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Daily Worker

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MILLIONS MARCH TODAY

Auto Strike Spreads

2,200 ANSWER STRIKE CALL IN CINCINNATI

Toledo Walkout Firm—Magnates Threaten Workers With Lockout

A movement towards turning the Chevrolet strike in Toledo into a general strike developed rapidly today as the Toledo strikers called for all General Motors Locals to strike for signed agreements.

Twenty-two hundred Cincinnati workers joined the strike, bringing the total out to 4,500. Plant workers will meet tonight and may take strike action in the "big five" there.

The General Motors Corporation has taken steps to lay off workers in many of its plants, to block general strike development.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 30.—Twenty-two hundred workers of the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in suburban Norwood joined the strike movement against General Motors today.

Plant Closed CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—In what is regarded as a move to block the spread of the strike against General Motors, the management of the Fisher Body plant here closed the plant employing 9,000 claiming that tie-up in transmission production in Toledo, and strikes in Cincinnati forces the closing.

Costs Outrun I.L.D. Receipts

Collections for the Scottsboro defense fund of the International Labor Defense, to push the recent victory in the reversal of the convictions by the United States Supreme Court to final victory and the freedom of the nine innocent Negro boys, continued to come in at a rate lower than the daily expenses involved in the campaign and legal fees.

New York continued to lead all districts in collections, turning in \$67.80 from the Communist Party and \$46.57 from the Medical Advisory Board of the Daily Worker, yesterday, to make up a total income for the day, with contributions from individuals, of \$177.34.

CRUSH FASCISM AND WAR!



Dimitroff, in May Day Message, Urges World Unity of Workers

MOSCOW, April 30 (By Cable).—Addressing himself to all who fought for his liberation and to all sincere anti-fascists everywhere, George Dimitroff, heroic defendant at the Reichstag fire trial, on the eve of May Day made a burning appeal for a world proletarian united front.

"To all those who during the Leipzig trial and after the court's verdict, were fighting for my liberation from the beastly jaws of German fascism," writes Dimitroff, "to all those who with unslacking energy are fighting now to save the lives of Thaelmann, Rakosel, the imprisoned participants of the revolutionary fighting in Spain, the anti-fascist soldiers and proletarians sentenced to death in Bulgaria, and the thousands of other proletarian prisoners of capitalism and fascism; to all workers without distinction of party membership, who strengthen the ranks of the united proletarian front against the aggression of capital, against fascism and the threat of imperial-

ist war: brotherly May Day greetings!

"The fact that the Socialist International, in the face of the threat of fascism and war, has refused the proposal of the Communist International for joint action on May First in all capitalist countries, has brought about the natural indignation of millions of workers of various trends and thereby dictates more imperatively the strengthening by all methods the work of rallying the working class for the fight against the general enemy.

"Anyone who in the present highly responsible moment for the fate of the broad labor movement, directly or indirectly hinders the establishment of the united proletarian front; anyone who prefers co-operation with the bourgeoisie to united front with the proletariat, no matter by what arguments he would disguise his attitude, is an enemy of the working class, is an assistant of fascism and an instigator of war.

"Only in unity of action will the working class find its power, and only by a revolutionary struggle, following the great example of the proletariat of the Soviet Union, will it secure its final victory."

Special 4 P. M. Edition Of the Daily Worker Will Be Issued Today

A special edition of the Daily Worker will be off the press this afternoon in time to reach the workers at the New York demonstration. All Red Builders and other workers who want to help in the distribution of the paper, should report today at 4 p. m. at the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 East Twelfth Street.

Workers! Unite Your Ranks Against the Wagner Anti-Strike Bill!

AN EDITORIAL

At the very moment when the auto-workers are spreading their strike, and when the workers are coming out on the streets in the biggest united front May Day, to demonstrate for their demands, William Green, in a conference of A. F. of L. officials in Washington, tries to direct the attention of the whole labor movement away from strike preparations and instead toward support of the Wagner Disputes Bill.

This policy of Green is a repetition of his attempt to fool the workers during the past two years into believing that the N. R. A. and Section 7-A would solve their problems. Green today is following the same no-strike policy, calling for co-operation with the employers and the Roosevelt government, that in the past two years defeated the demands of the auto, steel, textile, rubber and other workers.

The workers on this May Day are clamoring for a drive to organize the unorganized workers, in order to defeat the company union drive and to secure recognition and win better wages and better conditions. As the Toledo auto delegates urged at the A. F. of L. conference, the way to win their demands is "to come out on the picket lines." The workers, today, on May 1, are calling in increasing thousands for a Labor Party to fight for their immediate demands.

But William Green once more points a different road. Backed 100 per cent by the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party, Green tells the workers that the Wagner Bill will solve their problems.

Greatest Labor Parade In History of New York To Begin at Noon Today

Workers In All Countries Prepare for the Mightiest Demonstration of International Labor Movement — Soviet Millions Celebrate Victories

The greatest May Day demonstrations in the history of the international labor movement are expected today in Moscow, Paris, London and New York. Millions of workers in capitalist countries will demonstrate against the menace of fascism and imperialist war, while in the Soviet Union the emancipated masses will hail their victorious achievements.

Marching under the red banner of international solidarity, workers in the United States will demonstrate in hundreds of cities and towns, strengthened this year—more than ever before—by the unity that has been welded between Communist workers,

Tight Tightens His Gag Rule; Evades Issues

Says Ousted Lodges Will Get No Backing from A.F.L. Top Council

By Tom Keenan (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—While the committee of rank and file leaders representing the National Emergency Committee elected by thirty unseated lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was in Washington today to demand support of the A. F. of L. National Executive Council for the N.E.C. program, President Mike Tighe made public forecast that the committee would fail to win support from the A. F. of L. leaders.

The delegates Tighe unseated represent mills of the big companies in which 50,000 are employed. Attacking the rank and file again as a "bunch of malcontents," the union-splitting Amalgamated president declared, "That bunch of rebels didn't accomplish anything when they went to Washington before and appealed to the A. F. of L. and they certainly won't be able to do anything now."

Tight evaded the accusations of rank and file leaders that the seated delegates to the 60th convention now in session in Iron Workers Hall, represent nothing but a few small mills on the fringes of the industry, and their proof that some of the delegates seated come from lodges where mills have been dismantled for a period of years.

The "business" transaction of the delegates Tighe seated so far consists of approvals of the Wagner Bill, and complete submission to the railroad through of Tighe's measures under a gag rule.

Yesterday was devoted to an all-day discussion on the iron wage scale committee report, but no announcement was made regarding future demands for an increase in the scale, which is at present lower than that paid by the big open shop, company union mills.

Moscow Ready To Celebrate Great May Day

Streets in Red Capital Are Gay on Eve of Labor Holiday

MOSCOW, April 30 (By Cable).—The Soviet Union meets this May First with a series of striking achievements. During the last month the daily plans of railway car loadings were consistently overfulfilled, showing a definite upswing in the improvement of the formerly lagging transportation system. The area to grain crops already exceeds last year's by fourteen million acres.

The successful trial operation of the first section of the Moscow subway, admittedly the most beautiful and convenient underground railway ever built, again established the high quality of Socialist construction, graphically demonstrating the superiority of the socialist methods over capitalist methods.

These are but a few of the great achievements in the long list of factories, collective farms, and entire industries reporting overfulfillment of plans, with resulting increased production, lowering of prices and a marked advance in the general well-being of the toiling population.

The constant improvement in living conditions is being reflected in the new formation of League of American Writers will march in a body.

Green, to cover up this treacherous policy, raises the "red scare" and attacks the Communists and other militant workers who want to prepare strike, making lying statements that the Communists' program and that of the employers is the same. Green

Circle Branch Acts on Lang

Lang, who wrote the anti-Soviet articles first for the Forward and more recently for Hearst, is a prominent member of the Workmen's Circle.

The fire being directed against Abe Cahan, editor of the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward, and Harry Lang, managing editor, for their deal with Hearst, continued as word was received yesterday of another Workmen's Circle Branch, No. 368, falling in line with the move to expel Lang and to bar Cahan from speaking at the coming Thirtieth Convention of the Workmen's Circle.

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Toiling Masses March Today

(Continued from Page 1)

number as the one preceding it marches up Fifth Avenue to 52nd Street, down Seventh Avenue and along Fourteenth Street to Union Square, where the demonstration will be held.

All workers who are members of trade unions, as well as fraternal organizations, will march under the banners of their unions, it is announced.

All members of Local 3090 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will march with the united front, assembling at Madison Square, where the building trades division of the parade at 11 o'clock.

Speakers at the Union Square demonstration, which is scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock, will include Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S.; James W. Ford, Mother's Bloc; John Little of the Young Communist League; Roy Hudson, Angelo Herndon, Ben Gold, Rose Wortis, Louis Weinstein, Max Bedacht, M. J. O'Leary, Manning Johnson, Sam Wiseman, Steve Kingston, Gewertman of the Pocketworkers' Union, Lolo De Torriente, on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba. Other speakers include spokesmen for the veterans, rank and file group of Local 22, building trades workers, office workers, German Bureau of the Communist Party, Young Pioneers, Friends of the Soviet Union and International Labor Defense.

Carl Brodsky, secretary of the United Front May Day Committee, will act as chairman of the Union Square demonstration.

To Present Resolutions at a number of resolutions will be presented to the assembled workers gathered at Union Square, including the central one under the slogan, "Make New York a Union Town"; on the United Front, freedom of the Scottsboro boys; Sacramento prisoners, Tom Mooney and other class-war prisoners, for a Labor Party, a demand for the stopping of all shipments of munitions used against the Chinese masses, and, finally, a resolution in support of the May 30 Youth demonstration.

Following the May Day parade and demonstration in New York, two mass meetings will be held, one in the Bronx and the other in Brooklyn at 3 p.m. Speakers at the Bronx Coliseum, 171th Street, will be Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S., and James W. Ford, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party. At the Brooklyn mass meeting, to be held at Arcadia Hall, 165 Halsey Street, near Broadway, speakers will be Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and Manning Johnson, Negro organizer of the Cafeteria Workers' Union. Because of illness, I. Amer, district organizer in New York, will be unable to speak at the Brooklyn meeting, as originally announced, but will send a message which will be read.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—The United Front parade in Pittsburgh forms at the Fifth Avenue School at 2 p.m., the rally in East Park beginning at 3:15 p.m. with the line of march finishing there after traversing Fifth Avenue, 6th Street Bridge and Canal Street.

Ban Rescinded in South BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30.—Sheriff Fred McDuff, facing the mass determination of the workers to openly demonstrate May Day in Tarrant City Park, has rescinded his former ban after the United May Day committee threatened to seek an injunction. McDuff, however, threatens that deputies will make arrests if the "criminal anarchy" statute is violated.

Thousands of white and Negro workers are expected to hear Communist, Socialist and non-party union speakers defy the statute, which has never heretofore been invoked.

Proclamation by Mayor DANBURY, Conn., April 30.—A special proclamation by the Mayor here has been issued for May Day. A united front of Socialist and Communist Parties and the labor unions promises that thousands of workers in this industrial center will leave the shops for the biggest May Day in the city's history.

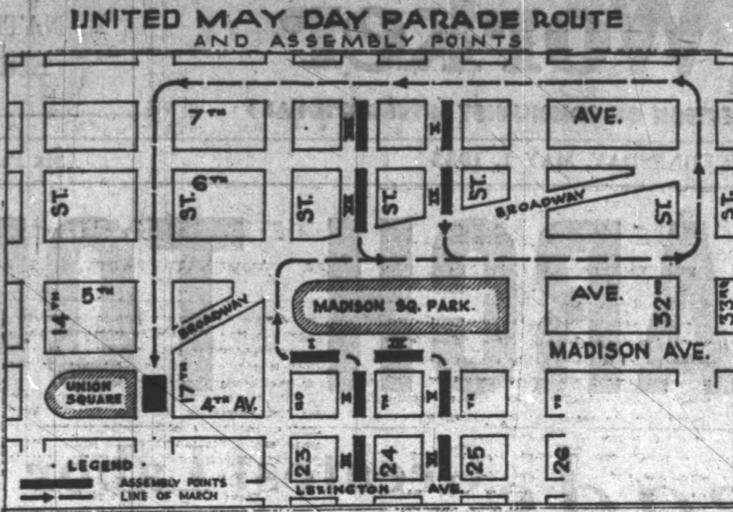
United Front in Newark NEWARK, N. J., April 31.—Following the May Day parade down Broad Street at 11 a. m., Socialists and Communists will gather in a joint celebration meeting at 7:30 p. m. in Laurel Gardens, 457 Springfield Avenue, in a united meeting arranged jointly by both groups.

The May Day parade, sponsored by the Essex Trades Labor Council, includes the Socialist and Communist Parties in what will be the greatest May Day ever witnessed in this city. More than 10,000 are expected to march.

Communist, Socialist Speakers At the Laurel Garden celebration, Amicus Most of the Socialist Party and Irving Potash for the Communist Party will be the main speakers. Also Al Stern for the Young Communist League and Clara Henselman for the Young People's Socialist League will speak. The joint arrangements committee, made up of representatives from the Socialist and Communist Parties, has arranged a fine program that includes the film "Broken Chains" showing the fight against Fascism in Germany, and a play "American America!" by the Newark Theatre Collective.

The grand May Day parade will be led by John Walsak, president of the Essex Trades Council who will act as grand marshal. The parade will start from Lincoln Park at 11 a. m. go down Broad Street to Military Park.

The speakers include O. Henry Groes, secretary of the Essex Trades Council, Arturo Giovanitti for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, S. Elmer Brown of Carpenters Local 508 will speak for the building trades, and A. Crivelli for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.



DIVISIONS ASSEMBLE 11 A.M. PARADE BEGINS 12 NOON. MARCHING ORDER. DIVISIONS MARCH OUT RESPECTIVELY IN THE ORDER AS NUMBERED ON MAP. PARADE BEGINS AT 23rd STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

Route for Parade In New York Today

The line of march, and all details of assembling for the United Front May Day parade as arranged by the United Front Committee follows:

The line of march, beginning at Madison Square and ending at Union Square, with all points of starting and intervening blocks are shown in the map printed in this issue.

The line of march begins at Madison Square at Twenty-Third Street, goes north to Thirty-Second Street along Fifth Avenue, turns west to Seventh Avenue and then south to Fifteenth Street to Union Square. This line of march was won by the pressure of the workers and working class groups behind the United Front Committee, despite the strenuous objections of the Fifth and Seventh Avenue Chambers of Commerce and other merchant groups.

Carl Brodsky, secretary of the Committee, has issued a call to all workers and sympathizers who have trucks they are willing to loan for use in the parade to get in touch with him at 790 Broadway, Room 539. Leaflets and badges are now available in large quantities, the Committee announces.

MAY DAY MARCH ROUTE

Order of Formation:

The parade is divided into two contingents. Everybody will march in lines of eight abreast.

Contingent 1—east of Madison Square Park, and contains six divisions.

Contingent 2—west of Madison Square Park, with four divisions.

Marching Order:

The divisions march out in the order in which they are numbered. In other words, Division 1 leads off, followed by Division 2, which is followed by Division 3, etc.

Assembly Points:

The assembly points are indicated on the map by heavy black block.

March Order:

The parade route and its directions are indicated by broken lines and arrows.

CONTINGENT 1

Order of Formation:

Division I. Organizations composing Division I assemble on Madison Avenue between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Streets, east of the park, facing Twenty-Third Street and Madison Avenue.

1. United Front May Day Committee.

2. W.I.R. Band.

3. Massed Flags.

4. Veterans' Organizations and Auxiliaries.

5. Irish Workers Clubs and other Irish groups.

6. Unemployed and Relief Workers Organizations.

Division II. Assembles on Twenty-Fourth Street between Madison Avenue and Fourth Avenue, the head of the line facing Madison Avenue.

1. Daily Worker Builders, Carriers and Chorus.

2. Young Communist League.

3. Young Circle League.

4. National Student League.

5. All Sports Organizations.

6. All other youth organizations and groups.

Division III. The line assembles on Twenty-Fourth Street between Fourth and Lexington Avenues, the head of the line facing Fourth Ave.

1. League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

2. Young Liberators.

3. International Labor Defense.

4. All Negro and Harlem Organizations not listed elsewhere.

5. Spanish and Latin American Organizations.

6. Women's Councils.

7. All other women's organizations and groups.

8. All anti-fascist and anti-war organizations and groups.

9. Friends of the Soviet Union.

10. American Friends of the Chinese People.

Division IV. Line assembles on Madison Avenue between Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Streets, head of the line facing Twenty-Fourth Street.

1. Marine, Longshoremen, Teamsters and Radio Operators.

2. Metal unions, shops and groups.

3. Transport and Railroad workers.

4. Taxi Drivers.

5. Office Workers Union—shops and groups.

6. All Building Trades.

7. Printers and Newspapermen.

8. Paper Workers.

9. Fancy Leather Goods Workers.

10. Sulfur and Bags.

11. Hosiery and Textile.

12. Celluloid, Catalin and Cellulose Workers Union.

13. Jamaica United May Day.

Division V. Line assembles on Twenty-Fifth Street between Madison and Fourth Avenues, head of line facing Madison Avenue.

1. I.W.O. (Jewish Branches and Schules).

2. Jewish Workers University.

3. Workmen's Circle Branches.

Division VI. Line assembles on Twenty-Fifth Street between Fourth Avenue and Lexington Avenue, head of the line facing Fourth Avenue.

1. All other I.W.O. organizations.

2. Ioor.

CONTINGENT 2

Order of Formation of Organizations

Division VII. Line assembles on Twenty-Fourth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, head of the line facing Broadway.

1. All Needle Trades, shops, unions, groups, etc.

Division VIII. Line assembles on Twenty-Fourth Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, head of the line facing Sixth Avenue.

1. Food unions, shops, groups.

2. Shoe and Leather workers, shops and groups.

3. Laundry.

4. Building Service.

5. Cleaners and Dyers.

6. Hatters.

7. Jewelry.

8. Photographers.

9. Sign Painters.

10. Tobacco Workers.

11. Furniture.

12. House-Wreckers, Riggers and Movers.

13. All other miscellaneous unions, shops, groups, etc.

Division IX. Line assembles on Twenty-Fifth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenues, head of

General Auto Strike Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

will be turned into a strike by the union.

The Fisher Body local of the United Automobile Workers Union here, was the initiator of the move for a general strike, with a call to all locals to take strike action. The lookout is apparently an attempt to disrupt the response to the call of the Toledo workers for a strike by all locals.

Take Strike Vote

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 30.—A motion by James Roland, rank and file strike committee chairman of the Chevrolet workers here, that the Toledo strikers call upon all locals in General Motors plants to strike for signed contracts was passed unanimously at a meeting of Chevrolet strikers here.

A committee representing the striking workers had visited Flint, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati. President Bramant of the United Automobile Workers local here will speak tonight before a huge mass meeting of the locals in the "big five" General Motors plants in Flint, where he met with union officials, and won the endorsement of the Central Labor Council.

Wired to Locals

Wires were sent to locals in Muncie, Indiana, East St. Louis, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., and other plants calling for support of the Chevrolet strike. The president of the Cleveland Fisher Body local is now in Toledo to confer with the local strike leaders.

Strike ranks remained solid, and picket lines were tightened today. Many new members joined the union. An inter-state truck was sent back with its load to Detroit. Pickets continued to keep the management from entering the factory. Bonfires burned all night as pickets continued to watch.

The Ford local of the U.A.W.U. wired asking what support they could give. The Atlantic Chevrolet local wired that a strike vote was already taken and orders to come out were awaited from Green and Frank Dillon. The Chevrolet workers were advised not to await such orders.

A motion to give all power in the conduct of the strike to the strike committee was rejected after young James Roland pointed out the incorrectness of such policy.

Workers to Decide

"We take orders from you," Roland told the workers. Amidst great cheers, a motion was carried that the strike should continue until General Motors signs a contract with all unions in its plants.

Fred Schwabe, business agent of the Chevrolet local still maintained the policy of limiting the pickets to strikers. His policy of chasing away distributors of leaflets met with a rebuff yesterday when the Building Trades Council protested his chasing away of workers who were distributing the call to the A. F. of L. May Day meeting.

Sets Deadline

FLINT, Mich., April 30.—The Buick local of the United Automobile Workers Union has asked for a conference with William F. Knudsen, to confer on its demands for an agreement, setting 4 p.m. as the deadline.

A mass meeting tonight of the Buick two Fisher Body, Chevrolet and A. C. Spark Plug plants will likely take action for strike. The Buick local already decided not to handle scab transmissions.

Many Locked Out

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—The General Motors Corporation is apparently trying to block the developing general strike in all its plants by lay-off lockouts, it was shown in reports from several automobile centers. Plants at Saginaw and Bay City, Michigan, may shut down in a few days "because of over-supply," officials claimed. The Bay City plants produce carburetors. The Grey Iron Foundry, which supplies rough castings for Chevrolet and Pontiac, it was reported may close.

The Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation, which supplies Chevrolet with wire wheels, was reported about ready to close its production line today.

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—Officials of the Association of Automobile Workers of America, are willing to discuss General Motors strike possibilities, if requested by the Toledo Chevrolet strikers. Forest G. Brown, National President of the union, said today. The Association is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

United Mine Workers Local Union to Give Fund for Mooney Case

HOOVERVILLE, Pa., April 30.—Members of Local 3091 of the United Mine Workers of America voted a contribution of ten dollars at their last meeting to aid the fight for Tom Mooney's freedom.

Knows that the program of the Communists is that of an aggressive fight against company unions, against wage cuts, for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill; for union recognition, shorter hours and higher wages, and for a Labor Party. Green rejected the call of the Communist Party for a united front drive to build the unions and secure these demands.

Green knows that those employers who oppose the Wagner Bill do so only in order to eliminate the false promises of the N.R.A. to carry through a more open, less concealed anti-labor drive. Green wants to attack the Communists because he is trying to hide his surrender to the employers and their open shop drive without a fight.

The Wagner Bill means further strikebreaking and further defeats of the workers' demands. Its false promises conceal its open shop attacks on the workers.

Why Does Green Back Wagner Bill and What Will It Do to Workers?

(Continued from Page 1)

At the conference of A. F. of L. officials now taking place at the call of William Green to back the Wagner Disputes Bill, two roads for the trade union movement were clearly set forth.

A delegation from the Toledo A. F. of L. auto local, now on strike, called upon the labor movement to "get on the picket line" and urged, "strike on the job as we are doing now in Toledo in General Motors and other plants." They declared that strike is the only road whereby the workers can win their demands and defeat the company unions.

On the other hand, William Green, in his report, tried to turn the attention of the whole trade union movement exclusively toward the Wagner Bill, the Guffey Coal Bill, the Black Thirty-Hour Bill, and other similar legislation, as the only road for labor. Green viciously attacked the Communists, raised the "red scare" and made a lying attack on the position of the Communists and other workers who oppose the Wagner Disputes Bill.

Green is trying to block any development of strikes, and declared in his call for the conference, "The conference will be limited to a discussion and to consideration of these legislative matters only."

Why does the Communist Party oppose the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and declare that only the building of the unions and strike struggle will win the demands of the unions and defeat the employers' open shop drive?

In his speech prepared for the Senate Labor Committee, William F. Dunne, is the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, declared, "The Communist Party is not opposed to the Wagner Bill because we are opposed to legislation in favor of workers and their organizations. WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE WAGNER BILL BECAUSE IT IS OPPOSED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE BILL BECAUSE IT IS A COMPULSORY ARBITRATION MEASURE IN ESSENCE. IT sets up new police powers in industrial disputes to enforce compulsory arbitration directly under control of government agencies. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE WOULD BE QUESTIONED AND THEN DESTROYED."

The Wagner Bill serves the same purpose for the employers today that was served two years ago by the N.R.A. as a whole and by section 7-A in particular—to make false promises and to raise the hopes of labor with these promises—under cover of which the company unions could be built, strikes prevented, and conditions made worse. All of the promises now made for the Wagner Bill were made two years ago for the N.R.A. and for section 7-A. These false promises were then made not only by the employers and the government, but by William Green and the A. F. of L. national officials, just as they are made today by the very same people.

The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill would repeat, in essence, the role of the existing Labor Boards and the Labor Relations Boards, and was written for the same purpose. On Feb. 22, Senator Wagner, in introducing the bill, declared it was written "to clarify the industrial atmosphere and reduce the likelihood of another conflagration of strikes such as we witnessed this summer."

This is plain enough language to make clear the strikebreaking purposes of the Wagner Bill. The contents of the Wagner Bill make this intention to block strikes and to place obstacles in the way of the workers' right to strike doubly clear. The opening of the bill defines strikes as "manifestations of economic strife which create further obstacles to the free flow of commerce," and further declares, "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce." That is, it is the purpose of the Wagner Bill to prevent strikes, which obstruct the flow of commerce (and profits).

Compulsory Arbitration This primary purpose of the Wagner Bill, as stated in the above quotation, is not removed by the lip service paid to the workers right to organize and strike which is contained in other sections of the bill. This formal declaration of the right of the workers to strike is the sugar coating around the pill of compulsory arbitration.

The bill in its entirety contradicts these legalistic phrases regarding the right to strike and organize. The entire bill aims to set up the legal machinery to prevent strikes, at the same time that the employ-

General Auto Strike Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

ers are carrying through their drive against the workers.

The bill would create a National Labor Relations Board which shall be composed of three members appointed by the President at \$10,000 a year. This board is to hear evidence in "labor disputes," appoint other boards to arbitrate cases, and then hand down a decision (Section 3). During this period of arbitration, of course, the workers are to continue to work on the terms of the employers.

After the so-called "impartial board" hands down a decision, either side is then privileged to take the case to the Circuit Court for appeal (Section 10G). Pending the court action, the workers continue to work on the terms of the employers.

If the employer refuses to obey the Labor Board decision, then the Board orders the capitalist court to issue an order to the employer (Section 10F). But the court does not have to grant the request of the Labor Board. It can continue to take testimony "if it deems it just and proper" (Section 10F). Meanwhile the workers remain at work on the terms of the employers. This same section provides for still further delay by permitting new testimony on the grounds of "extraordinary circumstances."

The Wagner Bill also definitely leaves the door open for the company union. Contrary to some of Senator Wagner's statements that his bill would outlaw company unions, there is a specific section providing that "any individual employee or group of employees shall have the right at any time to present their grievances through representatives of their own choosing."

This is the old company union "employee representation" plan and nullifies the section of the bill providing that "representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees shall be the exclusive representatives of all employees."

An Open Shop Measure The proviso that any individual or group shall have the right to representatives of their own choosing wipes out majority rule, and allows the organization of company tools to select representatives—in other words, legalizes the company union.

Thus, analysis of the Wagner Disputes Bill shows it to be an open shop measure. The Wagner Disputes Bill places no restrictions on the employer, does not take from him full right to hire and fire, that is, permits him to run a completely open shop. The Wagner Bill does not take from the employer the right to his company union. It does not force him to grant any of the demands of the workers. He is free to continue his open-shop, wage-cutting practices, to build his fascist company union.

The Wagner Bill does place restrictions on the employee. It robs him of the right to strike. It forces him to undergo compulsory arbitration.

Whom Does the Board Back? With whom would the Labor Board stand? The history of the past two years has shown that the labor boards and the agencies of the government stand for the employers and always rule in their favor. President Roosevelt, who put over the company union on the auto workers, who prevented a steel strike without the workers getting anything, who signed the infamous rubber workers nothing, who signed the enslaving cigarette code, who is now putting through the open shop wage-cutting and relief-cutting drive of the employers—President Roosevelt, agent of finance capital, would appoint this "neutral board."

Have the workers forgotten what Roosevelt's Winant Board did to the demands of the textile workers, how it broke their strike and denied their demands?

Green's No-Strike Policy William Green and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. now try to mobilize the entire trade union

Colt Strikers Picket Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—Picketing at Colt's was normal this morning, with preparations for a heavier picket line this afternoon to greet the scabs as they leave the shop.

Fenton, New England organizer, left last night for Washington by plane, to obtain a conference with President Roosevelt.

"The Truck Drivers strike continuing to tie up interstate trucking almost completely.

Spencer Wilson, section organizer of the Communist Party of Hartford, announced today that speakers from the Colt's and truck drivers' strikes would state their positions at the United May Day mass meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, 420 Main Street.

We mourn the untimely loss of our dear friend and Comrade

MAX BOARDMAN
MISHA, FANNY, DITTA,
JAN, CELIA, LUCIEN

In memory of our dear Comrade and friend—

MAX BOARDMAN
ALBERT, YEVA
and DOCIA

In memory of our dear friend

MAX BOARDMAN

In loving memory of our dear friend and Comrade

MAX BOARDMAN
—AARON, HELEN, ANITA

Unite Your Ranks Against the Wagner Anti-Strike Bill!

An Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

knows that the program of the Communists is that of an aggressive fight against company unions, against wage cuts, for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill; for union recognition, shorter hours and higher wages, and for a Labor Party. Green rejected the call of the Communist Party for a united front drive to build the unions and secure these demands.

Green knows that those employers who oppose the Wagner Bill do so only in order to eliminate the false promises of the N.R.A. to carry through a more open, less concealed anti-labor drive. Green wants to attack the Communists because he is trying to hide his surrender to the employers and their open shop drive without a fight.

The Wagner Bill means further strikebreaking and further defeats of the workers' demands. Its false promises conceal its open shop attacks on the workers.

Unite Your Ranks Against the Wagner Anti-Strike Bill!

(Continued from Page 1)

The only road whereby the workers can defeat the anti-labor drive, which the Roosevelt government has been carrying on for the past two years, is to build up their unions and carry through strikes.

The workers and the trade unions must choose on the one hand, Green's no-strike policy of supporting the Wagner Bill, which means more company unions, more strikebreaking, more speed-up, more defeats at the hands of the government arbitration boards.

The only other road is an immediate drive to build the unions, to organize the unorganized workers, to prepare the coming strike struggles.

Demonstrate today against the Wagner Bill, which aids only the employers. Demonstrate for the unity of all labor and the poor farmers to build a Labor Party which will fight for the demands of the workers and farmers. Demonstrate this May First for the building of the trade unions and the preparation of strike struggle

Greetings

In Memory of Our Dear

Father and Husband

Max Boardman

Labor Marches Today in Mightiest May Day in U. S. History; Unity Movement Reaches New High Level in Many Cities

Communist and Socialist Parties And A.F.L. Labor Bodies Unite In Centers of Basic Industry

Workers by Hundreds of Thousands Will Raise Demands for Right to Organize, Strike and Picket, for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, Against Fascism and War

The greatest May Day in the history of American labor witnessed today hundreds of thousands of workers from every industry leaving their shops to march in the streets, pledging their solidarity with all workers in the common fight for their demands.

Today's May Day sees the highest advance of the united front, forged in many cities and towns, over the obstacles placed in the way of unity by the Socialist "Old Guard" reactionaries and by the upper bureaucracy in the trade unions.

The following is a brief summary of May Day activities in some of the leading districts of the country.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—Inspired by their victory in forcing the granting of a permit, the workers here completed their final plans for tremendous May Day demonstrations at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph Streets, and at 2nd Street and Wentworth, both at 4 o'clock.

DETROIT

DETROIT.—Ninety-five working class groups have united for the May Day demonstration at Times Square, preceded by a parade from Ferris Park at 3 p. m. and to be followed by a mass celebration at Deutsches Haus, 2300 Mack Avenue at 8 p. m.

YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Mass pressure forced the granting of permit for Telegram Square where the May Day demonstration will be held today at 4:30 p. m. The authorities finally had to agree to rope off the street and detour traffic.

CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The move of Father Coughlin to hold a counter-demonstration on May Day was defeated here by the united front of the Socialist and Communist parties together with the trade unions. A united labor demonstration will be held at Public Square at 4:30 p. m. which joins the downtown parade.

BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—A united front of Socialist, Communist and trade unions will march today demanding an end to the terrorism of the company thugs, against company unions, for the right to organize, and for the six-hour day.

WHAT'S ON

Boston, Mass.
Celebrate May First, International Labor Day, Wednesday, May 1, 8 p. m., at Ruggles Hall, 3 Ruggles Square, Boston, Mass. Speakers: George Blais, colored program. New Theatre Players, Vanguard League, I. W. O. F. E. A. England District, Y. C. L., N. E. District.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Party Annual Banquet, Concert and Dance will be held Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4, at the Grand Manor Hall, 111 W. Girard Ave. Excellent program presented. We will have the best music on both nights. Bargains in our booths will be ready for you. Do not miss the joy and fun on these nights. Lectures by Joshua Kunitz, "The Jew in the Soviet Union," Thursday, May 2, 8 p. m., at 625 W. Girard Ave. Adm. 50c. Int'l. Labor Defense.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Attention Cleveland! "Chapayev" is at the Penn Square Theatre. Don't fail to see it. It's the greatest Soviet picture. Daily shows 8:30 to 11 p. m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 1:30 a. m. Adm. 25c to 4 p. m. See after 5 p. m.

Chicago, Ill.

"Terror in the West," a first-hand account of the recent fascist violence in San Francisco, Sacramento, Gallup, by Harry Carline, brilliant proletarian socialist journalist. Director Leo Angeles Workers School, to be given at the Majestic Hotel, 28 W. Quincy St., at 8:30 p. m. Sunday, May 5 and 7:30 p. m. Adm.: Friends of New Masses, Tickets 50c at N. M. Midwest Bureau, Room 703, 10 W. Washington, Tel. Despatch 3994. May 4th Saturday, 8:30 p. m. John O'Brien Branch I. L. D., 129 E. 56th St. Dance, play by pioneer group, interesting program. All proceeds to Socialist.

Newark, N. J.

Attention Newark! "Chapayev" is coming to the Little Theatre, 323 Broad St. (near Central Ave.) on Saturday, May 4, for a limited engagement. Don't miss it! Daily from 1 to 11 p. m. The greatest Soviet film! Adm. 35c to 5 p. m. 50c after 8 p. m. Reductio, tickets available at 51 Academy St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Second Week in Philadelphia! Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic! **CHAPAYEV** "THE RED COMMANDER" EUROPA THEA. March 21. Cleveland, Ohio

GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Seventeen working class organizations will demonstrate in one May Day parade at East Side Park, Seventh and Connecticut.

CAMDEN

CAMDEN, N. J.—This shipbuilding center will witness a united front that includes the Socialist and Communist Parties, the trade unions and the Action Committee for the Luncheon Bill which represents 34 working class groups. The demonstration will be at Court House Plaza at 4 o'clock.

ALLENTOWN

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—A united front May Day demonstration will be held here today at City Square at 3 p. m. It includes the Socialist and Communist Parties and the trade unions.

SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Powers Hapgood of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, and Paul Wicks of the Communist Party, as well as trade union speakers, will address a united front demonstration here as agreed in a conference of delegates from all groups.

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A May 1st demonstration, including twenty-seven A. F. of L. locals and fourteen independent unions, as well as more than 100 fraternal groups and clubs, has been called by the Communist Party to meet at 3 p. m. at the Reburn Plaza.

EASTON

EASTON, Pa.—The Central Labor Union, the Communist Party and the American Federation of Silk Workers formed a united front here for May Day.

TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The Communist Party is supporting the May Day demonstration called by the Central Labor body.

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The fight against criminal syndicalism and the recent frame-up conviction of the eight Sacramento defendants will be the main issue at a great May Day demonstration to be held at the Dreamland Auditorium.

NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—The Essex Trades Council, including twenty-two A. F. of L. unions, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party are united here for one May Day demonstration.

TACOMA

TACOMA, Wash.—Although the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party refused to act on any union proposals, the Socialist Party local here accepted a united front agreement with the Communist Party.

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—More than seventy delegates of twenty-two working class organizations answered the call of the Communist Party for a united May Day demonstration.

BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—The Somerville and Cambridge locals of the Socialist Party here, despite active opposition of Alfred Baker Lewis, State Secretary of the S. P., voted for full participation with the Communist Party in preparations for the united front demonstration on the Common.

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 at 1 p. m. at City Hall Plaza, and to be followed by a mass meeting in the evening at the Finnish Hall, 792 S. Ponca Street, at which Richard B. Moore will be the featured speaker.

AKRON

AKRON, Ohio.—The May Day United Front Conference, representing thirty-one organizations in Akron, has called for huge demon-

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 Library Park on May 1 at 4:30 a. m. The central demonstration will be preceded by parades from the Third Street Bridge and Keowee and First Streets.

IRONWOOD

IRONWOOD, Mich.—A May Day demonstration is to take place here on May 1, 7 p. m., at Farmers' Market Square. Thirty-one organizations have endorsed the call.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A giant May Day Parade to terminate at McKinley Square, 2 p. m., has been arranged here by the United Front May Day Committee. In the evening there is to be a mass meeting and dance at the L. E. C. Hall, 760 Main Street.

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Central Labor Trades Council here along with many trade unions has endorsed May Day and is calling for a demonstration on May 1 to start at Union Square, 1 p. m., and to march from there to the Armory.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A May Day demonstration including many Negro and Croatian workers will be held here. The officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union succeeded in blocking efforts to form a united front.

DANBURY

DANBURY, Conn.—The Socialist and Communist Parties are united in support of the May Day demonstration sponsored by the Central Labor Union.

LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—A conference of organizations, including the Communist Party and the Socialist Party formed a united front and will hold two joint demonstrations.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Raising the slogan of working class unity and the demands for immediate needs of the Illinois miners, tens of towns in southern Illinois are reporting broad preparations for May Day.

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Police Commissioner Downs has refused a permit for a May Day demonstration on the ground that the Negroes are too insistent on their rights following the Scottsboro decisions. Meetings will be held in suburbs, Tarrant, Bessemer, Pratt and Hainfield.

WILKES-BARRE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—More than forty delegates representing thousands of coal miners have arranged a May Day demonstration here. Harry Wicks of the Communist Party will speak. The Executive Board of the Miners Union is arranging to have speakers present.

INDIANA HARBOR

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind.—For the first time in this steel center a united front of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, and Workmen's Circle and other working class groups, despite the opposition of the S. P. leadership.

TARRANT CITY

TARRANT CITY, Ala.—Negro and white workers responded to the call of the Communist Party to hold a mass meeting in this industrial suburb of Birmingham. The meeting will be addressed by Socialist and Communist speakers, Arlie Barber, Socialist candidate for Governor in the last election, and Jess Owen, who will speak for the Communist Party. In mobilization for

Paterson Labor United May 1; Strike Planned

Labor Party Movement in Textile Center Gains Support

By L. VALGO, Organizer, American Federation of Silk Workers

PATERSON, N. J.—May 1, 1935, finds the Paterson textile workers united and organized into strong, militant unions. This unity has been the driving force for the decision of the Central Trades and Labor Council to carry forward the militant traditions of May Day.

Organized Strength of Silk and Dye Workers

Twelve thousand dye workers are organized into Local 1733 of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America (A. F. of L.). Approximately 10,000 silk workers are united under the banner of the American Federation of Silk Workers.

In both of these unions extremely important victories were registered by the rank and file members. The treacherous policies of the "Pro-creative" in the silk union were exposed and the Lovestonite-Keller, together with his clique, were voted out of the leadership.

In the dye local the reactionary ex-president, A. Ammirato, was defeated and Charlie Vigorito, the rank and file candidate, elected to head the local.

The silk and dye workers of Paterson have embraced the program of class struggle, the program that relies on the organized strength and solidarity of the workers, that stands for strike action as a means of winning the workers' demands.

The Need for a Labor Party

The fighting ability of the silk and dye workers can and must be made more effective.

Experience has taught us that, in order to protect our interests, we cannot limit our struggles to the picket lines and the shop. It is high time for us to break away from the old practice of electing our bosses or their representatives to the offices in the city, state and federal governments.

We are seeing the benefits of rank and file control in the unions. We must extend the workers' rank and file control to the administration of our city. This we can achieve through the formation of a Labor Party. The trade unions, the Socialist and Communist parties, and workers' fraternal organizations, must unite and build a powerful party of labor.

Silk Workers to Stop Work for Hours

The Paterson silk workers have set May 1 as the day on which they will carry through a 24-hour stoppage. They are submitting these demands to the manufacturers:

1. The establishment of a uniform wage scale.
2. Ending of wage cuts and discrimination.
3. For full union recognition and a contract.

Preparing for a National Silk Strike

The Whant Board has been disbanded. The workers have found that Section 7-A of the N. R. A. is only another weapon in the hands of the bosses. Faced with the prospect of new wage cuts, stretch-out and with increased discriminations, the silk workers are voting for a National Silk Strike.

A resolution calling for a general silk strike is being voted upon by all silk workers. Paterson, Easton, Albany and other centers have already voted favoring a general strike.

With the bitter lessons of the misconduct of the last general textile strike still fresh in their minds, the silk workers are amending the resolution so that the control of the coming strike will be in their hands. The silk workers are preparing for a victorious strike.

Party Tasks in Youth Movement

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

A year ago, at the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party in Cleveland, we seriously undertook the task of building a mass revolutionary movement among the young generation, and by doing so to strengthen the Young Communist League. In the year since the convention, we can record a number of achievements.

A united front movement against rising fascist tendencies and feverish war preparations, against the misery and exploitation of youth has been built. This movement embraces not only the revolutionary youth, but has reached young people in organizations controlled by reactionaries.

In this period, the Roosevelt New Deal administration proceeds with feverish war preparations, militarization of the youth, and carries out fascist attacks upon the whole labor movement. The young generation plays a decisive role in the ever sharpening class battles. That is why we are facing the struggle for winning the youth. Roosevelt, through the different bourgeois-controlled organizations, through doubling the C. C. G. camps enrollment to 600,000, through the Federal Youth Service, is trying to win young America for his program which is losing its support more and more.

Father Coughlin's "Social Justice," Huey Long's "Share-the-Wealth," and many other "plans" that are springing up lately "to lead" the masses out of misery, try to appeal to the young generation.

Party Must Win Youth

Our Party, as the Party of the toiling people, and of the oppressed Negro masses, has a special task of winning the masses of youth. This task becomes today of great importance in order for us to be a stronger force in the struggle against rising fascism and war preparations at home. The Germany of Hitler, together with imperialist Japan, is preparing for war against the Soviet Union. Such imperialist intervention plans are in actuality preparation for war against the proletarians of all countries, against all oppressed and exploited, all over the world.

We must give more consideration to the building of a real mass Young Communist League in the United States, a Young Communist League which will be able to secure, to guarantee revolutionary leadership of the growing mass movement among young Americans, Negro and white, and will become a real decisive link between the Party and the broad masses of young men and women in the industries, in the schools and factories of America, for the rising and coming decisive struggles of the working class.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, taking into consideration the tremendous struggles that are ahead of the revolutionary working class and the Party, in the near future

In America, has decided that in the period from May 1 to May 30 every Party member and every Party organization shall consider it as a central task to carry out concrete measures in building up the Young Communist League.

With our revolutionary forces we must speed up the transformation of the Young Communist League that has already begun to turn it into a mass leading force among the young workers in the trade unions, community centers, churches and farms, shops and mills.

Tasks of Party in Aid of Y. C. L.

The Central Committee, in reviewing the work of the Party in connection with building the Young Communist League, has to state that a number of districts have not begun seriously to carry through the vital decisions of the Eighth Party Convention. Therefore, the Central Committee has decided:

- (1) From May 2 until May 30 (National Youth Day) to establish a month for strengthening and building the Y. C. L.
- (2) The Communist fractions in trade unions, in mass organizations, have the task of undertaking through these organizations the organization of a broad youth movement in their respective activities, drawing young workers into the leadership of the growing class struggle. Special attention should be paid to developing all kinds of sports and social activities as a means of drawing in the youth.
- (3) The Daily Worker, the language press, the Western Worker, the Southern Worker, the Voice of Action, are to explain in every issue during that month the task of the Party in building the League. The Party press must become a driving force to achieve these aims.
- (4) Every Party member is to be asked to recruit one young worker into the Y. C. L.
- (5) All districts, units, sections, fractions in mass organizations and trade unions must assign young, capable forces for the League.
- (6) All comrades working in mass organizations must begin at once to carry through work so as to bring the broadest masses out in demonstrations on May 30 (National Youth Day).
- (7) All districts are instructed to check up, at district committee or bureau meetings, what the Party has done in carrying out the decisions of the Eighth Convention on work among the youth.
- (8) Concentration points are to be selected with the aim that a maximum of shop units and units within mass bourgeois-controlled organizations shall be established during the month of May.

FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., Earl Browder, General Secretary.

Curb Fascists On May Day, Miners Urge

Klan and Legion Plan Anti-Labor Rallies in Coke Regions

By TONY MINERICH UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 30.—The fascist elements, including the leaders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the K. K. K. and the Hearst newspapers, are working hard to hold a reactionary "Americanization" parade on May 1st in the heart of the coke regions. Facts clearly show that this is a demonstration against the coal miners, organized into the United Mine Workers and the rank and file movement in this organization.

The Klan and the Legion were already used against the miners in this section. Many of the leaders of the Legion were deputy sheriffs in the strikes. Many crosses were burned in the miners' fight against the company union.

On the other hand the miners are very good fighters. In 1922 these miners—unorganized—came out to a man. The company thugs and State police were not able to send the men back into the mines defeated. Lewis did the trick. The history of how John L. Lewis sold these miners out is well known.

Since that time the rank and file leaders have been fired. The company by terror was able to build up the company union. In this they had the support of the fascist leaders of the K. K. K. and the Legion.

In many places the miners have organized unemployed councils. In some places the Communist Party was organized.

Not a single local of the United Mine Workers must take part in the fascist demonstration.

These can be organized in the various coal towns and in Uniontown. To do this the locals must pass resolutions against the fascist parades. In these the miners must call for demonstrations for the demands of the miners: for the \$6 wage scale, the six-hour day and five-day week; for guarantees that the coal leaders will also make at least \$6 a day; against the company union and for 100 per cent organization of the captive mines into the United Mine Workers; for the abolition of the "hiring and firing" clause in the contract and against the penalty clause.

Survey Shows Company Union Membership Doubled by NRA

Company union membership has increased to 2,500,000 under the "New Deal" according to the findings of the Twentieth Century fund just made public. This growth is a 100 per cent increase over the company union membership on June, 1933, when Section 7A went into effect.

Membership of the bona fide unions was placed at 4,200,000 in comparison with 2,500,000 in June, 1933. According to the findings, company union membership in 1919 was 404,000 while the membership of the A. F. of L. alone, then, was 3,300,000. At that time the number of union members outside the A. F. of L. was also far greater than it is at present.

The Twentieth Century fund, a research institution supporting the Roosevelt administration admits in its findings that the company union is an attempt to "comply" with the collective bargaining provisions of the N.R.A. yet avoid dealing with real unions.

The tremendous growth of company union membership is a consequence of the policy of the A. F. of L. of collaborating with the employers, especially in the heavy industries, to avoid struggles and submit to the control of N.R.A. agencies, as in steel, automobile and rubber. The Automobile Board which the A. F. of L. accepted a year ago as a substitute for a strike, is a glaring example of the way a basis is laid for company union growth.

Chicago Anti-Fascist Saved from Deportation To Nazi Prison Camp

CHICAGO, April 30.—Frederick Werman, anti-fascist, was saved from immediate deportation last Friday to Hitler Germany when the International Labor Defense won a stay of execution and the right to appeal the deportation order.

Theresa Smilak Buried With Honors in Linden

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—One of the most devoted and sincere members of the Communist Party was lost here when Theresa Smilak died on April 20.

State-wide Youth Rally Against War to Be Held In Portland on May 30

PORTLAND, Ore., April 30.—Plans are being held for a State-wide Youth Congress Against War and Fascism for May 30, by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism and the Continuations Committee of the Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism, it was announced today.

AGNES SMEDLEY

writes on "China Betrayed" in the May issue of 'China Today'

The publication of authentic and first-hand information on the Chinese revolutionary struggles has resulted in a tremendous growth of this magazine. The problems in the Far East are at our door. Every one of us is deeply involved. Read "CHINA TODAY" for a clear understanding of world affairs.

OTHER FEATURES IN MAY ISSUE

RED MONGOLIA — MAY IN CHINA — CHIANG KAI-SHEK "REHABILITATES" KIANGSI — SCRAP IRON FOR JAPAN — A GAME OF LOVE — RED ARMY VICTORIES — STORY — LATEST MAP

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THE NEW MASSES

announces publication of a series of articles

What Is Communism?

By EARL BROWDER

These articles by the general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., are a clear exposition of the Communist principles. In interesting question-and-answer form they clarify the many problems regarding Communism today. Among other things, they deal with the position of the middle class whose role is discussed and clarified in concrete terms by Browder, who points out the necessity of a united front between the proletariat and the middle class.

THE NEW MASSES

will start publishing the series in the May 7th issue, on the newsstands beginning Thursday, May 2. The New Masses is 10 cents a copy, \$3.50 a year, \$2 for six months, \$1 for fifteen weeks.

THE NEW MASSES
31 East 27th Street
New York, N. Y.

I enclose \$.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS..... OCCUPATION.....

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

I HAVE told many stories in this column about my friend Stella, mother of eight children, who is a leading figure in the Unemployment Councils in the hard coal country in Pennsylvania. Today I have learned that Stella is in danger of being deported to a country which offers death or horrible imprisonment to class-conscious workers.

The following letter from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., came today. I hope there will be a response to it by all readers of this column who admire and follow the leadership of truly great women like Stella.

DEAR comrade, Stella Petrosky was taken from her home today (April 25) by Fanny Perkins' Deportation agents and held in a one thousand-dollar cash bond. She and her daughter, Alice, were very busy baking bread and washing clothes when the Federal Agents came in and took her. You know Stella! The workers' love for her has been growing day by day since you last saw her—always ready to help the workers put up a fight, to help them settle their grievances with the Relief Board, and always ready to help other workers, even personally.

"Just today, knowing my mother was sick, she came to our house to ask mother if she could take some of the clothes my mother has not been able to wash, and do them for her."

"We have ten large branches of the Unemployment Council here now, with many women members, and it is due, in great part to Stella's efforts. Since the strike of the Glen Alden miners here, now in its third month, the State Police, the coal companies, the judges and the Department of Justice men have carried on a reign of terror and deportations against the militant foreign-born workers. Stella has earned the hate of the bosses because she dares to organize the workers against the 'New Deal' program of hunger and degradation. But she has gained a love from the workers that will still be fresh in their memories when the bosses are only remembered in the 'Anthrax Museum of Capitalism.'"

"Stella came to this country when she was fifteen and has worked hard ever since. She married and had a family of eight, including triplets, and is now thirty-five. Seven of her children are under sixteen. Now they are trying to deport her."

I HOPE you will print this, comrade, and call on all working-class women (and men, of course) to send protests at once to Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, Washington, D. C., against her plan to deport Stella Petrosky, and demand that her agents stop breaking up working-class homes. All of us here feel broken up and mad about Stella being in jail—and where will we get a thousand dollars cash?"

The writer of this letter, John Muldowney, secretary of the Luzerne County Unemployment Councils says the "Money for defense should be sent to Jack Rutkosky, temporary secretary, Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, 225 East Market Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa."

I hope there will be a quick response by individuals and organizations to the call for defense of Stella, not only because she is a courageous fighter herself, but as a blow against Madame Perkins' drive against all militant foreign-born.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Former Resident of U. S. S. R. Retutes Lying 'Forward' Article

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—My attention has been called to a series of articles in the Daily Forward written by Misha Burstein, a Soviet citizen whose relatives brought him to this country. This Misha Burstein claims to have worked in the big Putilov Plant at Leningrad.

The Forward features his articles as a true picture of every phase of life in the U. S. S. R. because the writer not only claims to have participated in the work and struggle of the Russian Revolution and the completion of the First Five Year Plan and the beginning of the second. And the reason I take it upon myself to criticize these articles is because I lived and worked in the Soviet Union during the same period.

Deliberate Lies
Let us take one of the articles dealing with Rest Day in the Soviet Union. As I began to read it my first thought was that the man was a simpleton and does not understand anything that goes on around and about him, but as I continued to read I realized that he deliberately misrepresents facts in order to paint a dark picture of an important and interesting phase of Soviet life. The impression that one gets from the rest day article is that the Soviet Government designed this to tire out the worker, break up his family and social life, and drive him to despair and drunkenness. All this he implies because different districts or factories have their rest days on different days in the week.

Now, what are the facts, what is the rest day designed for? Why does Mr. Burstein fail to report on the real significance of it and its true benefits to the worker? The church and bosses say "Thou shalt work six days and on the seventh you shall rest"—go to church and be duped into subservience and be content with your lot. Come the Soviets and say "After six days' work you are so fatigued that he cannot enjoy recreation and absorb new knowledge. Why not five days' work, why not four, and later when the great job is well on its way, why not three days work and one rest." So instead of the Capitalist-Church Sunday, the Soviet decrees for the time being one day of rest after five days of work, and as soon as possible a rest day after every four

days. The rest day is planned for the real gaining of health, for increasing recreation and development of the mental faculties. To accomplish this is a problem of no small measure.

It happened that Leningrad and Moscow grew in population much faster than adequate living quarters could be provided for everybody. It grew much faster than one day rest houses could be built to accommodate all the workers. Much faster than theatres, parks and museums could be opened for the recreation of all the workers on the same day. Therefore, as a solution it was arranged that different districts—factories—have their day of rest on different days. For instance, District 1 has its days out on the 1st, 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th while District 2 will have its days off on the 2nd, 7th, 13th, 19th, 25th and 31st, etc.

Working of Plan
Then the workers of District 1 on their days off will have to themselves all the museums, theatres, rest houses, schools, parks and tramways—the workers of say District 2 who have their rest days on different days can take advantage of these facilities unimpeded—but, Misha Burstein does not tell us this—he only speaks of the fact that not all the factories have their rest days on one day and therefore a tragic situation follows. It may happen that one member of your family who works in a different district may be on the job on your "free" day when you decided to pay him a visit. But this tragedy dwindles when he to state the fact that the Soviets encourage and help to arrange that members of the same family should work for the same trust or factory. And that is a Soviet industrial plant not only provides a place where to work but also manages that all social, cultural, recreational as well as family needs of the workers are adequately supplied in the vicinity of their work. And this apparent tragedy would further be lessened if the worker state that it is only a temporary arrangement and only for large cities such as Moscow and Leningrad and not for the whole country. As a matter of fact in my travels to different places I found that while that official day out is everywhere the same, in some factories the workers themselves vote and decide to have their rest days on different days than those scheduled.

Soviet Worker Tells of Preparations For May Day Demonstration in Kiev

By a Soviet Worker Correspondent

KIEV, U. S. S. R.—The following is a section of the order for May Day issued by the administrator of the Gorki factory in which I work:

With the approach of the international proletarian holiday, May First, our entire factory, the Gorki, composed of over 1,000 workers, is to respond in a collective form to meet this great event.

The call of our socialist competitor, the Rosa Luxemburg factory, is to be carried out fully without hindering in any way. The entire industry of our beautiful capital of the Ukrainian Republic is preparing for this great day of international solidarity. I therefore instruct every floorleader, brigade and entire factory staff to start preparations from April 8 to get in shape, acquire forms to save a certain amount of clothing, to strengthen the cultural, habitual and material conditions of our factory workers, and to have a special wall and factory press for this great day.

Our factory banners will be in

separate colors to enhance the beauty and picturesqueness of the parade before the leaders of our Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

The entire class of our proletarian brothers throughout the capitalist world is looking upon us, and will show them our class solidarity and the achievements of our gigantic socialist construction under the leadership of our Communist Party and our teacher, the leader of the world proletarian, Comrade Stalin.

I further instruct to have our industrial army mustered and be kept in shape at the time of the great demonstration, and to be trained by a specially assigned committee of Red Army comrades. We are to have not less than eight times during the month of April drill for the workers in our factory. I will hold personally responsible any of our factory staff for neglect and disobedience of the call on this significant occasion marking international working class solidarity throughout the world.

The Ruling Class



6 THE PEEPL'S FRIENDS
And here we have two 'devout' worshippers at the trough of the Little Flower, Messrs. Corsi and Knaught, ears of relief, caught in one of their lighter moments. The boys are singing the theme song of the LaGuardia administration, "Will they love us in November like they love us now in May?"

Expelled From Garment Union For Urging Fight on Firing

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

TRENTON, N. J.—I have worked in the H. D. Lee Company and belonged to the United Garment Workers Union about five years.

Of course, I was very much interested in the union and spoke my mind on what I did not like. Now I am expelled from the union and fired from the shop.

The company fired me because I could not make the minimum under the N. R. A. code, \$17. We girls in H. D. Lee work section work. It takes years to break into this job and union wages are fixed for these experienced operators. It is next to impossible for an operator to work on another section for which he hasn't been trained and we were put on such work. We can't make our minimum and the company is forced to pay us the minimum whether we make it or not.

The following week the boss called us and asked why we weren't making the minimum. We tried to explain, but he told us we were lazy and that we didn't try hard enough.

I, for one, am one of those fired because I could not make out on a new operation, but on my own operation can make from \$15 to \$18 a week.

When I reported this to the president of the union, Armida Crescino, she told me that she couldn't do anything for me and that if I knew of any way of getting reinstated I should go right to it.

Being that I did not know much about unionism I thought that by going to a lawyer or the N. R. A. I could get help for myself and my fellow workers.

On the way I met a member of the Industrial Union and told him what the president had told me. He did not believe me. So I took him over to see the president and she made him understand that she would do nothing. Instead of helping me she placed charges against me as acting in a manner unbecoming a union member. She accused me of being a member of the Trade Union Unity League and expelled me. The union said that I could not belong to two unions at once. I do not belong to any union outside the Garment Workers' Union.

When we joined the United Garment Workers Union we joined with the understanding that our union would not interfere with our religious or political beliefs and that our union defended the freedom of speech.

Cotton Mills Slowing Down in Danville, Va.

By a Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—The cotton mills in this town are slowing down. Many of the workers are getting one day per week and others have been cut off from work entirely.

NOTE

Every Wednesday we publish letters from textile, shoe and needle workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us in their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Worker Sees Quaker College Heading into Jingo Camp

By a Worker Correspondent

RICHMOND, Ind.—The Quaker Church, if the colleges under Quaker control are any indication, has chosen the path of class collaboration, fascism and war. During the last war, this little group were extremely loud in the declaration of their ancient testimony against war. A few of the rank and file Quakers went to prison along with the Wobblies and the militant labor class leaders.

Then came April 12th, and we find college students all over the country coming out in a monster anti-war strike. And not one of the seven colleges under the direct control of the Quaker Church was among those taking part. I have waited to see if there would be a later mention, but there has been none.

I can tell you where one of these Quaker colleges was. Earlham College, located in Richmond, Ind., has in the past thirteen years discharged or discouraged till they resigned at least four of their finest, most liberal professors. Two years ago they discharged Dr. Bellel because he dared to make a speech in the Workers' Center favoring the Soviet Union on his return from a trip through the U. S. S. R. A threat of a student strike forced him to be held over to the end of his contract, but his contract was not renewed.

One of the professors still at

Earlham told me that if President Dennis knew of his own connection with the Civil Liberties Union he has since severed his connection with this organization, since it is too "red" for the school administration; that he would be discharged in spite of his very real qualifications as a teacher. At commencement time last year the last of the little group who were called up before President Dennis for a calling down for running a mild anti-war editorial in the school paper graduated. The school paper now is in thoroughly "safe" hands.

The president of this so-called religious gang is Dr. W. C. Dennis. He is a lawyer by profession—a member of the bar of the Hague Tribunal, and a thorough Jingo. During the early period of the Chinese Republic, he was the legal advisor to the Chinese Government. Among his friends he still numbers many of the leaders in the bloody Kuomintang government. Almost from the very first he has revealed himself as a militarist. All these facts were known to the board of trustees at the time that he was given a renewal on his contract. All members of the board of trustees at Earlham College are leaders in the Quaker Church.

The Communist Party and the I. L. D. have made a number of attempts to contact the students or the faculty for action against war and in defense of the U. S. S. R.

McKeesport 'Riot' Trial Shows Growth Of Fascist Trends in United States

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—If there has been any doubt in my mind as to the imminent danger of Fascism, it has been dispelled in the last week. I have been attending a trial in Pittsburgh for the last week, in which twenty-two persons were being tried for rioting and inciting to riot.

On September 1, 1934, the International Youth Day leaders attempted to hold their demonstration against war and fascism in the city of McKeesport. Delegates were sent to the Mayor to get a permit for the meeting. Mayor Lisle refused. They went to the City Council. City Council refused. Despite the obvious attempt to stifle the meeting out of existence the youth decided to hold the demonstration. The Mayor of McKeesport, it is said, made the remark that the "Communists" when reproached by the delegation.

Caroline Hart, 22, member of the Young Communist League, decided to gain suffrage, chaining herself by the hands to a pole. Likewise did she instruct George Alexander, 18, also a member of the Y. C. L.

attempt to show the jury that all Communists are either foreigners or Negroes.

After arrest they were taken to the police station, where none of them was allowed counsel. The only question asked was, "Are you a Communist?"

"Protection"

The crowning glory of the testimony was by Gallagher, head of the McKeesport cops. When cross-examined by the defense as to why his lackeys were there with riot clubs and tear gas, he said it was to protect the Communists.

In the opinion of this writer, the Judge seemed considerably in favor of the prosecution. He consistently sustained the objections of the prosecution, and overruled the objections of the defense. His charge to the jury was considerably biased. He exaggerated what points the prosecution had made, and obscured all the strong points that the defense had made. This is not a case of miscarriage of justice. It is just an example, as yet mild, of the justice and democracy that workers get under capitalism. We as workers must defend the innocent victims of class injustice. THEY MUST BE FREED!

Case Worker Advises Client to Steal

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The mother of one of the S. E. R. A. workers on our project went to the hospital where she died after a few days illness. Our superintendent gave us the sad news by collecting a few pennies for flowers.

The woman died of starvation. A seamstress that works with me says, "We are dogs eating the bones of our own tails." But I tell her that is only because we are not organized. I know another S. E. R. A. seamstress who asked her case-worker for a mattress last winter. She had stolen an old bedstead and she wanted a spring and a mattress. Her case worker told her to go ahead and steal the spring too.

SHORT Frenum and Tongue Tie

SHORTENED M. R. writes in that her six and a half year old son is tongue tied and wants to know whether a simple operation on the tongue, which was advised by a school teacher, should be performed.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Birth Control and Sterilization

IT IS important that attention be fixed on the following fact: This year has brought more Sterilization Bills on the floors of State Legislatures than ever before. In almost all cases, the predominant note has been on the economic factor—not as related to the individual but as affecting the State. Legislators are not talking any more about the emergency nature of relief measures—they are compelled to admit that the need for relief is permanent. And so they look about them to discover, not how best to meet the needs of the people, but how best to cut down expenditures. The Federal government does it through its C. C. C. Camps, through its false securities bill. The State Legislators are doing it, among other ways, through passing sterilization laws. For they argue since it is the poor who have too many children, by sterilizing the poor the state will save money, there will be an annual reduction in the children born to those on relief, and, therefore, a decrease in the demands made upon relief agencies.

It is interesting that the same year in which so many sterilization laws are being passed, not one bill for Birth Control has come up for vote. Birth control information, which is so essential for the welfare of women, which is so necessary for the health of the mother and the comfort of her family—such information is prohibited. Many even have the brass to say that the poor are ignorant and lazy and won't follow instructions: Therefore, the surest method, and cheapest method for the State, is sterilization. All this significantly enough is in keeping with the times. While sterilization laws are presumably passed for limiting the families of the poor (which, of course, is not admitted) and for limiting the birth of the "unfit," these laws, which are loosely worded, will unquestionably act as political weapons in all capitalist countries which are now so rapidly approaching fascism. (Since Hitler came into power more than 130,000 men and women have been sterilized!) They will be used against the working class as a whole whenever it raises its voice in rebellion, whenever it demands the right to live. The passage of these sterilization laws is one of the many signposts telling us that fascism is at hand. It also tells us that our efforts must be diminished, our struggle must be intensified; our fight against fascism must be conducted on the widest united front.

Case Worker Advises Client to Steal

SHORTENED M. R. writes in that her six and a half year old son is tongue tied and wants to know whether a simple operation on the tongue, which was advised by a school teacher, should be performed.

WHEN the frenum of the tongue, which is a very fine, tissue-paper membrane attached to the under-surface of the tongue is so short or attached so far forward that the tongue cannot be stuck out to the lips or beyond the teeth, we speak of the condition as tongue-tie. If such is the case in your boy and if it really impairs his speech, it would be a very simple procedure to have a doctor correct the condition. However, most cases of so-called tongue-tie are not due to a short frenum. If his speech is the commonly found in tongue-tie, do not rely too much on the operation to correct this impairment. Having had a tongue-tie condition for over six years of his life, it is very possible that it has become a habit which, operation or no operation, will not be broken.

Frequent Abortions

N. R. New York City.—Abortions, even when performed by a competent doctor, carry an element of risk to life and health. Because abortions are illegal you can never be sure that you are in competent hands and the price is excessive. Furthermore, anyone having two abortions performed in five months cannot be sure that she was really pregnant.

The drug you have been taking for bringing on an abortion, but it is probable that it never does what it is supposed to do. A delay in menstruation of a week or ten days is not uncommon and does not mean that one is pregnant.

We advise you to have an examination in one of the women's clinics to determine if your pelvic organs are in healthy condition. After that, obtain reliable information about birth control.

Correspondents Wanted

THE column is very anxious to hear from doctors, medical students and hospital workers outside New York City. Local medical news which might be of interest to our readers. In this way we hope to develop a staff of regular correspondents who will send in material covering all phases of the medical field throughout the country.

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The War Plans of Present-Day Germany

By M. TUKHACHEVSKY

When Hitler, in January, 1933, attained power, he announced that he required four years in order to abolish unemployment and put an end to the crisis. This piece of National Socialist demagoguery has remained what it always was—just hollow demagoguery. But it now becomes plain that behind this sham plan was concealed another and much more practical four-year plan—for the construction of huge forces for war.

An actual fact, already in the second year of National Socialist rule, the number of German army divisions, originally permitted by the Versailles Treaty, has been tripled, and now stands at 21. At the same time a military air force, prohibited by the Versailles Treaty, has come into existence.

The German armaments industry has proceeded along the same path of development. The capacity of German industry, adaptable to armaments production, is well known. Within from one to two years it could equip an army as great as that which the Kaiser possessed at the end of the world war.

The culmination of these efforts lies in the recently announced measure of the National Socialist Government to introduce universal military service and to form an army with a peace strength of 36 divisions.

So that, in the third year of Hitler's rule, the land forces of Germany have attained the strength of pre-war Germany, when one takes into consideration the fact that the transformation of the army from a peace to a war strength would triple instead of double it—from seven divisions to twenty-one. The existence of a strong air force materially enhances the strength of

this army. To this particular aspect we shall return later.

Von Seeckt was the first to bring forward in German military literature the conception that

"the aim of modern strategy will consist in ensuring a decisive action by the aid of mobile, highly effective forces, capable of instant operation—without, or before, bringing into operation of the large-scale forces" (Von Seeckt, "National Defense," page 45, Russian edition, 1931).

In connection with the above-described methods, Von Seeckt stated that it was necessary that, in peace-time, divisions—complete and equipped and ready for active service—should be at hand, without the necessity for reinforcements from the reserve at the period of mobilization on a war strength—in other words, that they stand at war strength in peace-time. He advocated universal military service as the means of securing a powerful reservoir of military strength in Germany.

Ludendorff—who, as is well known, has now been brought in to the German general staff, and who advocates universal military service, as well as the maximum utilization for war purposes of Germany's reserves of population—likewise considers an expeditionary, invading force as indispensable in order to discipline the military effectiveness of the opponent upon his own territory, and to deal him sudden, unexpected blows.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nehring, in a recently published book, writes as follows:

"During mobilization the task falls upon the mobile and mechanized troops, as well as the air forces, of defending their own frontiers and protecting the advance of their own main army, while also dispatching, by rapid attacks, the mobilization and com-

centration of the enemy forces." (W. Nehring, "Armed of Tomorrow.")

General Metzsch expressed the same idea in his book, "Modern Military Science," which appeared in 1934 under the editorship of the well-known German military writer, Kochenhausen. General Metzsch expressed the opinion that the strategic objective of a strongly-armed state should consist in military operations in the enemy country so as to destroy the enemy's military organization at the beginning of the war. For these purposes are necessary, firstly, the air force, and then effective capable of rapid transport, i.e., motorized forces. Immediately behind these rapidly mobile forces must follow the main troops in order to establish a strong basis of operation.

Similar expressions of opinion may be found in abundance in German military writings. This new German military doctrine is now becoming crystallized and nowadays is also securing a basis in fact.

As we see, Germany is organizing powerful military forces, and, above all, is concentrating upon those which can constitute a formidable invading force.

We shall endeavor to give a survey of these developments, as may be gathered from the press and from information officially supplied by the German government.

THE GENERAL STANDING OF GERMAN FORCES

The German government is devoting special efforts to the development of military aviation. The aviation industry is working at full pressure. According to a statement by the French Minister of War, Maurin, German aircraft factories are now turning out 15 planes daily. Accordingly, in 1935 over 4,500 planes should be completed.

The organization and strength of the flying units now being formed—both by land and sea—may be described as follows:

Twelve flying clubs exist in connection with the largest airports, where hitherto district flying groups also existed. At their disposal are 2,100 bombers and reconnoitering planes.

Sixteen flying clubs, organized by Goering, at the air centres of the most important strategic points. They have at their disposal fighters and auxiliary aircraft, totalling 1,600 planes.

Altogether, as may be gathered from available sources of information, 3,700 fighting aircraft are at the service of Germany's air forces.

The personnel of these air forces amounts to 8,000 officers and 52,000 non-commissioned officers and men. Besides these, the German air force has given military air training to some 60,000 more men in the air sport clubs in connection with the supreme army command. Twelve anti-aircraft artillery regiments, and twelve heavy coast defense artillery batteries, comprising in all 54,000 men.

Infantry

The German government has announced its intention of establishing 12 corps and 36 infantry divisions. The numerical strength of these formations must be very considerable, for, firstly, it is from these troops that the army of invasion is to be formed; and, secondly, these troops are to include the framework for the future triplication of the army's strength. The personnel is openly acknowledged—even by the press—to be at 15,000 per division. This strong numerical peace strength of a division is also necessary in order to catch up with that which, during 15 years, has been neglected, namely, the building up of trained reserves.

Each division, besides its infantry regiments, will probably also include: two regiments of artillery—one heavy and one light; one tank battalion; one engineering battalion; and one chemical company in regiments. These arm corps and infantry divisions are to possess a total personnel of 54,000 men.

In case of war, Germany can put in the field about 108 infantry divisions. Marshal Petain estimates the number at around 100 divisions.

Cavalry

The cavalry consists of five cavalry divisions and ten mechanized regiments, totalling 81,000 men. The mounted sections of the S.S. and the S.A. provide a basis for the further formation of cavalry divisions.

Artillery

Apart from the artillery pertaining to the infantry and cavalry formations, the German Reichswehr will most probably proceed to the formation of at least twelve reserve regiments at the disposal of the supreme army command. Twelve anti-aircraft artillery regiments, and twelve heavy coast defense artillery batteries, comprising in all 54,000 men.

stronger than the peace establishment of the entire French army.

Hitler's Anti-Soviet and Revenge Plans

In his report to the Seventh Congress of Soviets, Comrade Molotov quoted the following excerpt from Hitler's book, "My Struggle":

"The National Socialists consciously follow a line through the foreign policy of Germany of pre-war times. We begin where Germany finished 699 years ago. We set a limit to the unceasing movement of Germans towards South-east and Western Europe, and turn our gaze towards the East. We break definitely with the colonial and trade policies of the pre-war era, and proceed to a policy of the future—the policy of territorial conquest. Thus, when nowadays we speak of new areas in Europe, we can only, in the first place, have in mind Russia and her subordinate border states."

"Destiny itself points out to us this path."

Comrade Molotov raised the question of whether this intention of Hitler remained in force.

We find the answer to this in the press reports of Hitler's conversations with Sir John Simon. According to the "Radio" Agency, Hitler declared that "the situation compels Germany to reserve for the future her freedom of action" against the Soviet Union. In addition, according to the press, Hitler demanded a weakening of the western frontier defenses of the Soviet Union. He likewise demanded that France refrain from collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Even the entire bourgeois press had to reveal this forcibly expressed anti-Soviet attitude of Hitler.

(To be continued)

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

DURING one of the sessions of the first Congress of American Writers which closed last week here in New York, I stopped for a brief chat on the sidewalk with William Saroyan, the young American-Armenian short story writer who has flashed so brilliantly across the sky of American letters.

"It's interesting, this congress," he said, "but what good are congresses to writers, anyway? Writers should write. A convention can't write a short story."

"This is a viewpoint that many young writers would share with Saroyan, that is to say, writers still in the individualistic stage. Like him, they are emotional anarchists, they are rebels, not revolutionaries."

Without a doubt, each writer must wrestle with his own literary fate. He must furnish his own talent and courage; and ten thousand manifestoes and resolutions at a congress cannot supply him with these necessary virtues.

Yet a lover might equally say: "Love is an individual matter. I don't see the need of unemployment and maternity insurance, or a fight against war, or equal wages for women. How can a congress fighting for such things affect the feeling I have for my girl, or the kind of happy days I spend with her? These things are our own; no congress can write a short story, or make love."

It is true. The emotional life of the individual is his own. Like the lover the writer must finally make his own decisions. Nobody can do this for him, if he is to express any organic truth.

But unemployment shatters love, and prevents marriage. War and hunger break up the home. They are also the ruin of good writing, honest writing. The rising tide of Hearstism and Ku Klux fascism will affect the fate of American literature.

William Saroyan writes anarchic, rebellious short stories, full of a personal protest against the system. Does Hearst's lying Cosmopolitan magazine now print such stories? Not by a million years. In an America dominated by the Hearsts and Father Coughlins, what would happen to the young rebels and truthful reporters like Saroyan? They would be suppressed, their books burned, as in Hitler's Germany, their bodies thrown into prison, their souls stamped into silence.

A congress to organize writers against fascism and its twin brother war has therefore the most direct and immediate importance to the writers. Only through organized actions of this sort can he preserve himself as an individual. The mature writers of America, like the newspapermen, engineers, painters, architects and other white collar professionals, have begun to see this in America. Every bit of progressive thought and culture is in danger. Here is a problem the individual writer cannot solve at his desk. It demands mass action.

Combined Strength

I AM certain that many of the young writers who attended this congress came with Saroyan's uncertainty as to the value of such a congress, and left it with some sense of the effectiveness of united action.

It was the first congress of writers in this country, and a few minor mistakes may have been made in the organizing of it. But on the whole, it was a distinguished success, I should say. There was a high seriousness and authentic value to the papers that were read by various writers. Malcolm Cowley, Meridel Le Sueur, Joseph Freeman, Jack Conroy, Kenneth Surles, Isidor Schneider, Granville Hicks, and others led in these discussions. Waldo Frank was elected secretary of the organization. It was heartening to see 300 writers rise from their seats to greet their secretary, singing the Internationale.

Forgotten the petit bourgeois jealousies and Bohemian feuds that are the curse of the literary world, and that keep writers in a state of chronic childlessness. These writers had caught at this congress a spark of the great spirit that descends on each loyal member of a collective, and gives him a strength beyond his own.

Tasks Before the League

THE League of American Writers that was formed at this congress will find many tasks before it. It will raise funds for the defense and support of writers suffering from fascist persecution in Italy, Germany and the Orient. There was present at the congress a delegate representing the Federation of Revolutionary Writers of Japan, where writers are barbarously murdered and imprisoned. Greetings also came from the Chinese writers, who are similarly fighting a medieval monster.

Four delegates arrived from Mexico, among them Jose Manes, the outstanding proletarian novelist of that country. There was also a fiery and beautiful girl from Cuba, Lolo de La Torriente, to speak for solidarity with Regino Pedrono, the poet, and other writers arrested by the Cuban fascists. Frederick Wolf, the famous German playwright, spoke for the writers who are fighting Hitler. Many Negro writers were present, too; it was a unity of all the races and nations for one great end.

The Latin-American delegate suggested the calling of a Congress of Pan-American writers to weld the revolutionary writers of both hemispheres into a united front against the same enemy—Yankee imperialism.

The League has other tasks ahead of it. It will publish a literary monthly that we must make the best of the kind that has yet appeared in America. Our literary movement is ripe for a mature, solid literary magazine that will crystallize all the fine literature that is growing up so rapidly in the pages of the so-called "little" regional magazines.

A League such as this can give collective leadership to the writers. It can insure them against the painful errors that come with political inexperience. It can help them rise from the dilettante stage of literary revolution, into that clear sure world of Marxists who, where great revolutionary fiction can alone be written.

A Proletarian "Soul"

FOR the militant workers of America, this congress has an immense value. Hitherto, we have had the sporadic and, at times, rather temperamental support of this powerful section of culture. Now we know we have allies we can count on, in fair weather and foul. Stalin said, "Writers are the engineers of the human soul." It is a great moment when masses of American writers, both those of high accomplishment, like Waldo Frank, and the experimental youth, unite in the grandiose task of engineering a new human soul for America—a soul above Babbitt's, a proletarian soul.

LITTLE LEFTY



WORLD of BOOKS

On a Gigantic Scale

OF TIME AND THE RIVER, by Thomas Wolfe, published by Scribners, \$3.00.

Reviewed by ALFRED HAYES

THE first impression on finishing Thomas Wolfe's "Of Time and the River" is that the reader has just completed a journey through the country of the Bubbingsians. In this land, which remotely resembles the America we know from our own experience, life is lived and death is died on a gigantic scale. Everything that exists in this towering country is huge and immense, and you a little Gulliver overwhelmed by the roaring rhetoric of the gigantic author and rocked by the pounding tread of his feet as he stamps across the earth.

This land which Mr. Wolfe writes of in "Of Time and the River" is inhabited by two clans of giants, the Penlands and the Gants. They are tremendous people, great towering bulks with enormous appetites, gigantic lusts, mountainous passions. And of them all, Mr. Eugene Gant, who is Mr. Wolfe's hero, is by far the biggest, roughest, rhetorical-est giant of them all.

The deeds of the young giant, Mr. Eugene Gant, begin with his flight from his family in Altamont, the little Southern birthplace, to Harvard. At Harvard, he is young Faust in pursuit of knowledge. (The various sections of the book are labeled: Orestes, Faust, Telemachus, Jason's Voyage, Anteus, all giants and heroes of old.) But what a Faust young Gant is! When he reads a book, it is not a simple, normal act. It is a dark midnight deed of passion and violence, an elemental struggle with nature itself. In a few years he devours 20,000 volumes; plans deeds which will exhaust the energy of 10,000 men; dreams of sleeping with thousands of women; traveling millions of miles.

These stupendous ambitions continue throughout Harvard, through Altamont, through New York (the giant gets a job teaching), through Europe (where Gant is Jason seeking the Golden Piece of culture), until the volume closes with the return home to America, where, as the book docks, he sees a fair face leaning on the rail, the face of a Helen, and once more young Gant is Faust.

THIS is, in brief, the outline of the "action" of this huge book, a thousand pages of mixed brilliant, powerful, shoddy and just plain windy, ridiculous writing. It is a "legend of man's hunger in his youth," and by the labels he has given to his sections Wolfe evidently wishes to imply that young Gant in his voyage recapitulates the timeless and eternal symbols of the voyage of life of man. It is an American legend, the legend of a human being in a country where everybody is "so lost, so naked and so lonely."

It is in many ways a great novel; and in many others a ridiculous novel. A thousand pages of giantism, a thousand pages full of long, irrelevant harangues on the meaning of America which have no intrinsic relation to the development of the characters, a tendency to a swollen style full of "timelessness," "eternal," "midnights," "pains and sorrows," easy claptrap phrases, destroys a great deal of the power and fineness of the book. The frenzies and glooms of young Gant become grotesque through repetition. And before the book is finished one is tempted to say that this "legend of a man's hunger in his youth" becomes the record of the raving excesses of a giant afflicted with emotional tapeworm.



On the March!

MAY DAY -- 1935

By Martha Millet

Workers! pour forth from the mine and shop. Farmers! take hands from the earth. Dynamite of the world must stop. As we drink the swift laughter of birth.

O, but strongly bared to the sun, Our feet flexed in firm singing stride, Leap to the skies with our banners of pride, Flame from our eyes . . . these great fists Fettered by greed to machine's iron shanks Splinter the chain of despair in our ranks.

We are the heart of the world, our hot blood Pumped into cities, steel and concrete. World and its structures must crumble If the heart refuse to beat.

Out of the fields, the mine, the shop, Hands stained with mud, smoke and coal, Dynamite of the world must stop! . . . We burst forth to claim our goal!

'I Am Worried About Thaelmann,' Mooney Tells Eisler in Interview

Wishes He Could Participate in May Day in Moscow

By HANNS EISLER

AFTER waiting for over an hour a guard ushers me and my friends into a room where Tom Mooney is awaiting us. We shake his hand warmly and shower him with many questions. "Comrades"—Tom Mooney begins—"we must organize our conversation, for otherwise we'll lose valuable time. You know, the time allowed for your visit is very very short." One of my friends introduces me and explains the nature of my stay in the United States. "What work are you forced to do here, Comrade Mooney?" I ask. "I work in the garden," he answers. "I get up at six o'clock in the morning and go to bed at nine in the evening."



TOM MOONEY

"What is your prison cell like?" Tom Mooney describes his prison cell in detail. "I am very often surprised and I admire Marxist literature, but this is confiscated by the authorities." "What are your plans regarding your coming new trial?" "It is possible that I'll be successful in bringing my case before the highest court again, but this might take another two years. However, I know that I can achieve complete freedom only with the help of the working class."

MOONEY asks me about the Soviet Union. I try to describe the

Marxist Literature Sent by Friends Confiscated

tremendous achievements of the past years. He interrupts me to ask about the first of May. I attempt to give him a clear picture of the May Day demonstration in Moscow.

"I would like to live until the day when I'm allowed to participate in such a demonstration," says Tom Mooney.

All of us want to assure him that he will see this day not only in the Soviet Union, but also in America. "Tell me," he says, "what do you hear about Ernst Thaelmann? I'm very worried about him."

We tell him that for many months no factual information has reached us. His life is in danger. The international working class is fighting for his liberation. The fight goes on not only for the liberation of Thaelmann, but also for the freedom of Tom Mooney and all class-war prisoners.

The guard informs us that our time is up. We take leave of Tom Mooney. With our farewell we assure him that his name is a symbol for the working class throughout the world; that his name is the watchword against capitalist class justice. We remind him that in the loneliness of his days he must never forget that the proletariat of the world thinks of him with love.

A last word. A last handshake. Auf wiedersehen. (Translated from the German by Nicholas Wirth)

70-Year-Old Class Struggle Veteran Will March in May Day Parade Today

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

AMONG the 1160 delegates to the recent May Day Conference was an old man of seventy, with a small grey beard and moustache, whose memory goes back to Albert Parsons and the other Haymarket heroes of American labor history, and whose militancy looks forward to proletarian unity and power. He took part in the gigantic demonstration on November 10, 1887, protesting against the frame-up of Parsons, Spies, and the other so-called anarchists, and in the first internationally sanctioned May Day parade in 1891. He will march again this year, 1935, under the banner of the United Front.

His name is Nathan Solfer. He is a man of average height, and despite his age he stands erect, his skin shows the color of health, and

his black eyes glow with unquenchable revolutionary ardor. He puts to shame the "tired radicals," and gives the lie to those who talk of the conservatism of "seasoned age" in contrast with the "thoughtless" radicalism of "unripe" youth.

He was born in Russia. He came to America in 1886, when he was twenty-one years old. In that tumultuous year the young forger was not slow to find his place in the ranks of the working class, for he had been identified with the revolutionary movement in the land of his birth.

He recalls today how, when a youth in Russia, he got hold of that epoch-making book of Chernyshevsky, which even Lenin admired. "What's To Be Done?" He was obliged in a pre-arranged plan to

stand on a certain street corner at a certain hour in Vilna, the town where he lived, and gaze in some indefinite direction, while a passerby at whom he dared not look surreptitiously pushed the book into his hands.

In America, he participated from the first in the trade union movement, especially in the mass struggle for the eight-hour day. In 1891 he joined the Socialist Labor Party. When the gradual ossification of the leadership of that group led to a split and a breaking away of the militant elements, he was among those who helped in the forming of the Socialist Party in 1898. Still later, after the World War, in the dangerous days of 1921, despite the Palmer raid hunts and official terrorism, he became a member of the Communist Party.

Today he is active in three or

Page From an Organizer's Note Book

By DON WEST

I LIVE in a factory town. My room is a tiny hole in the attic of an old shack just across the color line. That is, on the white side of where Negro and white merge. In the South these are often "red light" districts. You can get anything you want (and don't want) from a drink of moonshine to a girl. Young working girls of both races, out of work, or to supplement their meagre wage in the factory, ply their hateful trade into the late night hours. If you know when and where to look you will see them strolling the streets or lingering on the doorsteps. The color line isn't very tight in these places. You'll notice the windows with yellow colored light shades.

Heart. Every Sunday a fat belly presses against that pulpit, soft pudgy fingers fumble through the holy bible, and the prostitutes of my street, with the organizers and agitators, have their souls damned again by the Reverend Fullberry. The Sacred Heart is closed and it's quiet till next Sunday. But tonight as I sit here writing this there is a great stir around the Sacred Heart. Strens split the air. Five police cars plunge to a stop. An ambulance lumbers down the dingy street and slows down at Sacred Heart. I'm tired tonight. Just come from an unemployed meeting. Relief administration has said it would rather furnish coffins and bury them than give relief. I've been writing a leaflet. It's midnight and I'm sleepy. My nerves are worn. But all that noise out there!

The damned b---- outa th' way anyhow." IT WAS Mattie Mealer. I'd known Mattie back in the mountains when we were kids. She hadn't been a bad girl. I pressed through the crowd, anxious to see and learn more. There she lay. No one had bothered her since she took poison and ran out of her shack. She had fallen by the steps of the Sacred Heart. Mattie's tongue hung out a little. The slender fingers of one hand clutched at her throat. Her lips were blue, like bruises you've seen. Her eyes were wide open and glassy. The cops blustered around, asking crazy questions, trying to apply important as cops do. The undertaker stood eager for his turn, like I've seen buzzards crouched on a dead chestnut limb eyeing the carcass of a dead dog or horse. I climbed back to my attic. Mattie Mealer dead, taken her own life.

But who'll guess the cause? Not the police with their important airs; not Preacher Fullberry with his immaculate pudgy hands fingering the holy bible, nor the sisters of Sacred Heart. They had all damned her soul to hell many a time. But the prostitutes on my street know. A few workers in the factory behind Sacred Heart know. And I know. MATTIE came to the factory from the mountains with her husband. They had sought a better life. The mountains had been hard and cruel. The factory was no less cruel. Jim had been taken by an accident eight years ago. Mattie went to the factory, leaving the baby with a neighbor. She worked like fury but her best efforts only brought around six dollars a week. It barely kept the child alive. Then the depression. Mattie was cut to two days a week. That was when she first learned the meaning of the colored shades, and tape on

WORLD of the MOVIES

Light Entertainment

LOVE IN BLOOM, directed by Elliott Nugent, original screen play by Frank R. Adams, produced by Adolph Zukor and distributed by Paramount. With Joe Morrison.

Reviewed by JULIAN CROFFMAN

RADIO's latest crooning gift to Hollywood, Joe Morrison, is well on the way to movie fame, if Mr. Zukor has any say in the matter. And from the look of things, he may yet become a potential rival of Mr. Crosby's. Although he may not have the latter's sense of comedy, he can sing and not too much in the way of histrionics is required of him.

"Love in Bloom" cannot claim to be full of pretty girls and dazzling dance ensembles, but it will hold its own when it comes to singing, what with Joe Morrison and Mrs. Bing Crosby's intoning their plaintive love melodies.

The producer says the story is an original one, (something new for Hollywood). Maybe so, but methinks the story has been more than twice-told in these our Hollywood movies. It's a light romantic tale about a hard-boiled carnival girl with a heart of gold who runs away from her father's carnival to earn an honest living. In the big city, she meets up with an ambitious song-writer, who has also run away from his father, a judge in a hick-town. Penniless, the youngsters hopefully set out to look for jobs. Success crowns their efforts and they secure employment in a music store. Within a short space of time, they decided to marry, not without much tears and blah from the girl, about her being no good and the rest of that.

But the skeleton will out of the closet. Her father comes to claim his own within the sacred portals of the church, and him drunk as a lord, too. Humiliated by her father, the girl leaves the boy at the altar and the romance is thwarted. Thus the happy ending is staved off for another reel. Meanwhile, the hero's songs are accepted and he rides to fame on the wings of song. He buys a half-interest in the carnival, sends the father on a long tour, and the lovers fall into each other's arms. Which means the end.

The real surprise of the picture is Dixie Lee (Mrs. Bing Crosby) who makes her first appearance after a long absence. She contributes some good singing and capable acting. Joe Morrison may yet carve a niche for himself, Burns and Allen manage to extract a few laughs, but not up to par. On the whole, the film is fair—with good, catchy tunes, not too much humor and a trifle slow direction. A pleasant hour's entertainment on a double-feature program—but only on a double feature program.

MAY COMMUNIST OFF PRESS

The May issue of The Communist is now off the press. The following is the complete table of contents: May Day Under the Guns, by Robert Minor. For a Broad United Front in Japan, by Tanaka. Comintern Documents of the United Front.

Lenin on the Elements of Materialistic Dialectics. Some Problems of Party Work in the Countryside, by Louise Scott. Achievements and Tasks of the New York District, by Max Steinberg. Unmasking the New Deal in the Cotton Patch, by Donald MacDougal. "Anti-Duehring," reviewed by H. M. Wicks.

organizations—Incor, the International Workers Order, and the Communist Party. He stands firmly for an unbreakable united front of the masses of Socialist and trade union workers. "This year will find me again marching on the streets on the First of May," he said, with that simplicity and modesty which reveals the never-defeated proletarian rebel, "and I hope to continue until we have a Soviet America."

Questions and Answers

On the Workers' Bill

Question: Why doesn't the Workers' Bill set up an administrative body to carry out its provisions? Why does it call for the payment of cash benefits equal to local average wages without clearly saying what the average wage is? Why doesn't it include a definite rate of taxation of incomes over \$5,000?—N. W.

Answer: (1) The Workers' Bill provides that the Secretary of Labor be authorized to set up a system of unemployment insurance and that "such unemployment insurance shall be administered and controlled by workers and farmers." The Workers' Bill does not set up an administration which will be in the hands of one group or another of capitalist politicians. The control is to be completely in the hands of the workers and farmer. In the hands of capitalist politicians, relief is used as an instrument to oppress the workers. Control by the workers and farmers would be accomplished through the election of representatives of the workers involved, making use of the present trade unions and mass organizations of workers and farmers. The workers would thus be assured that genuine unemployment insurance would be carried out.

(2) The term "average local wages" means the average wage in a given locality. It cannot be said to be unclear on this score, for the Workers' Bill aims at maintaining the standard of living. To insure this standard, it sets a minimum below which no benefit will be permitted to fall.

On the third question, the Communist Party holds to the position that the cost of unemployment and social insurance can only be paid out of the present and accumulated surpluses of the capitalists and the government, and not by further reducing the standards of the workers still employed.

On this score the bill specifically states that the cost of the insurance must come out of all unexpended money now in the United States Treasury. Additional sums are to be raised through the taxation of incomes of corporations and individuals that are above \$5,000 a year.

Quite obviously, different tax burdens would be necessary each year with the fluctuation in the number of unemployed. For this reason, a different tax rate would need to be made from year to year, and no specified rate is mentioned in the bill.

The Workers' Bill, while the best measure yet offered, is not perfect. Since the Communists drafted the original Workers' Bill, five years ago, constant changes have been made, and more will be made to improve the bill. Workers' conventions and congresses, such as the historic National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which was held in Washington last January, work out improvements which are incorporated in the bill from year to year.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

True to our prediction, the registration for the Spring Term is now over 2,500, which is unusually large for a Spring Term. Registration is now open only for the course in Current Strategic Problems of the Revolutionary Movement by George Siskind which begins Wednesday, May 8.

The short-term courses at the New York Workers School, given Saturdays, have been very popular, each course having a tremendous registration. However, the largest of all is the one which began last Saturday with Clarence Hathaway. Three hundred students registered. Many were turned away because of lack of space. This lecture will close the series for the Spring Term.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL DRIVE

More than 100 delegates representing 2,500 students, met at the Student Council meeting called by the New York Workers School. They unanimously adopted the proposal to conduct a \$500 Drive for the National Training School and do everything possible to go over the top.

The Brownsville Workers School, 1855 Pitkin Avenue will begin a series of open air classes beginning Monday, May 6, at 8:30 p.m. at Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues.

HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL

The Harlem Workers School, which has completed its second year, has carried through the work successfully during the last year and the first part of the second year. The registration has increased, the courses have been improved and a staff of competent instructors secured.

The Harlem School should receive the fullest support on the part of the Sections in Yorkville, Harlem, West Harlem and the Bronx. All the instructors in the Harlem School are well equipped, competent in their respective subjects and the Harlem School is now in a position to offer the courses on a high level. Although classes began last week, we again urge all Sections to send members to the school. And all others who haven't registered as yet can do now.

BOSTON WORKERS SCHOOL

The third Spring Term of the Workers School of Boston opens Monday, May 6. Two new courses have been introduced—History of the Third International and Historical Materialism. Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening at the School, 810 Washington Street.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Tucker
- 7:30—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—To Be Announced
- 7:15—WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner
- WJZ—Kemp O'Neil, Mixed Trio
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Heills
- 7:45—WEAF—Uncle Sara
- WOR—The Funtlers
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
- WABC—Boake Carter
- 7:00—WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Kemp O'Neil, Mixed Trio
- WABC—Furiosos Quartet
- 8:15—WABC—Edwin C. Hill
- 8:45—WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
- WOR—Variety Musicals
- WJZ—House of Glass
- WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto
- 8:00—WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Stedden Orch., Amateur Revue
- WOR—Friday Family
- WJZ—Musical Drama, with John Charles Thomas, WABC—Wray and Eisher, WABC—Denver Burns and Grace Allen, Comedians; 8:45—WABC—Newswall Sounds Anniversary Radio Party—Bruce Ripstein, Editor, New Republic
- 10:00—WEAF—Leonardo Orch.
- WOR—Corinna Murray, Songs
- WJZ—Hollywood—Jimmy Fingar
- WABC—Peter Pfeiffer—Sketch with Jack Pearl
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events
- WJZ—Great Hayes, Songs
- 10:30—WEAF—Ray Noble Orch.
- Jack Arthur, Larry Taylor, Bill Gary and John Uppman, Baritone
- WJZ—To Be Announced
- WABC—Kate Smith Fourth Anniversary Radio Party
- 11:00—WEAF—Talk—J. R. Kennedy
- WOR—News; Moonbeams
- WJZ—Hall Orch.
- WABC—Four Aces, Contract Bridge
- 11:05—WABC—U. S. Chamber of Commerce Meeting—Marie Thorge
- 11:15—WEAF—Cory Pitts
- WABC—Dance Orch.
- 11:30—WEAF—Dance Music
- WOR—Friday Family
- WJZ—Musical Drama, with
- 11:30—WEAF—Lighting Out—

Strike Every General Motors Plant and Paralyze Production

WALKOUT MOVEMENT IS SMASHING BLOW AT OPEN-SHOP CODE AND AT WHOLE 'WORKS' COUNCIL OF AUTO LABOR BOARD

TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED workers in the Cincinnati Fisher Body plant have joined the 2,300 strikers of the Toledo Chevrolet plant. With the United Automobile Workers Local in five plants in the General Motors stronghold of Flint, Mich., meeting to take action on their own demands, General Motors Corp. has shut down its Cleveland Fisher Body unit in an obvious attempt to prevent the walkout from spreading.

The strike movement in the automobile industry, now ready to boil over after seething for weeks, is a smashing blow at the renewal of the open-shop Auto Code and at the whole "works council" set-up of the Automobile Labor Board, by which the companies and the government hoped to shackle the auto workers. It is a blow for higher wages, against the unbearable speedup, against company unionism, whether open or

disguised, for the right to organize and recognition of the workers' unions.

At this moment everything depends on quick and decisive action to spread the strike. The Cleveland Fisher Body lockout should be converted into a strike, the Flint locals must not fall at this crucial juncture, every General Motors local should raise its own demands and act NOW. That the Toledo Chevrolet strikers understand this is evident from the motion they unanimously passed, calling upon other General Motors locals to strike for signed contracts.

To wait for official authorization from F. J. Dillon, A. F. of L. national organizer in the auto industry, as some locals seem inclined to do, would be fatal. Dillon, President Green and other A. F. of L. top leaders are this year repeating the policy which led to such

disastrous results last year: the policy of delay, delay, delay, which results in retreat and surrender to the auto companies.

Not to be phlegmatic with the Roosevelt government, which revealed its true role when it renewed the vicious Auto Code, not by begging for some new labor board to supplant the discredited Wolman Board, not by a policy of crawling on hands and knees and lapping up the crumbs that fall from the tables of the auto barons, but by a policy of fight, by at once taking steps to strike every General Motors plant in the country and paralyze production, by enlisting the support of the entire labor movement can the strikers of Toledo and Cincinnati and the workers of the entire industry win their just demands.

The Communist Party, whose members are today

among the most active builders of the U. A. W. locals, offers its fullest support to the striking automobile workers and urges the workers in all other General Motors plants to act without delay. Just as the Toledo Autolite strike last year was the opening gun in the great nation-wide strike movement that swept on to the splendid San Francisco and textile general strikes, so today the Toledo auto workers have once more given the signal to the workers of the entire country for the battle against the wage-cutting, union-smashing drive of the employers.

Auto workers: no waiting for Dillon! The production season is at its height now—strike while the iron is hot! Make this May Day the beginning of a new day for the auto workers of the country. The entire labor movement is with you!

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1935

What Is Your Answer, Mr. Green?

THE representatives of the thirty Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers lodges, which have been expelled by the reactionary president, Mike Tighe, are in Washington today presenting their demands before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The committee of five, which is demanding unity in the A. A. and calling for a drive to organize the unorganized steel workers, represents lodges in the largest steel mills of the country, where 50,000 steel workers are employed. Tighe, to keep the organization small and control it, has expelled the biggest majority of the A. A. membership.

The entire labor movement should support the National Emergency Committee elected by the unseated lodges.

Send protest telegrams to Green and Tighe, demanding the reinstatement of the expelled lodges, and demanding a drive to organize the unorganized steel workers.

Imperialist War Moves

HITLER'S war moves in the North Sea and Baltic and the Japanese provocative statements in the press against the Soviet Union may be strange coincidents. But we know that the Japanese-Nazi secret treaty provides for just such simultaneous war maneuvers.

The Japanese answer to the Soviet Union's proposal for the signing of a non-aggression pact, and advancing the peace efforts made by the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was a scurrilous and furious attack on the Soviet-Union by the Japanese War Office spokesmen.

At the same time, 177 American battleships are carrying on their war maneuvers in the Pacific.

Roosevelt's war games in the Far East give the lie to his talk of neutrality. Wall Street is in on the ground floor in every imperialist move toward war, and the American workers must arouse their forces against the imminent danger of a new imperialist slaughter, as the forces are lining up mainly for a war directed against the Soviet Union.

Recruit the Youth!

THE Roosevelt government knows how vital the youth of the country are to its war plans.

And it is preparing quickly to get the youth in its grip for reaction, and imperialist war. It is doubling the size of the C. C. C. camps, an open auxiliary of the War Department. The statement of the Central Committee in today's issue calls for a month of concentration of youth work, from May 2 to May 30 to carry through the decisions of the Eighth Party Convention.

The youth are strategic for the struggle against war and fascism. They are in the front ranks of the struggle. They must be recruited into the Young Communist League. It is the task of the Party to build the League. The Central Committee statement must be one of the main directives for the month of May.

The Latest Nazi Outrage

EVERY worker will be shocked and angered at the latest Nazi outrage. The Socialist Joseph Lampersberger, a former member of the Social Democratic Reichsbanner, living in Czechoslovakia, was kidnapped and ferociously beaten unconscious by German Nazis on Czechoslovakian soil.

If he has not been brutally murdered by now in Germany he is certainly suffering the tortures of hell in a Nazi dungeon.

This follows the murder of three Communists, the slaughter of Fritz Husemann, former President of the German Miners Federation, the kidnapping of the journalist Berthold Jacob in Switzerland, and a thousand other villainies committed by the Nazi fiends.

To every Socialist we say: Can we delay for one day our united front against Fascism and for the defense of the Socialist and Communist victims of the bloody hangmen? Ernst Thaelmann, Communist leader, is in daily danger of execution. Hundreds of Socialists and Communists face similar fates. Let us unite our forces now in a mighty campaign to arouse the American workers in the fight for the release of all anti-Fascist victims of the Hitler murder bands.

Starvation in Illinois

NO MORE clear example of the giving or withholding of relief as a political bludgeon is evidenced than in Illinois, where, with one fell blow, the F.E.R.A. has ordered mass starvation for 1,000,000 persons. Behind the order is the political trickery by which Gov. Horner, with the collaboration of the F.E.R.A., is seeking to lead an increased sales tax on the masses.

The political device is not new. It has been used a dozen times by Roosevelt's F.E.R.A. administrator Harry Hopkins.

For political directives, the capitalist politicians turn to the recent declaration of President Roosevelt — "the government must quit this business of relief."

As Roosevelt's new relief-slashing program is advanced, more and more destitute workers will be faced with the elementary fight for the right to live.

The first immediate answer will be May Day. Thereafter, a day to day struggle for the continuance and enlargement of relief, a day to day struggle at the relief stations, and a continued and ever larger fight must be waged against the sales tax and for increased relief and enactment of H.R. 2827, the workers' unemployment and social insurance program.

Murder by Deportation

UNDER the same action brought against John Strachey, the English author, the U. S. Immigration Department is seeking to send Frederick Werrman of Chicago to certain death at the hands of the fascist Hitler butchers.

Secretary of Labor Perkins stands at the headwaters of the stream of deportations.

But behind her stands the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, whose states she is carrying out, and which demands even more drastic deportation laws than at the Hitler's axemen!

All organizations and all individual defenders of civil rights should telegraph Perkins in Washington at once demanding that this deportation, and deportations in general, be stopped.

Congress, Capitalist Tool

ROOSEVELT'S spokesmen in the House expect that the Work Relief Bill will be rushed through by June 10, or the 15th at the latest.

They also expect that the NRA extension will be handled without too much delay, and the transportation co-ordination measures will also become law.

The working class measure, the Lundeen Bill H.R. 2827, was defeated and the bonus measure is meeting active resistance by the Administration.

The purpose of Roosevelt's whole legislative program is to reduce the cost of the relief program for the capitalist class, to speed war preparations, and to protect monopoly profits.

American labor has not a single representative of its own class interests in Congress to carry the class struggle against capitalism and its program into this executive committee of the Wall Street employers.

The Communist Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, calls for the formation of a Labor Party based on the trade unions that will advance the fight for the interests of labor, against Roosevelt's relief-smashing, reactionary program which prepares for war and fascism.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Daily Worker Route Results from Wrappers Cutting into Hearst

WE BELIEVE that our experience with the special wrappers in the Daily Worker campaign will be of interest to other units. Two comrades in our unit volunteered to carry out this work of distributing the Daily Worker, twenty in all. The results are as follows: Comrade S., Daily Worker agent, obtained five new readers, three daily, one reader three times a week and one for Saturdays and Wednesdays. Comrade M. obtained three daily readers, and one for three days a week—a total of nine regular readers out of twenty.

It will be interesting to examine the other eleven workers, to whom the Daily was distributed. Five of them simply could not spare any money for any kind of paper, but are able to buy a paper occasionally. It is up to us now to see that these workers get the Daily Worker at least once every week.

Three received the Daily Worker and read it. Their main criticism was that the Daily Worker is more interested in the welfare of the Negroes than the white workers. So we know that here we have to break down white chauvinist prejudices, and we are going to devote some special attention to these workers.

Two were hostile to the Party and everything connected with it, on patriotic grounds—obviously influenced by the Hearst press. We are supplying these workers with the "Why Communism" pamphlet and also with "The Reds in Dixie," which very effectively answers all of the questions raised in the Hearst Press, not only for the South but for the entire country.

Of the nine new readers we obtained, three are reading the Detroit News and six the Detroit Times (Hearst). So far we have fourteen readers that are still reading the Times, or did read the Times. The fact is we have been distributing old copies of the Daily Worker every week for a period of four weeks. This has helped very much.

At the present time we have twenty-nine regular Daily readers, which is insignificant, as our territory has a population of about 18,000. Furthermore, since we distributed the special Hearst issue, the Times has lost seventeen readers in one route alone, according to information given by one Times newsboy.

Enjoying His First 'Sub,' Pays Tribute to 'Daily'

COMRADE Editor: I subscribed to the Daily Worker for the first time two months ago and I can truthfully say that never have I enjoyed reading any newspaper one half as well. Especially do I wish to compliment you on the articles dealing with Father Coughlin and Huey Long. If more people could become acquainted with these two demagogues through the medium of the Daily Worker, I am sure that the volume of mail which they delight in would shrink down to zero.

R. S.

Sells 100 Magil Pamphlets To Coughlin Listeners

COMRADE Editor: A. B. Magil's pamphlet, "The Truth About Father Coughlin," is to be hailed. Living here in Detroit, we can understand the importance of this pamphlet. If we are to put that budding fascist out of business, we cannot overestimate the importance of so effectively reaching the thousands and thousands of people who listen to him. Personally I have sold over a hundred copies of this pamphlet. Any one whom I've approached has bought it.

H. G.

Editorial Comment: We are certain that your experiences will be of value to other units. It is through spirit and enthusiasm in every unit of the Party that we will succeed in reaching our goal of 75,000 Daily Worker readers. The suggestion that you made to the district was a good one. Experience has shown that such meetings are of great value.

Join the Communist Party
25 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS



By Gropper

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Japan War Office Disturbed Effect of Soviet Proposals Araki's Military Philosophy

THE usual emotional disturbance evidenced by the Japanese military staff when peace proposals are discussed reach a stage of veritable frenzy Monday. Responding to a speech of the Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, Constantine Yurenev, advocating a non-aggression pact between Japan and the U. S. S. R., the Japanese press fairly sizzled with anti-Soviet provocations.

Now what did Ambassador Yurenev propose? He showed how firmly the Soviet Union was striving for peace. Didn't it sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan to eliminate a possible pretext for war? Hasn't the Soviet Union repeatedly offered non-aggression pacts? To go a step further, Ambassador Yurenev proposed that discussions be undertaken for withdrawal of the Japanese army from the vicinity of the Soviet border, in return for which the Red Army would withdraw certain distances within its own territory.

Look at the extent the Soviet Union is willing to go to squeeze every drop of peace liquid out of the stony insistence of plunder of the Japanese militarists. The Soviet Union was ready to move back troops within its own territory, if the Japanese invaders in Manchuria would do likewise in a foreign territory which they had seized by force of arms!

Can anyone wonder that this peace proposal struck like a bombshell in the Japanese War Office where the military gentlemen were busy over maps of the Soviet Union, plotting war?

The answer of the Japanese militarists, who know what effect the Soviet Union's peace declarations will have on the Japanese workers and peasants, was somewhat hysterical. They charged the Soviet Union with plotting war against Japan. They insisted that the Soviet Union destroy all its border fortifications and trust to the well-known pacific intentions of the Japanese Army which would insistently remain at the Soviet border. They charged Soviet "aggression" in Sinkiang, where the Japanese and British militarists have financed local native puppets to slice up Sinkiang between Manchukuo and Tibet. They even accused the Red Army of China of "violating" Chiang Kai-shek's agreement with Japanese imperialism and refusing to allow China to be cut up piecemeal for the benefit of the Japanese trusts.

Hitler's latest war maneuvers in Europe have more than a little to do with the Japanese latest provocative flurry. The two belligerent governments have a secret war pact whose victim is supposed to be the Land of Socialism.

It is true things have not been working out to the liking of the Japanese imperialists. General Minami of the Manchukuoan division of the Japanese army doesn't like the Soviet's defensive ability. The Japanese see in the victory of the Red Army in China a new revolutionary upsurge that promises to arouse the 400,000,000 Chinese people in a struggle for national liberation that will smash Japanese imperialism's plans for China.

ABOVE all, the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Ambassador Yurenev's latest peace proposals threw a piercing searchlight on the plans of the Japanese War Office. And they resent it.

Let's read a little of the philosophy of those who are riled at the Soviet Union's offer of a non-aggression pact. General Minami and the present War Office cronies look to ex-War Minister Sadao Araki as their leader and guide. Araki while War Minister wrote an interesting article on imperialist policy in which he said:

"Our imperialist virtue which is the embodiment of the union between the true soul of the Japanese State and the great ideal of the Japanese people, must be preached and spread over the whole world. All obstacles interfering with this must be destroyed with strong determination, not stopping at the application of force."

Those who wish to read the entire enlightening essay which glorifies Japanese militarist idealism as against Marxist materialism (that is, the idealism of the Japanese trusts which in practice plunge their material bayonets into Manchuria, Korea, Formosa, and North China) can find it in the book "Militarism and Fascism in Japan," published by International Publishers.

When confronted with the materialist proposal of real peace, the Japanese militarist school brought up on the bloody idealism of Araki and Co. naturally becomes disturbed as well as more active.

Letters From Our Readers

Blames S. P. Leadership for Blocking United May Day

COMRADE Editor: Although I am not a member of the Communist Party, still I feel a distinct admiration for this organization and sympathize with its plea for a United Front May Day. The importance of this even cannot be overestimated, due to the growing dangers of war and fascism, proven by the scheduled increase in Maryland of 2277 Third Corps Area volunteers and 9,000 C. C. C. recruits, plus the appropriation of \$400,000,000 to the Army and Navy which passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly.

Baltimore is a strategic industrial center, by virtue of its short distance to Washington and its proximity to the steel, coal and other fields.

Despite efforts made by the Communist Party, and other militant labor organizations, the majority of the leaders of the Socialist Party

gave no heed. Protests from various Socialists have been vain, and to further prevent the United Front, they have called a May Night indoor rally at the Auditorium Theatre of this city.

This maneuver on a day dedicated to the international militant furthering of the class struggle is sufficient comment on the S. P. "Old Guard" leadership here.

D. H.

Commends C.P. for Exposing Conditions in Harlem

COMRADE Editor: The Harlem uprising was clearly the answer of the Negro people to the economic straits in which they are living—unemployment and dire poverty in fire trap tenements that should have been condemned years ago but were allowed to remain because of the corruption and profit of a degenerated capitalist system.

The Communist Party is to be commended for exposing these conditions and the national problems of the Negro, that not only forced the city administration of New York to take notice, but also the Supreme Court in its ruling in the Scottsboro case.

A. S.

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)