruitful work in this united front. Most of these doubts are based upon lack of information about the policy of our Party in this field; some of them arise from the fact that Party policy is sometimes distorted by overzealous Communists, particularly the most recent recruits without pro-

blems of the day, and trace out the relationship of these political problems to the problems of literature. We believe that the overwhelming bulk of fine writing also has political significance. We would like to see all writers conscious of this, therefore able to control and direct the political results of their work.

By no means do we think this can be achieved by imposing any pre-conceived patterns upon the writer. On the contrary, we believe that fine literature must arise directly out of life, expressing not only its problems, but, at the same time, all the richness and complexity of detail of life itself. The Party wants to help, as we believe that it already has, to a considerable degree, to bring to writers a great new wealth of material, to open up new worlds to them. Our Party interests are not narrow; they are broad enough to encompass the interests of all toiling humanity. We want literature to be as broad.

One of the means whereby the Party hopes to assist in linking up literature with life, lies in participating with you in organizing this field; organizing the writers, organizing a growing audience, and furnishing the connecting links between these two basic factors in cultural life.

Should Establish Standards

We think organization of writers should be concerned, first of all, with the establishment of certain standards, certain beacons marking the main channel of our stream of literary thought. Next, it should be concerned with winning new collaborators, broadening and deepening the movement by drawing in more established writers and training new ones. Third, it should tackle the economic problems of the writers, on the basis of organizing his market and setting up certain standards to work toward.

The Communist Party has given its help to the weekly New Masses, precisely because we saw the possibility of this paper, in its new role, as serving some of these needs. The New Masses, since it was changed from a monthly sixteen months ago, is no longer primarily a cultural organ. It is a political weekly with strong cultural interests; it is one of the links between the cultural field and the broader life of the masses; addressed primarily to the middle classes, its task is to link them up with the working class, the bearer of the new socialist society.

While not a party organ, the New Masses represents the Communist line, in linking up these related but different phases of life. Its new role has not served to discourage cultural publications as such; on the contrary, it is precisely in the last sixteen months that we have witnessed the greatest growth of purely literary publications on the "left."

We are all of us bound together, forced to work out our common problems collectively, by the menace of a common enemy which threatens to destroy everything that we hold dear. The fight against reaction against fascism in the inner life of nations and against imperialist war internationally, is our common bond. We cannot fail in our efforts to unite all progressive forces without being guilty of treason to ourselves and to toiling humanity. We are not alone. We have brothers in every land. We have a might stronghold in this battle, in the land where socialism is being built, where a new culture is blossoming—the Soviet Union. This fortress against reaction is at this time our greatest protection against the waves of reaction sweeping the world. We must protect it as it protects us. Even in the vast territories of Asia, in China, Japan, India, the Philippines, we have brothers and allies, fighting the same battles against reaction, struggling to build up a new life, a new culture. We must, while organizing our forces nationally, digging deep into the treasures of our national traditions and cultural inheritance, link up our work organically with the forces of progress all over the world. National chauvinism, national limitedness, is the characteristic of reaction, of fascism; those who will build the new world, who will help humanity find the way out of chaos and destruction, will be internationalists.

It is with these thoughts that the Communist Party greets this historic Congress of American Writers. We are all soldiers, each in our own place, in a common cause. Let our efforts be united in fraternal solidarity.

Reassure Writers

We can therefore reassure all those who fear there is some truth in the stories about the Communists that we want to "control" you, to put you "in uniform," and so on, ad nauseum. I think that Communist collaboration in the gathering of this Congress, and further in its work, will forever lay this venerable ghost.

Second, is the question: Does the Communist Party want to "politicize" the writers of fine literature, by imposing upon them its pre-conceived ideas of subject matter, treatment and form? We would desire, so far as we are able, to arouse consciousness

among all writers of the political problems of the day, and trace out the relationship of these political problems to the problems of literature. We believe that the overwhelming bulk of fine writing also has political significance. We would like to see all writers conscious of this, therefore able to control and direct the political results of their work.

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STATE TROOPS ATTACK GLEN ALDEN PICKETS; MANY WOMEN BEATEN

United States Marshals Invade Area and Seize Member of Luzerne County Unemployment Councils of Deportation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, PA., April 28.—Eleven pickets, including nine women, were beaten by State Troopers at the Number Nineteen colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company Friday, when 300 strikers organized a parade in front of the mine.

Signs carried by the workers read "Don't Scab! You are cutting your own throat! Join the strike!" The workers were walking peacefully when State Troopers came down upon them, knocking many unconscious on the road. Among those treated for injuries are: Freda Sneski, Walter Pavlovsky, William Rauditis, Catherine Vientinski, Mary Pish, Dorothy Kozik, and her mother, Josephine Kuzick, Mary Shellheimer, Effie Rich, Tillie Pish and Nora Kaminski. All are of Wanamie and Glen Lyon.

10,000 March At Funeral Of Slain Miner

Picketing of Peabody Mines to Be Resumed by P.M.A.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—Close to 10,000 Progressive miners and Women Auxiliary members attended the funeral of Edward Mabie, who was killed in an encounter with Ray Edmondson, Thomasson and Furlow, the three provisional officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Mabie was a board member of the Springfield Sub-District and P. M. A. organizer. Hundreds of cars and trucks loaded with men and women from Southern coal mining towns kept pouring into the city Thursday morning.

The funeral procession, several miles long, proceeded through the center of the city and into the Oak Ridge Cemetery. The whole Executive Board of the P. M. A., including Keck, attended the funeral and the miners extended a message from the officials on the question of scale and what are the next steps in struggle to win their demands. However, in the cemetery only perfunctory funeral rites were observed and none of the officials spoke. The formal brief talk given by J. Picok, P. M. A. Legislative Committee member, did not touch on the vital problems facing the miners. This was a big disappointment to the thousands of men, especially since the P. M. A. miners in Springfield decided to resume picketing of the U. M. W. A. mines.

The picketing of the Peabody mines will be resumed by the P. M. A. miners to demand recognition of P. M. A., which means renewal of the two-year old warfare. In the meantime, both P. M. A. and U. M. W. A. men are working under temporary agreements signed by their officials. There is a growing sentiment against these makeshift temporary and extension contracts in both unions, but the P. M. A. officials are trying to sidetrack the strike for the five-day and 86 wage by renewal of the 1932 demands for recognition, in place of a strike call and joint action to win the demands.

Police Attack Jobless In Niagara Falls, Ont. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 28.—Every available policeman was called yesterday for an attack upon 200 unemployed workers who stormed the relief headquarters here. A dozen workers were badly clubbed by police, and two were jailed. Despite the attack, the workers mobilized their ranks in the face of the terror and demonstrated again later in the day at the same place.

Fete Friday to Welcome Haywood to New Post As Organizer in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.—Harry Haywood, Negro leader and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of America, will be welcomed here on Friday, May 3, with a Negro Liberation Reception and Dance, at Forum Hall, 222 East Forty-third Street, arranged by District 8 of the Communist Party. It was announced today.

Haywood has been assigned as organizer of Section 7 of the Communist Party which is in the heart of the South Side, the Negro section of Chicago. Features of the evening will be presentation by the New Workers Dance Group, well known singers and prominent speakers. Music for dancing will be furnished by Robert's Harmony Band. Admission will be twenty-five cents in advance and thirty-five cents at the door.

1,321 Persons Cut Off Monmouth County Aid

RED BANK, N. J., April 28.—Monmouth County relief administration cut 1,321 persons off the relief rolls in the last fifteen days, Relief Director Harold S. Whitney announced yesterday, citing a saving of \$7,118.72. The combined relief cut in the 21 municipalities in the county was 13.6 per cent over the previous 14 days.

Chicago Conference Will Plan Struggle Against High Food Cost

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.—The newly-formed United Conference Against the High Cost of Living has called a city-wide delegated meeting on June 2 to plan action against the high cost of food against government destruction of food, and for repeal of the sales tax. The conference is gaining wide support among the organizations here. The conference has called upon all groups to send protests to Gov. Horner and individual members of the state legislature. Gov. Horner is attempting to push through the increase in the sales tax and to also tax the use of gas, water and electricity.

British and American May Day Delegations Greeted in U.S.S.R.

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 26 (By Cable).—Delegations of workers from other countries are arriving here for the May Day celebrations. The Soviet Diesel engine boats, "Smolny" and "Co-operation," arrived today at Leningrad with delegations for the May Day celebrations. The "Smolny" carried the British delegation and the "Co-operation" the American workers. Upon arrival the guests were warmly greeted.

They were met by representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of Leningrad, as well as delegations from the leading factories of the city.

Jobless Issue Brings Stormy Union Session

TAPTVILLE, Conn., April 28.—Upon receipt of a communication from President Thomas MacMahon of the United Textile Workers with instructions that henceforth unemployed members of the union are to be organized in a separate section with no voice or vote in the affairs of the union, the Taptville local membership broke into a revolt against the national officials.

The last meeting of the local was so stormy that the New England organizer had to take the chair and adjourn the meeting. The members pointed out that after having

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Airdrome Is Disguised As Race-Course in Japan

SHANGHAI.—Disguised as a race-course, the Japanese imperialists are setting up a large military airdrome at the entrance to Shanghai. The site was rented from the Shanghai city council

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "CHAPAYEV" Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic MAY 1st SONOTONE THEATRE 96 E. Van Buren St. 11 A. M. to Midnight Special Benefit Showing for the Communist Party, District No. 8

FIRST TIME IN CLEVELAND! Soviet Epic Film "CHAPAYEV" THE RED COMMANDER PHENSAQ THEATRE 1114 E. 12th St. Mat. Thurs., Sat. & Sun. 2c to 5 p.m. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Second Smash Week in Philadelphia! Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic "CHAPAYEV" "THE RED COMMANDER" EURGPA-THETA Market St. near 13th

PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALL OUT MAY 1st-REYBURN PLAZA-3 P.M. MASS MAY DAY CELEBRATION Main Speaker: EARL BROWDER National Party Communist Party Mass Pageant Musical Program May Day Eve., Tues. Apr. 30 - at 7:30 P.M. - at the Arena, 45th & Market ADMISSION: Employed 25c Unemployed 50c With ticket 5c less

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

BECAUSE the Saturday edition was the May Day edition, SLAVA DUNN's column on the "mother's question of her work" has been held over. Her next column will appear Saturday.

CAN a working class mother with small children find any time left from her numerous tasks at home, to continue to develop her mind—to participate in class struggle activities, to have some real companionship with her own children, husband and comrades? The job of a housekeeper and mother, on a small or insufficient income is very hard. The hours are the longest of all existing jobs. Small or sick children may need her day or night. The job requires all sorts of skill, yet most of the women have had no training for such work at all. They usually work out some way of doing the cooking, mending, cleaning and child training—through the trial and error method which is very wasteful, and usually gives bad result.

WE OFTEN hear complaints that women in the home are backward, petty, and ignorant of the significance of the class struggle. In 1920, Lenin wrote: "A woman continues to remain a household slave, in spite of all freedom of the law. She is bowed down, smothered, degraded by petty household work, which chains her to the kitchen, to the nursery, wasting her labor at work which is savagely unproductive, petty, nerve wrecking, dulling, and deadening."

The inevitable isolation of the mother at work from other human beings results in a serious lack of mental stimulation, especially since the job requires all twenty-four hours. She cannot leave or change her occupation. And yet this same job of being a mother of children could be perfectly joyous, natural and creative in a well-organized socialist society. The nurseries, kindergartens, and other institutions available to all mothers make a tremendous change. This change has been already achieved to a remarkable degree (however not yet completed) in the Soviet Union.

THIS May First, millions of mothers will march there and celebrate in joy and peace with their comrades, while their children have their own celebration at the schools. These younger ones will march with their little flags around the school blocks and remain to be taken care of the rest of the day. In the Soviet Union many mothers are already able to use their energy and brains in the work they can do best and have some time left for more education, as well as happy companionship.

THESE achievements however did not come to them suddenly out of a clear sky. Many years of work and effort were contributed by themselves in order to help bring about the change. Our working class mothers here have this task still ahead of them. The husband and wife have to manage their work so as to give the woman some time off to keep in contact with other comrades and the work of the movement. The woman herself has to learn to choose in her work at home only the most essential things and let the smaller, unimportant things go.

(To be continued)
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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

I.S.U. Delegate O.K.'s Firing

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the regular meeting of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers' and Waterenders' Union, affiliate of the I. S. U., members learned how the local agent, Larkin, serves his masters, the District Committee and the shipowners. When the S.S. Portman was in port, the deck engineer was ordered to work overtime with no pay or time off. When he insisted on working, not according to the First Assistant's dictates, but according to the West Coast agreement, the deck engineer got red. But he had had the crew in back of him ready to walk off the ship and strike her when the blackgang agent, Larkin, appeared upon the scene.

Through Larkin's soft soaping with the skipper and the steamship officials the proposed action of the crew was squashed. Now the seaman is on the beach waiting for another job. Larkin tried to cover up his flimsy maneuvers by stating before to-night's meeting that this man should be placed on top of the shipping list because of his sincere efforts to better conditions aboard ship. Needless to say, the membership voted this man to be placed atop the list. The West Coast seaman had guts enough to expose the flimsy agent before the meeting.

During the "good and welfare" period, several seamen expressed their opinions on unionizing the port of Philly. It can be safely said that the rank and file are again ready for action and the question is—how can the seamen start action over the heads of the phonies, local or district? The incident of the Portman points out clearly that the rank and file must take action themselves and not wait for the officials, or even rely upon them. This and the past week no sailors' meetings were held.

Hotel Owners Cash in On Transient Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Here is an example of how "Cap" Badaarian, proprietor of the Bridge Hotel, 718 West Superior Avenue, is playing the "home guards" against the transients on relief to line his own pockets. He used to have two to three "home guards" in a room, the rental for which was collected from the Cleveland Relief Administration at the rate of \$12 to \$15. This was slow but sure. When the rent of one of these "home guards" was three days late in coming, he had him evicted. Now, when the transients are becoming plentiful, he is welcoming them and packing six or seven men in a room. The Federal Transient Bureau pays him 20 cents a night for a flop for these men. Figure it out for yourself. One of the worst features of this bird's racket is that he induces some of these transients to do some work around the hotel, such as cleaning, painting, etc., at set wages. As far as the plumbing in this joint is concerned, it is as stagnant as the capitalist system. The Square Hotel, an annex to the Cleveland Hotel, is also under the management of "Cap." Nightly this place is packed with transients at 20 cents a head. Looking at "Cap's" thriving business, one begins to suspect some undue influence behind the curtains. As the weather warms up, so will the transient traffic move up and down the roads of this country in great volume. Around this town the flophouse racketeers are planning to get a big cut this season out of the transients.

Diego Schools Found Unsafe

By a Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Out of 47 public school buildings examined here by the State Department of Public Works, 47 were recommended as needing alterations to make them safe from earthquakes. The administration building at San Diego High was given the blackest mark. The report stated that there was no use in altering this two-story building since the cost would be prohibitive. It stated that the first floor framing was eaten out by termites and full of dry rot, that the walls were unsafe because of use of soft bricks and inferior mortar, and that there were numerous voids in the joints. Three out of six buildings at San Diego High are classed as unsafe in an earthquake.

The state report makes an effort to clear responsibility for this rotten and shoddy condition of San Diego school buildings by stating: "Erected before the formulation of modern standards and usually without definite provisions for horizontal force resistance, the buildings conform generally to the practices and customs in vogue at the time of their construction; many are indefensible in the light of present knowledge although common enough at the time."

When the school board received this report from the state, which includes 270 pages, it was just like if an earthquake had split the meeting open. One faction at first did not want to have the report made public. Webber shouted, "The minute this is made public, we'll have every parent in town down here on our necks." But they decided to publicize it.

SERA Workers See Millions Floated By

By a Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—One million dollars floated in the ocean off North Island this week. Some of these millions, approximately half, floated into San Diego harbor. About 2,000 SERA workers employed on waterfront projects watched these millions of dollars floating by, million of whom swore and pulled their belts a notch tighter. Twenty-one million dollars finally floated up to the dock at the naval air station on North Island. One thousand five hundred civilian workers on the Rockwell OHV airport on the island saw these millions of dollars made fast to the pier. In San Diego harbor thousands of sailors and marines stationed on the dozens of destroyers and naval establishments here, welcomed to the fleet seven new ships. These new ships were: the Ranger, aircraft carrier; three treaty cruisers, the Memphis, New Orleans and the Tuscaloosa; two "vest pocket" cruisers, the Dewey and the Farragut; and the submarine Outfitfish. The Ranger alone cost \$21,000,000. The following comparison should interest all California workers on the SERA and receiving relief. Seven naval vessels cost \$100,000,000, but the entire cost of the government's relief expenditures in California for the year ending in February, amounted to only \$65,045,526! Unemployed workers and SERA workers, whose budgets are being continually reduced ought to chew on these figures for a while—then join with the thousands of others in the same plight who are fighting in the ranks of the American League Against War and Fascism, against these huge war expenditures, which mean that in time of war the workers instead of getting food in their stomachs will get lead.

The Ruling Classes



"Of course, the woman's problem is very simple—all she has to do is sell herself."

Relief Workers Put to Work for Standard Oil in Jersey

By a Worker Correspondent
LINDEN, N. J.—Many unemployed workers are now being victimized as well as being doubly exploited by the E. R. A., which is no doubt working in collusion with the local politicians. These workers are being compelled to work for their relief only, which has never been adequate, on private property belonging to the Standard Oil Company and others.

The work was formerly done by laborers of the respective companies. Laborers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company are receiving 57 cents per hour now. Yet the unemployed who receive a mere pittance are digging trenches around the bases of the storage tanks. This work is presumably being done for mosquito extermination, but it is evident that it is work which must of necessity be done by the Standard Oil Company to act as a fire prevention. Since it is work done to improve private property all unemployed workers on these jobs should demand the prevailing wage and back up their delegations. Workers of Standard and all workers of Linden should register protests with both the company and the city fathers demanding that relief workers be removed from work on private property and such work as they do should be paid in cash at the prevailing wages. It is probably no accident that Linden politicians have often been openly discovered and exposed on various graft charges. A great number of the Standard Oil officials are in the local political offices. Standard had been paying a vast portion of the taxes of the city but many citizens of Linden will recall how in the last few years corporation taxes have been always reduced while those of the small home owner were increased. These industries can and must be made to shoulder the tax burden. The politicians who put unemployed workers to work on their relief on property of these firms must be ferreted out and exposed. Workers fight in the company employ for better conditions, but best of all should become members of the A. F. of L. union now forming.

Lumber Workers Set to Strike

By a Worker Correspondent
ABERDEEN, Wash.—The most burning question before the working masses of the Northwest, is improved living conditions and the sentiment is being expressed, more and more, for higher wages, shorter hours and the shorter work week throughout the lumber industry. To gain such improvements the workers found it necessary to organize and study plans of action. As a result we find more and more obstacles are being placed in our path by the employers and their hirelings, but the sentiment for the strike is rapidly increasing as past experience proves that nothing has ever been achieved without militant struggle. In Grays Harbor, for example, the operators cooperate only in words as far as the workers are concerned, so they see the necessity of a strike on May 6 and are making preparations for a real struggle. The bosses realize the seriousness of a strike involving 75,000 to 100,000 workers and are making all preparations to defeat the strike. One example of the growing militancy of the workers occurred at the Bay City mill in South Aberdeen, Wash., where the workers for the first time in years got together and asked (did not demand) for a very small concession, with the result that the eight workers involved and two additional workers were discharged by a general manager, who flew into a fit of rage. After one month, the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union has been able to force the reinstatement of all ten workers.

Project Lasts I. L. D. Resists But 3 Weeks Oregon Terror

By a Worker Correspondent
WELLSVILLE, Ohio.—Our first experience on the new government project under the \$4,880,000,000 program has turned out to prove to the majority of the workers who were assigned to build the Wellsville Stadium that it is a forced labor program. The assignment of these relief workers to this project took place during the month of March when most of the relief workers here went to the county seat at Lisbon, O., to ask for work. During the last week of March and the first week in April assignment slips were sent to these workers.

The head of a family of three was entitled to 80 hours work a month at 50 cents an hour, or \$30 a month. A family of four was given 70 hours a month. Families as high as eight, nine and up are not allowed more than 96 hours a month.

The workers seemed a bit satisfied at first but then something happened. On April 22, a Monday noon, a notice was posted that the project will be discontinued until further notice. The excuse was that there wasn't enough money. The real reason was that they wanted to force the workers to work for starvation wages. When this happened we decided to meet the next day and plan action. The next day, while the workers were being paid off, Comrade George arrived and the workers asked him to explain to them what happened, which he did. He urged the workers to pick a broad committee to go to Lisbon, O., to the relief headquarters. After the workers were paid, about 12 of them went to Lisbon. We asked Mr. Lewis, the project head, what was the reason for stopping the project. He stated that there wasn't enough money. Then Comrade George asked him, "Will there be enough money in May?" Lewis replied that he wasn't certain. We then went to the relief headquarters and demanded relief. They promised us that all would be put on direct relief at the first of the month until the project started up again.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PORTLAND, Ore.—During the past two weeks Portland's unemployed and Portland's police and Portland's I. L. D. have been equally as busy. The unemployed have been demonstrating and protesting against the complete stoppage of relief, the police and special thugs have been arresting them and the International Labor Defense has been leading the defense. On April 10, 13 workers on a committee at the Albina relief station were arrested and the next day four more at the same station were arrested. One of the committee, Greta Akin, was accosted by the special thugs and he tore her coat. There was mass self-defense and the \$5 fines were suspended.

On April 15, 14 veterans of the Veterans Union were arrested at the Red Cross headquarters. Their trial will come up next week. The Albina district again proved its name for demonstrations when three more were arrested on April 15. Now that relief station is being picketed for better relief and removal of special thugs. The International Labor Defense's picketing of the German Consulate on April 16—Ernst Thaelmann's birthday—was halted by the arrest of the first two pickets, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, after an hour's picketing with sandwich signs saying "Free Ernst Thaelmann—Hitler has tortured him in prison for over two years!" Their \$5 fines were suspended.

Now, take the motion of the hand to the pocket, for example. We have been talking our lungs out (that is, so to speak, on the typewriter) for these several weeks regarding the Fresh Air Fund. As we have already explained above, this voluntary motion is really a very simple act and might almost seem to be an immediate thing. Most assuredly, the will to do is all there, but there appears to be a hitch in the process from hand to pocket. Dollars to dough-nuts, it's that all too-human laziness and inertia. What we all need is a little mental sulphur and molasses. In all seriousness, Camp Wo-chi-ca will not be able to accommodate as many children of unemployed workers as we should all want to unless you complete that motion from hand to pocket and send your donation along pronto.

Workers' School Begun In Harrisburg

By a Worker Correspondent
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Last night our shift began the organization of a Workers' School. Our plans at present are confined to one class a week for non-Communist Party members. We are beginning the course with a thorough study of the history of the American working class, using Binzha's book on same as text. At the first class last night there were seventeen present. We had a very good mixture of white collar and industrial workers there, Negro and white, and several members of the Socialist Party. Fifty per cent of those present took part in the discussion although the text had not been studied beforehand. We are just beginning to carry on work in this section and this class not only will grow in numbers but will introduce to many new workers the Marxian approach to history, past, present and future.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Lee O'Connor, Editor of the Crusader (Iowa), writes in the News in Vol. I, No. 8, called out "Transients Can't Be Trusted." He harped all through the editorial about leaving responsible jobs and cheating at cards, but never once did he mention about those "who could be trusted" at the heads of the transients now and what they are doing to the transients! He ignored the first and last weeks' pay of a dollar that we never get, of clothes that are due us and we never get and who gets the big rakes off from the rotten, cheap foods we get and the rakes off on the hotel leases. He asks, "Did you ever wonder if any of them could be trusted?" We know that Roosevelt's starvation pay of a dollar a week and the lousy food is stealing our lives away. We also understand that those at the head of the Transient Centers are stealing from us and preparing us for war.

Iowa Relief Official Slanders Transients

By a Worker Correspondent
The patient should take a good cathartic the evening before the injection and on the day of treatment eat nothing for three hours before and three hours after being injected. The medicine should be given very slowly, taking five minutes to complete it. If these precautions are followed, the sickness may be prevented. In many cases, however, in spite of all precautions, the patients still get sick. In those cases the type of medication should be changed or used in other forms. This will usually eliminate the stomach symptoms. One thing, however, do not allow this temporary feeling of discomfort while under treatment to interfere with your continuing the treatment thoroughly. In so serious a disease, nothing must hinder adequate treatment.

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The United Front Movement in France Grows

By Peggy Dennis
While the sentiment for united action in the struggle against war and fascism is gaining ever greater momentum amongst the rank and file members of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor on the eve of May First, the top leadership in the Socialist Party is utilizing all means to attempt to crush and behind this incessant demand. In Milwaukee, a campaign of silence is the tactic used. Appeals for united action sent to the National Committee of the Socialist Party by the Communist Party remain unanswered. The Milwaukee Leader, organ of the Socialist City Administration, contains not a word on the calls for a united conference sent to all working class organizations in preparation for the forging of one united May Day, but reports on the organization of a "united" conference of the Socialist Party with the bureau of the Federated Trades Council and the top leadership of the Wisconsin Workers' Committee. At this meeting, Verdelie, delegate of Haute-Vienne exclaimed: "Who would dare today to oppose united action?" Vincent Agriol of the Dordogne district: "The masses would not understand such a step"; Zyromski: "Everyone is bound to admit that united action is a weapon in the struggle against fascism." And the resolution adopted unanimously, summarizing the sentiments of the delegates, states: "the political circumstances justifying united action with the Communist Party still persist and its consequences the need is to be maintained." (Emphasis mine—P.D.). The New Leader, in speaking of the attempts of the French Socialists to break the agreement, make clear that it is referring to the top leadership of the Socialist Party of France, and not to the broad masses who through their insistence for united action have forced the National Council to unanimously maintain this pact. United Front Brake on War The glorious struggles of the French masses who poured into the streets on the now historic February 6 and by their united militancy and protest won the battle with fascist reaction will go down in the pages of proletarian history as one of the first lessons of what the unity of the masses can accomplish. It is well known that it is also this powerful pact of unity which today acts as one of the basic factors for the hesitancy of France to support the Hitler plans for intervention and attack upon the U. S. S. R. and causes her to seek friendship with the Soviet Union. The international proletariat views with pride and joy this manifestation of united strength and pressure of the French masses and the forging of a mighty defense of the Socialist Fatherland. The Socialist officialdom, however, in Le Populaire, have a different view of this: "Do not the leaders of the U. S. S. R., frightened by Hitler, seek to conclude a military alliance with France in order to drag us into war?" (Quoted in the New Leader of April 6.) Can this leadership claim to speak in the interests of and give voice to the sentiments of the French workers in such statements? What can be, and is, behind the continued struggle of the top leadership of the Socialist Party both here and in France, Germany, etc., against the unity of the toiling masses—a struggle which does not stop at falsifications of the results of such unity, as expulsions and threats of disciplinary action against any member or branch which advocates or fights for unity of action? Experience both here and abroad has proven to ever growing masses that where united action was forced and carried through in spite of, and over the heads of the top leadership, that the lesson of the need of revolutionary militant struggle as opposed to the "peaceful" apologetic, "please give us" policies of the Socialist Party officialdom has reached hundreds of thousands of workers. The mighty united action of the toiling masses pre-supposes and can only be forged in militancy and revolutionary methods of struggle. Masses Demand Unity The leadership of the Socialist Party is forced to admit that "the united front has given rise to a Communist movement in the provinces where there was no such movement before" (original emphasis—P.D.). (Extract from article "The United Front in France, New Leader, April 6.) While the masses in France, as elsewhere, are seeking and demanding united action—the Socialist Party leadership is resisting the forging of this mighty weapon of the working class because it will result, and has resulted, in the growth of the militant revolutionary fighting front of the toiling masses in their struggle against the threat of fascism and war. Its unwilling and half-hearted participation in the united front pact in France is being met with denunciations and protest on the part of the masses of sincere Socialist workers in the ranks of the Socialist Party itself. In the same article quoted from above, the statement is made that: "within the Socialist Party itself there has arisen an extreme left wing, whose elements differ little from the Communists," and also in the article entitled "Twilight of the United Front in France" (New Leader, April 13.) "Should the break with the Communists come, it is to be expected that at least a part of the Socialist left wing, particularly in Paris, will place unity with the Communists above loyalty to their own Party." In ever growing numbers the masses generally, and the membership in the Socialist Party particularly, are coming to realize that only a united front of all toiling masses can and will prevent the victory of fascism and the outbreak of war. The pet and most outworn argument of the top leadership of the Socialist Party against the united front is the cry that the Communists are not sincere, that they do not want unity of action, but their sole aim is to split and disrupt the Socialist Party. "This is an old line that has become worn thin. The Communist Party has stated openly in all of its appeals and statements that basic programmatic and principled differences exist between the two parties. At the same time, no such differences can, or should, be allowed to stand in the way of united struggle for such immediate demands as, for example here in the U. S. A., the struggle for the 30-hour week; with no reduction in pay, for unemployment and social insurance bill H. R. 2827, against the fascist attacks and campaigns of Hearst and Wall Street, against war and fascism, etc., what party, claiming to be a working class organization, can refuse to join forces with all organizations standing ready to fight on such a basis? We are not concerned here with the splitting or destruction of any organization, we are concerned with the building and forging of that unity of action which will quell the working class, and the toiling masses generally, to struggle and organize the counter offensive against the vicious and intensified onslaught of capitalist. We are concerned here with the combating and exposing of all those individuals and organizations who are opposed to and are placing obstacles in the way of this unity of action! Against Spitters! The officialdom of the Socialist Party here and abroad, raise the cry that the Communists are aiming their main fire and attack upon them—the Socialists, rather than upon capitalism and fascism. We point out that the main task of all sincere anti-fascist and anti-capitalist fighters is to bend every effort to forge the inconquerable weapon of the working class—unity of action, unity of struggle; that in order to prepare for successful struggle against fascism and capitalism we must isolate the influence of and struggle against those individuals who are attempting to prevent this unity—and in this manner are aiding and making possible the coming to power of fascism. The heroic struggles of the German, Spanish, and Austrian masses has engraved this lesson upon the pages of working class history. The toiling masses of France are determined to utilize this lesson and are going forward in united struggle. No falsifications and slander on the part of the controlling individuals in the Socialist Party can hide the truth and significance of this lesson to the American masses. While this year may see, in certain sections of the country, a divided working class—two lines of march on May First—this temporary "vicinity" of the splitters of working class solidarity and unity will only prove as a greater impetus to all sincere Socialist, Communist, organized and unorganized fighters in the labor movement to re-double and intensify their efforts at unification of the entire working class in its militant struggle against hunger, war, and fascist terror.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Hand to Pocket, Place! IN HEALTH, voluntary motions are generally instantaneous, at least they appear so. A simple motion like the movement of a leg or arm seems to be a very simple motion. You just will do and the thing is done, as actually, separated into its parts, any such seemingly simple act consists first of the will to perform the act; secondly, there is transmitted from the brain to the level of the muscles that are going to be called into play an impulse to get to work; thirdly, from this level, say in the spinal cord, an impulse is sent directly to the muscles involved in the performance of the act, and the motion is completed. Now, take the motion of the hand to the pocket, for example. We have been talking our lungs out (that is, so to speak, on the typewriter) for these several weeks regarding the Fresh Air Fund. As we have already explained above, this voluntary motion is really a very simple act and might almost seem to be an immediate thing. Most assuredly, the will to do is all there, but there appears to be a hitch in the process from hand to pocket. Dollars to dough-nuts, it's that all too-human laziness and inertia. What we all need is a little mental sulphur and molasses. In all seriousness, Camp Wo-chi-ca will not be able to accommodate as many children of unemployed workers as we should all want to unless you complete that motion from hand to pocket and send your donation along pronto.

Paul Breath L. R. B'klyn, N. Y.—You seem to be quite logical in analyzing your own case. The most common causes of bad breath are dental cavities and pyorrhea and sluggish bowels. If you can satisfactorily correct these and the condition still persists, we would suggest investigating the nose, mouth and throat. Trouble here, such as sinusitis, enlarged, infected tonsils, mucous growths, etc., may lead to a post nasal drip and resulting unpleasant odor. Also any difficulty in the upper part of the intestinal tract, as in the stomach or gall bladder, may be a contributing factor in causing the persistence of the "bad" breath and sour taste. Particularly you, who at the age of nineteen, should be enjoying the best of health, have no normal reason for feeling tired and listless. Consult a competent physician, who will search thoroughly for any of the sources of infection we have mentioned. Do not use the highly advertised mouth washes and gargles as they contain only diluted antiseptics costing a few cents a gallon and selling for almost a dollar a pint. This tremendous profit is a typical example of the drug racket that can merrily flourish under our present system of society. An inexpensive and equally efficient mouth wash can be made at home. Such a formula may be used: Boric Acid—one-half teaspoonful. Potassium Chlorate—one teaspoonful. Peppermint water to six ounces. This may be diluted even more or used full strength.

Salvarsan Reactions R. P. Minneapolis, Minn.—The reason that you get sick following injection of the medicine for your syphilis is that you are probably sensitive to these drugs. Occasionally patients do get sick following injections of arsphenamine (salvarsan). Sometimes, however, the trouble lies in the way the injections are given, and if they are given properly, the sickness may be overcome. The patient should take a good cathartic the evening before the injection and on the day of treatment eat nothing for three hours before and three hours after being injected. The medicine should be given very slowly, taking five minutes to complete it. If these precautions are followed, the sickness may be prevented. In many cases, however, in spite of all precautions, the patients still get sick. In those cases the type of medication should be changed or used in other forms. This will usually eliminate the stomach symptoms. One thing, however, do not allow this temporary feeling of discomfort while under treatment to interfere with your continuing the treatment thoroughly. In so serious a disease, nothing must hinder adequate treatment.

Only 2 Days more in which to secure a year's subscription to Health and Hygiene for \$1.00. After May 1 the price becomes \$1.50. Send your dollar today. HEALTH AND HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 35 East 12th Street, N.Y.C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription. Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 35 East 12th St., New York City I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca. Name _____ Address _____ City and State _____

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE Artist looked up from the paper he was reading and snorted.

"What's the matter?" I said. "A bug bite you?"

"Not a bug," said the artist, "a flea. A little flea by the name of Nicholas Roerich."

"You mean the guy who runs that screw museum up on Riverside Drive and gives lectures on Hindu philosophy?"

"That's little Nicholas," said the artist, "and he's just had a bright idea. He's gone and gotten twenty nations to sign a pact guaranteeing to protect all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments during the next war. It says here that Secretary Wallace, with high ceremony no less, has just signed it. And Destruction Roosevelt thinks it's one more way of saving civilization."

"That makes how many times this week he's saved civilization?" I asked.

"About four times," said the artist.

"He's a wonderful civilization saver," I said.

"Of the best," said the artist. "Give him enough time and he'll not only save it, he'll float a new bond issue on it."

"Watch That Picasso!"

"PUT to get back to that Roerich guy," said the artist, "that art business gives me the laugh. Think of it. When Goering's air fleet goes out to bomb Paris on a night raid across the frontier, special instructions, I guess, will be handed to the airmen to avoid hitting the Louvre. Listen, boys, the Premier will say, blow the hell out of the Frenchies but watch out for that Leonardo on the third floor. Or while the streets are flaring with big bombs and somebody's getting his legs blown to hell on a corner, some guy in one of the General's squadrons will suddenly turn around in the cockpit and shout, 'Hey Heinrich! Look out! There's a Picasso on that street!'"

"Saving Mr. Whistler"

THE Artist gave a snort. "But the Frenchmen won't have to worry so much. There's nothing left in Berlin that can blow to pieces anyway. The Nazis saw to that. If there was art left by the time Hitler's bonfires were over, it had to be sneaked out over the border in a crate marked 'Glass. Handle with care.'"

"How about London?" I said.

"London?" said the artist. "The dirigible commanders will get their orders just like the aviators. Blow the hell out of Trafalgar Square, but watch out for that Joshua Reynolds! Bomb Piccadilly, but please watch for that Whistler water-color. And won't little Nicholas in his screw museum on Riverside Drive be pleased when telegrams come through from the front: Rome bombarded. Deaths total twenty thousand. Property damage fifty million dollars. Beg to inform you that Fra Angelico's 'Madonna and Child' uninjured."

"Art's Immortal Head"

"YES," the artist continued, snorting his contempt of the proposal, "a great little idea of Nicholas, this art pact. While the millions of men and women and children are dying and being butchered by the imperialists, Roerich will be rubbing his hands in smug glee, because some Pope's monument or the basilica of a church is not harmed. Let them die, as long as an etching is safe in the war of the world!"

"No," he continued, "it isn't Roerich alone that's got me hopped up. He's only one screw mystic buried in a screw museum full of weird landscapes. It's the smug attitude of thousands of so-called little art-lovers who feel like Roerich does. That the bloodiest war in the history of the world is looming on the horizon in which millions of people will be needlessly slaughtered unless the workers stop it, does not concern him. It arouses in him only one fear. That some busts and some portraits will be smashed to pieces by the big guns! That millions of lives will be gambled away in a war for markets doesn't bring the sweat to his head. But that a cameo of the mistress of a French king will be damaged sends him scurrying off to the White House and the capitals of the world to get the butchers to promise solemnly that in the blood they will lose they will not damage one hair on art's immortal head!"

"Saving Civilization"

THE Artist stopped. "You know what I'd like to do?" he said.

"What?"

"I'd like to get a pact up asking the governments of the world to swear solemnly they won't kill children under ten, horses or cats, blind owls, or mockingbirds, in the next war. I'll bet they'd sign it. And I'll bet all the little nature-lovers, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the wardens at the zoos would support it. Nobody would think it a mockery that revealed the callousness and stupidity of their insulated lives. Not at all. The President would sign and say: 'We will save civilization.'"

"Again?" I said.

"Again," said the artist.

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"Again?" I said.



Partisan Review Offers Splendid Congress Issue

PARTISAN REVIEW No. 7, published by the John Reed Club of New York, 430 Sixth Avenue, May 1935, 25 cents.

PARTISAN REVIEW, which in its year of publication has distinguished itself by the consistently high standard of work it has published, must be especially commended for its latest issue, No. 7, devoted to the discussion preceding the American Writers Congress.

Edwin Seaver leads off the discussion on "What Is a Proletarian Novel?" and in a series of direct and simple theses manages to clear the air of the heavy academic fog in which so many seem to have been lost. His paper must be read for its fresh, wholesome approach that strikes clearly at fundamentals and returns the discussion from the schoolroom and the blueprint to life.

James T. Farrell, Henry Hart and Edwin Berry Burgum also participate in the discussion and point out the complex nature of literature as a process that must be understood in terms of itself.

Wallace Phelps and Philip Rauh in their discussion of Marxist criticism have devoted themselves to the examination of four basic questions: the function of criticism, the role of art as a weapon, the relationship of form and content, and the place of tradition in revolutionary literature. The work of these two critics has always been characterized by its probing of basic philosophic and aesthetic concepts and their essay in the current Partisan Review is an approach to a rigorous and definite statement on fundamentals for a Marxist science of aesthetics.

Granville Hicks, participating in the symposium, takes issue with the authors. Newton Arvin and Obed Brooks elaborate and extend the discussion in their separate papers.

WORKERS anxious to know what problems will confront the writers at their congress can do no better than read the excellent section on criticism carefully.

The poetry discussion presented by Edwin Rolfe, Alfred Hayes, Isidor Schneider, Stanley Burnshaw and Ruth Lechtman is the least adequate section in the issue.

Among the other contents of the issue is an essay by Horace Gregory in which he continues the discussion from the pages of New Masses with Edwin Seaver and Meridel Le Sueur, a short story by J. S. Balch which relates the bitterness of a worker humiliated in a Home Relief office, and excellent poems by Kenneth Patchen and David Wolff.

ROBERT ALDER.

Marvelous Spirit of Optimism Pervades Film 'Youth of Maxim'

Full-Blooded Living People Recreated On the Screen

The following is from an article in Pravda, December 14, 1934, in connection with the showing in the Soviet Union of the thrilling prize film "Youth of Maxim," now showing in New York.

A FORGOTTEN song of long ago is heard in the prologue of "The Youth of Maxim."

It is immediately resurrected in the memory as soon as the first flicker of the picture takes form, as soon as the dirty yard appears on the screen, as soon as the morning whistle is heard and the three young friends go towards the factory gates:

Where is the street,
Where is the house,
Where is the girl I love...

These words were not invented by the directors; this song and others like it were introduced among the workers by the militant bourgeoisie in the dark years of the reaction.

Nineteen hundred and seven—nineteen hundred and ten—those are the years in which the action takes place of "The Youth of Maxim," the new film creation of G. Kozintsev and L. Trauberg.

What explains the success of this new film? What is its secret? On the screen there speak and act full-blooded, living persons, and not poor shadows of men. The experienced Bolshevik, Polivanov, and Natasha and each of Maxim's young friends, and Maxim himself, in every one of his motions, are vividly felt by the spectator. There are no falsely acted, deliberately effective scenes or landscapes—and between the spectator and the screen there is created a strong bond of confidence. Both with your feelings and your reason you are aware of the historic correctness of the most important scenes—the death and burial of Andrei, the street demonstration, the raid on the conspirators' apartment, the "Varshavians" in the prison, the Bolshevik meeting in the woods—and the portrayal of incidental trifles in the film.

MAXIM and his friends in the film are created not of steel and concrete, but of strong human bones and flesh; their hot blood is not denied them by the directors. And so Maxim's eyes, taught to burn with hatred for the enemies of the working class, are also filled



The girl Natasha, in the thrilling Soviet film "Youth of Maxim," now showing at the Cameo Theatre.

with the artless smile of utter youth, the youth of the man and the youth of the class. That is why in "The Youth of Maxim," the audience is affected by the most remarkable optimism, although there are in the picture—and there must be—many dark moments, full of drama.

The parts dealing with the defeat of the organization, the arrest of the best Bolsheviks, the moving scenes of the demonstration of the workers in the street and in prison—all this is salient, good, shown with tempo, and typical of the years of the reaction—and does not obscure the feeling of profound revolutionary optimism. The spectator feels, in a mass, as it were, the enormous power behind the beaten Bolsheviks, a power which makes it possible for Maxim to make fun of the jailers dealing out punishment.

And when the few but intense years of underground work have produced their effect, when Maxim becomes a professional Bolshevik revolutionist and in the concluding scene takes leave of Natasha with a roguish smile in his eyes and sings again, as in the prologue:

Here is the street,
Here is the house,
Here is the girl I love...

In this little song, plus that enormous optimism, one feels also warm irony at the recollection of the earlier Maxim, his farewell to his old life, the realization of his own great strength and that of his class. It is impossible for the spectator to refrain from smiling a warm response to the image of Maxim, who is well conceived by the directors, and well acted by the talented young actor, Comrade Chirkov.

Bittelman Exposes Huey Long Wealth Sharing Program

SHARE THE WEALTH.—The Communist Way versus Huey Long, by Alex Bittelman. Workers Library Publishers, 3 cents.

THE rise to fame (and prosperity) of Huey Long and Father Coughlin should not surprise anyone. After five years of crisis and depression, large numbers of workers and poor farmers, disillusioned with the N.R.A. and A.A.A. see in "Share the Wealth" and "Social Justice" a "good proposition."

Huey Long, like Hitler in Germany, claims to have discovered a way to cure the ills of capitalism—without, of course, taking the revolutionary road of Communism.

In our fight against fascism in the United States it is not sufficient for us merely to show the connections of these leading demagogues, Long and Coughlin, with Wall Street. We must put in the hands of every class conscious fighter arguments against the fake programs of these people, showing that the way out offered by these gentlemen leads to fascism. We must convince them that the only way out for the workers and all toilers is the revolutionary way of the Communist Party.

ALEX BITTELMAN'S pamphlet, "How Can We Share the Wealth?" is an analysis of Huey Long's program with the Communist way out.

Comrade Bittelman tackles the part of Long's program from two angles. Can it work? And if it can, how will it be realized? He shows that plenty for all is not a dream but a practical possibility today. The release of the forces of production from the grip of capitalist contradictions would provide plenty for all. But Huey Long wants to achieve this end without a social revolution. Assuming even that he means what he says, Bittelman shows that this cannot be done. If he takes the steps necessary to carry out his program he must inevitably come in conflict with the capitalist class—in a fight against the capitalist system. But this is just the opposite of what Long wants to do. In fact, Long has declared war against the Communist Party. He plans, he says, "is the only defense against Communism."

Comrade Bittelman shows that the rest of Huey's scheme is a similar kind of hoax. He takes up Long's agrarian program, his plan to improve conditions for the Negro people. Long is merely utilizing for fascist purposes the old dream of the exploited to improve their conditions.

The only way out is the road to Socialism.

ART STEIN

On the Theatre Union's Play 'Black Pit'

By JACK STACHEL

"Only remember the figure of Van der Lubbe. Van der Lubbe must be pointed to as proof of the manner in which workers can be made into instruments of the class enemy. The negative example of Van der Lubbe can be made into an educational warning for thousands of young workers and thus for fighting the influence of fascism among the youth." (From a speech delivered by G. Dimitroff at the Anti-Fascist evening at the Writers Club, Moscow, on Feb. 28, 1935.)

"It seems to me the selection of this emphasis—the stool pigeon story—undoubtedly derives from Maltz's relatively recent initiation into the proletarian environment. Else the spectacular, this unhealthy and atypical aspect of the labor movement would not have caught the writer's eye." (Joseph North in Review of Theatre Union's "Black Pit"—New Masses, April 2, 1935.)

BEFORE going into a criticism of Comrade North, let me mention a letter he has received in criticism of the play "Black Pit," which perhaps put forward North's point of view even more sharply. The writer of the letter protests the placing the stool pigeon in a favorable light and suggests that unless such plays are stopped we may have another play in which the employer of labor is also depicted in a favorable light.

We shall deal here with the manner in which the stool pigeon is presented. But even if a good play were produced in which a bourgeois were the "hero," it could be made into a powerful weapon against capitalism, and for the training of the masses. In the speech referred to above Comrade Dimitroff says:

"At one time the revolutionary bourgeois carried on an energetic struggle for the cause of their class and utilized every available means including that of belles lettres. What made the last of the knights the butt of general ridicule? Cervantes' 'Don Quixote' was the most powerful weapon in the hands of the bourgeoisie in its struggle against feudalism, against the aristocracy." The

revolutionary proletariat needs at least one little Cervantes to give it such a weapon as this in the struggle.

While our Cervantes should, of course, not merely limit themselves to "ridiculing" our bankers and captains of industry there is even room for a good play with a bourgeois "hero"—such as he is.

I WISH to deal here with Comrade North's review in the New Masses. Before I go into his review I wish to state that in criticizing his views as expressed in the review I do not wish in any way to minimize the splendid job he is doing as editor of the New Masses. It is all the more necessary in my opinion to answer what I consider his wrong position in the review, because on the whole he has shown himself competent to take a correct stand on the cultural front.

Comrade North at least theoretically recognizes that "the proletarian writer has the right to say as much as he likes about the bourgeoisie so long as his treatment of it induces the audience to a clearer conception of social forces, to a hatred against capitalism, to a mode of action." He even adds that "Maltz meets these considerations." But Comrade North clearly does not approve of the play as such. For he at once hastens to add: "But one may indeed ask if he would not have wielded a sharper weapon had he projected a different emphasis from the cold fields." What is really bothering North comes out more clearly later when he says: "If through indirection, the tragedy of the stool pigeon would cast into bold relief the heroism of the rank and file, then Maltz's emphasis could be understood." (emphasis mine, J.S.)

In this there could be some merit if North were to make this his main criticism. But what he objects to is the whole play. For after unjustly criticizing Maltz for selecting "the stool pigeon story" because of his "relatively recent initiation into proletarian environment," of choosing the "atypical" "unhealthy" and "spectacular" aspect, he concludes with—"It seems to me" the emphasis should be on "organize and fight." And finally "It seems to me the emphasis on these factors would have brought 'Black Pit' to magnificent heights. But then, of course,

it would have been another, a different play." (emphasis mine J.S.)

STILL North is not sure he has made himself "clear." He adds not generally but specifically a few words on "content." He says "Clearly considerations of political content should occupy a higher place in this theatre; a place on par with its technical level." Again applying this to the Theatre Union as such, this may have some grain of truth. But I do not see how it can be said of Maltz's "Black Pit."

Now I don't intend to deal with the "technical level" at all. I do not intend to deal with the fine points of the play with regard to content and technique. Undoubtedly, a detailed criticism would and should involve the bringing out of the many excellent features, and undoubtedly certain weak spots. I could, for example, point to a certain "amateurishness" in the "hard party" and the meeting preceding the strike (perhaps this has been corrected since the second performance which I witnessed). Certainly the "boarding house" scene was the best. On the whole, Maltz has in my opinion made excellent use of "the fat notebook" about which Comrade North speaks. In this I think he has given an excellent example to other dramatists, writers and artists. But I am getting away from the main point. To return.

I think Comrade North falls into two main errors in his review of the play. First, in his consideration of the "stool pigeon story" as "atypical" and "spectacular" and secondly in trying to oversimplify and if I may use the term, "theseize" the form of presentation. Here again, being an ordinary layman, I wish to protect myself in advance with some armour to withstand the sharp words which Comrade North may decide to send in my direction. In this same speech of Dimitroff referred to above, Comrade Dimitroff says "A revolutionary writer is not one who merely repeats: Long live the revolution! The only writer who can claim to be revolutionary is the one who actually promotes the process of revolutionizing of the masses of the workers, and mobilizes them in struggle against the enemy." It appears to me that Comrade North thinks the play would be revolutionary if it

would shout from the beginning to the end "organize and fight."

NOW I consider that the subject chosen in this play is an important one and a very useful one, especially at this time. Of course, hundreds of other subjects could have been chosen. I do not even wish to enter into a discussion as to whether a better subject could not have been chosen. Certainly the revolutionary writer should bring forward characters to be emulated as Comrade Dimitroff points out in the speech quoted above. In my opinion, this is not the point in question here. The question is—does the author treat of a real, burning issue in the life of the masses? Does he portray it correctly? Does he succeed in "inducing the audience to a clearer conception of social forces, to a hatred against capitalism, to a mode of action?" I think he does. More than that. The author helps to unfold before the masses an important phase, not alone of proletarian solidarity in general, but of proletarian ethics in particular.

Surely this was the only conclusion any worker, anyone could draw from the play. Any further, more, the methods employed by the bosses are a warning that it is not impossible for even an honest worker to be trapped.

North thinks the fate of Joe may appear as a logical development to the non-proletarian but not to the worker. Why not? It may not be the typical case. But it certainly is not an impossible one. Comrade North says "every proletarian runs the same gamut from crib to grave." This is as if in reproach not so much to Maltz but to Joe for having turned traitor.

So far I have heard of no worker who had seen the play and who came back with the idea of emulating Joe. I have also heard of no one who would act differently towards the Joe in their mill or factory than did the miners, or Joe's own brother Tony. While I do not know exactly how the miners would react to the play, I suspect that they would react no differently than two steel workers from the heart of the steel district who did see the play.

(Note:—Joseph North's answer to Jack Stachel's article will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker.)

stool-pigeon because it depicts him a victim of cruel circumstances becoming a stool pigeon against his "will," and taking the first steps still with at least partially the idea that he will fool the boss. I will readily agree that the circumstances of the play are perhaps different from the average way in which one becomes a company tool, although they are by no means unreal. For it is true that the companies try to trap workers who have become outstanding in the mines and mills, and who have the confidence of the men. In the case of Joe he finally succumbs under extreme pressure.

In other cases the victim, undoubtedly, has less understanding of the role he is to play, does not face the same surroundings as Joe correctly? Does he succeed in "inducing the audience to a clearer conception of social forces, to a hatred against capitalism, to a mode of action?" I think he does. More than that. The author helps to unfold before the masses an important phase, not alone of proletarian solidarity in general, but of proletarian ethics in particular.

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Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 30 East 13th Street, New York City.

The Black-Connerly Bill

Question: Why do the Communists oppose the Black-Connerly Bill now pending in Congress, which provides for a 30-hour week to relieve unemployment? P. K.

Answer: As a result of mass pressure led by the Communist Party for a thirty-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings, the new Black-Connerly bill contains such a provision. But it is hedged around with so many exceptions and modifications, that the bill in its present form would harm workers by increasing speed-up and cutting pay envelopes through spreading work.

These points stand out clearly in reading the bill. Employers can be granted exceptions to the act by appealing to the president. Past experience has shown the workers that Roosevelt always complies with any such demand. Secondly, if an employer should cut hours and wages at the same time, there are no provisions for punishing him except vague references to the fact that such an action will constitute a misdemeanor. However, as the N. R. A. has shown, employers can violate such agreements with impunity. The government agencies instead of prosecuting them, help in tying down the workers to bad working conditions and miserable pay. Thirdly, the act is to be effective only during a period of "national emergency." This means that Roosevelt could terminate it, any time he decides the emergency is over.

Hidden in the bill is a joker which reveals the real purpose behind the measure. There is a clause which allows Roosevelt to forbid the importation of any commodities which endanger manufacturers in this country. Of course, the phrase is not so blunt. But the practical effect would be that he could order higher tariffs, or stop completely, those foreign products which endanger the profits of American manufacturers. Thus under the guise of helping labor, the monopolies would be given a powerful weapon with which to increase their profits and control.

The bill would not help the workers. If hours were cut, their work would be speeded up, and against this there are no provisions. The bill would increase the profits of the manufacturers and would not better the living standards of the masses. It is being offered to the unemployed masses as a substitute for adequate relief and

Answer Hearst-Cahan-Lang Alliance with Greatest United May 1

EDITOR OF 'SOCIALIST' FORWARD MAKES NEW EFFORTS TO VINDICATE SELF FOR LIES ABOUT SOVIET UNION

THERE is nothing more desperate than the cries of help of a drowning man.

As the waves of working class protest sweep higher over the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward, at its alliance with Hearst against the Soviet Union, the editor, Abe Cahan, screams with a louder and longer defense.

The first one was three quarters of a column, the second, a column and a half and the latest, three and a half columns.

But so corrupt is the mind of this leader of the reactionary "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party, that each defense he makes entangles him in an even deeper anti-working class swamp than the last.

In his latest outcry, Cahan loudly proclaims the "truth" of the anti-Soviet "horror" stories which "Com-

rade" Lang first wrote for the Forward and which later, through a deal arranged by Cahan, were reprinted in the Hearst papers.

As witness, he can cite no one better than that "specialist in all that concerns Soviet Russia"—R. Abramovitch, member of the Executive Committee of the Second International, who operates on an international scale in the spreading of Soviet "horror" stories.

Lang's motive in writing for the Hearst press, it seems, was only the purest. "Here was an opportunity to let the American people know the truth," says Cahan.

To the Forward Gang, themselves publishers of a lying anti-Soviet sheet, the Hearst press reveals itself as a fountain-head of truth! This is the same Hearst of whom Dr. Charles A Beard recently said: "No decent person would touch him with a twenty-foot pole."

Dr. Beard's reference to "decent persons," it is clear, does not apply to the Forward outfit.

Cahan pretends to have scored a point when he accuses the Communists of a "scandalous and libelous insult" against "Comrade" Lang. The insult lay, Cahan says, in maintaining that Lang received a large amount of money from Hearst.

As a matter of fact it was a number of leading Socialists and not the Daily Worker, who attacked Lang on this point, labeling him with the pleasant title of "pen-prostitute."

Lang's anti-working class crime would be just as odorous if it were a labor of love performed for Hearst gratis. A traitor who gives counter-revolutionary service free of charge, is no better than one who puts a price on it!

The drive of the Socialist workers to rid their Party of the reactionary "Old Guard" has put the Cahans on the defensive.

In the united front May Day demonstrations being organized by the Communist and Socialist Parties in Cleveland, Des Moines, Newark, and many other important centers, the "Old Guard" sees the handwriting on the wall. For their whole policy has always been directed against the Soviet Union and against the united front.

There is still time, in scores of cities throughout the country, for the Socialist Party to join with the Communists in a united May Day that will terrify the Harry Langs, the Cahans, and their master, William Randolph Hearst.

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MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1935

Speed May Day Plans!

THE last minute preparations for May Day are being completed all over the country.

In Chicago, the militant fight of the workers, with the Communist Party leading the struggle, has forced the reactionary authorities to reluctantly grant a May Day permit. In the city of the Haymarket affair, the fighting spirit of May Day lives.

The Daily Worker has already published the long list of cities and towns where the united front has been forged for May Day, where working class solidarity has triumphed over all the obstacles placed in the way of united action by the "Old Guard" Socialist Party saboteurs and the upper trade union bureaucrats.

There is still time for this unity to be built. In the next few days that still remain, in every shop, trade union local and working class group, the question of a united May Day must be raised.

The Communist Party urges every worker, every Socialist and non-Party trade unionist, to join the ranks of the united front May Day parades. Let us pledge our solidarity in the struggle for better conditions, against capitalist exploitation, against war and fascism, for the defense of the land of Socialism, the Soviet Union.

Speed all plans for a united May Day!

Chevrolet Workers Show Way

ALL attempts to reach a settlement in the strike of 2,300 Chevrolet workers failed. The General Motors Corporation declared that it will not negotiate until the workers are back in the plant. While the workers declared that they will fight it out to a finish.

The truth is that it is not merely a fight between the workers and the management of the Chevrolet plant in Toledo and the United Automobile Workers Union there. The Toledo workers are only the advance guard in a showdown that must come between all the locals of the union and the auto barons.

For the automobile workers to stay on the sidelines and watch the Toledo local—just one of their small divisions—have it out with the powerful General Motors, would be to meet with certain failure. The strike should be spread to the entire industry. A strike-vote was taken in all 175 locals. The demands of the Chevrolet workers are essentially the same as those of the other auto workers. All the A. F. of L. locals rejected the Automobile Labor Board, which was appointed by President Roosevelt. All the locals see now what a fraud it proved to be. The automobile workers should also realize that it would be fatal to again wait for orders from Green, Dillon and Co.; who advised them to fall for the auto board trick.

Pressure for a strike must be renewed in all locals with greater vigor.

A 100 per cent shutdown of the plant as in Toledo can be accomplished everywhere if a determined attitude is taken by the workers' and local officials.

For Showdown in Hartford

THE conference to raise relief for the Colt Armament strikers at Hartford last Thursday, with the Communist and Socialist parties represented together with independent unions as well as those of the A. F. of L., should be greeted as the

most significant step yet taken in support of the strike. It was an excellent expression of working class solidarity.

Now, if this same spirit of solidarity is extended to the picket line the Colt plant could be shut completely and the strike brought to an immediate victorious end.

The strikers should beware of the "mediation schemes" reported being taken by Miss Frances Perkins to prevent the threatened general strike. Eighteen months of mediation and arbitration has proven to the strikers that laying hopes in such schemes will only drag the strike and meet with failure for the workers. Mr. Kuenei, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, placed it correctly when he told the press recently that a general strike is the next step to which labor will have to resort in order to make the Colt owners come through.

Delay in the execution of the decision for a general strike will play into the hands of the employers. Practical preparations must be pushed rapidly NOW. A definite date should be set. All unions should be mobilized for a unanimous general-strike vote.

Effective relief, mass picketing at the Colt plant, and a general strike could force a victory immediately.

For Unity in Steel Union

EXPOSING Mike Tighe's efforts to divide the ranks of the steel workers by refusing to seat 70 regularly accredited delegates, representing the majority of the membership in the A. F. of L. steel union, the rank and file conference in Pittsburgh has issued its declaration of policy.

Helping Tighe, the capitalist press of the steel bosses in Pittsburgh has tried to characterize this as "a move for the organization of a new union." Emphatically it is not a step for the organization of a new union. Quite the contrary. It is the organized efforts of those expelled to unity, to knit the ranks of the A.A. split by Tighe at the behest of the steel bosses. Its purpose is to fight for united ranks within the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, to organize the steel workers in the fight against the steel trusts.

Every worker reading the rank and file declaration printed on the front page of today's Daily Worker will clearly see that this is a serious step for unity within the A.A. in the face of the emergency, split situation created deliberately by Mike Tighe and Co.

Silver—And Pay Envelopes

ROOSEVELT'S inflationary advances in the price of silver means only one thing—terrible increases in the cost of living.

The jacking up of the price of silver by Roosevelt is part of his whole inflation policy, which steadily and surely is heading for open inflation.

Silver prices are gyrating like mad in the world markets as the capitalists manipulate prices. Profits are raked in. Speculation is running wild as the pickings rain in on the money exchanges. The money changers who Roosevelt promised to "drive out of the temple," are now, under Roosevelt, reaping more harvests than they have since the palmy days of '29.

Even the bourgeois professors know what this means. "The end is not yet," writes Professor Kemmerer of Princeton, financial expert. "Serious inflation threatens us, and this will double the cost of living."

What this means for every American worker and his family is clear—tightening of the belt, hunger, misery.

The American working class must unite its ranks to block this inflation swindle. Higher wages, the 30-hour week without pay cuts, must be fought for by American labor against the pocket-picking of inflation.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Railroad Workers—May 1 Why They Should March Railroad Retirement Act

IN EVERY large railroad center of this country, appeals have been issued calling on the workers of all industries to merge their organized power on May 1 in mighty demonstrations for their immediate demands.

In Chicago, the workers will march and demonstrate:
(1) For Federal Unemployment and Social Insurance at the cost of the government and the employers—the Workers' Unemployment, Social Insurance and Old Age Bill H. R. 2827; a public works program at union wages and conditions, including a subway in Chicago.

(2) For a 30-hour five-day week with no reduction in total weekly wages; for wage increases.
(3) Against fascism: for the workers' rights to organize into unions, against company unions; for the defense of the civil rights of all workers; for the right to picket and for the freedom of assembly; against State Attorney Courtney's terroristic campaign against the labor movement.

(4) Against war, against the militarization of the schools, and against appropriation of funds for military purposes; all war funds to the unemployed; for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Why Railroad Workers Should March

AROUND similar demands, the workers of other cities will demonstrate. These demands express the most burning problem facing the railroad workers.

On May 1, the railroad companies have already notified the world that they will demand another wage cut. However, the sentiment of the railroad workers corresponds to the May Day appeal, which calls on all workers to reject wage cuts and to present counter demands for a 30-hour week without reduction in pay.

In Toledo on Thursday, April 18, a meeting of representatives of railroad lodges known as the 21 Organizations of Toledo, went on record calling on railroad labor to reject the wage cut. The meeting decided to send a letter to the twenty-one railroad labor executives insisting that they post notices demanding a six-hour day without reduction in pay. The letter states that if this is rejected by the railroads, a strike ballot will be taken immediately and preparations for strike be undertaken in order to force the railroads to their knees. Similar action is being taken in many other lodges throughout the country.

May Day and Pensions
MAY Day approaches at a time when a decision on the Railroad Retirement Act hangs in balance. It comes at a time when Congress has rejected a real bill for social security, H. R. 2827.

The united support of the entire labor movement on May 1 behind the Railroad Retirement Act may well force the Supreme Court to grant a favorable decision just as the same court was forced into a favorable decision on the Scottsboro Case because of mass action. The united support for H. R. 2827 will help to stimulate further activity and mobilize a more powerful movement to enforce the enactment of a real social security program.

On May 1 the railroad workers also have the chance of getting the support of all sections of the labor movement in the fight against the proposed wage cut and for a six hour day.

A Fighting Front of All Workers
United, marching shoulder to shoulder with the workers of all industries, the fight for the above demands will show the bosses and their government that we mean business, and will be a step forward in forging a more powerful united front movement against war and fascism, for a six-hour day and wage increases and for social insurance.

H. S., Chicago.

Join the Communist Party
33 East 15th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

"STEP RIGHT IN, BROTHERS!"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Calls for Organization of Unemployed Lawyers

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I wish to comment on an item appearing in this column, captioned: "Lawyer Supports H. R. 2827 On Radio Open Forum," signed by "T. A." issue on April 24.

I happen to be the attorney referred to as "Bob Allen." Although this is not by correct name, I did mention my correct name over the radio.

There is one important point that I made, in addition to discussing the Lunde Bill, and that was the fact of widespread unemployment in the legal profession itself. I specifically mentioned a news item that appeared in the New York Times, quoting Judge Nathan Sweeney, who pointed out that there are between 6,500 and 7,500 unemployed attorneys in the City of New York. It is my own opinion that the figure is closer to 10,000 or 12,000, if one were to consider the number of law graduates who pass the State Bar examinations, but who, through lack of clients, opportunities for employment in their profession, are actually unemployed. These lawyers turn to other forms of occupation of every possible kind from being bus boys to taxi drivers; and more often than not they can't find employment at all.

There is little or no help accorded unemployed lawyers by their prosperous colleagues and I do not believe that any concrete help will be forthcoming or can be expected from that quarter. I believe that unemployed lawyers should form an Unemployment Council of their own; draw up concrete demands for immediate cash relief; exercise pressure through their organization upon the authorities to give them a project suitable to their profes-

Exploiters Build Up Idea of Negro Inferiority

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I want to express my indignation at a seemingly trivial thing which is going on under the noses downtown. On Irving Place and 14th Street, in the window of the Willow Cafeteria, is a pretty young Negro woman, dressed "Southern Mammy style," kerchief head, in charge of the automatic pancake machine. Willow's would never employ Negroes as cashiers or counter workers, but only on the dirty work, or as an exhibition piece, to attract attention to the fancy gadgets in the window.

Across the street is Klein's shoe repair. I recently went in for a few minutes, and there saw five Negro shoe-shiners, decked out (by the good-hearted Mr. Klein, of course) in silk top hat, swallow-tail coat, white shirt and gloves. Why? In order to give the idea to those who see them that Negroes are common and a terrific desire for gaudy dress and splendor amidst incongruous surroundings.

If there are no insults to the Negro people (not their employment, but their exhibition as show-pieces), I don't know what it is. Just a more subtle form than is usually used, and one which should be exposed.

Tells Lang, "The Workers Do Not Forget"

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
Harry Lang of the Jewish Daily Forward has clearly shown to what lowly depths, reactionary Socialist leaders could sink. He has now gone over to Hearst to lie about the Soviet Union.

His intellect must be of a short-sighted nature, for he will soon see that the vicious lies which he peddled will turn out to be a boomerang, and come smashing right back to his face.

Socialists and liberals have condemned Hearst's lies about the Soviet Union. What will they say now when one of their own leaders takes sides with Hearst?

Harry Lang, your days are numbered as far as remaining a Socialist in the eyes of the honest rank and file Socialist workers. You have repeated what the Social Democrat leaders in Germany and Austria have done before you. The workers do not forget.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler's U-Boat Threat A Cross of Silver for China How It Will Work Out

THAT Nazi gun of which Maxim Litvinoff spoke that wouldn't miss fire if pointed in a direction opposite to the Soviet Union turns out to be, for England, U-boats. The speed of the German Fascist war preparations brought this early and striking illustration of the Soviet Foreign Commissar's speech.

In building a war machine, the Nazis require a complete one, including submarines that bring such nightmares to the British admiralty. With Nazi submarines stealthily dropping into the North Sea, Hitler's friends in London (the Deterring-Lothian-Simon crowd) find it hard convincing the public of Hitler's pacific intentions.

In order to hike the profits of the American silver mine owners and speculators (including Father Coughlin), as well as to stimulate inflation in this country, Roosevelt is decreasing the price for millions of Chinese.

One wonders whether the chief New Dealer has the slightest conception of the effect of his silver policy in China. In Mexico, for example, financial panic already reigns. The banks are closed, in order to avert economic collapse. But even this will not save terrible hardships for the masses. In China, where the central government has no power over the outlying provinces, where the financial system is chaotic, the result of Roosevelt's silver policy will be catastrophic.

BOTH Mexico and China are on a silver-currency basis. Roosevelt's inflationary measures in the United States, while having a storm effect here, strike the silver countries like an earthquake and hurricane rolled into one.

Now China has under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, for many years been undergoing the severest economic crisis in its history. Even the New York Times admitted, just before Roosevelt's silver price increases, that around 12,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants faced starvation. Roosevelt's silver policy may well double the number.

Here's briefly the way it works: The rise in silver prices drains the country of silver. Most of the metal is sent to Shanghai and Hongkong. From there it goes to the United States or other world markets to get the higher prices. The Chinese banks, denuded of silver, do not have enough metal to meet demands on paper money—which is always suspect in China. Runs on the banks develop. The central Chinese banks, hard hit, tighten up on the provincial banks, which are really pawn shops and usurers' dens. The rates of interest go up. They are already crushing now. The peasants, who work on the stinnest margins, depending on loans from the usurers to buy seed crop, cannot possibly meet the interest charges. Others cannot get silver to pay their debts. Millions will lose their land or be unable to grow a crop this spring.

For the small Chinese business man the situation is just as bad. He can't borrow to run his business. Prices go up and he can't compete with the imperialist concern. The big imperialist banks reap a harvest in the speculation of silver and in driving out the smaller Chinese bankers and business men.

With money stringent, the Chiang Kai-shek government runs into deeper financial crisis, at a critical stage of the war against the Chinese Soviets. Chiang Kai-shek tries to cure the situation by increasing taxes. The peasant, already hit by higher interest rates and his difficulty in obtaining silver or other money, now has new crushing taxes put on him.