

MINOR KIDNAPED, BEATEN

Filipino Peasant Rising Spreads in 4 Provinces; 40 Die in German Clashes

Workers and Farmers Hold a Town for Five Hours

MANILA, May 3.—Revolted Filipino peasants and workers held the town of San Ildefonso for five hours, and fighting continued today in the four provinces of Laguna, Rizal, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija in the face of the brutal campaign of terror instituted by the government. The constabulary forces have been mobilized to crush the rebellion while the United States army, navy and marines in the islands stand by in readiness to join the offensive against the growing revolutionary upsurge.

It is reported that at least 100 revolutionaries were killed and 40 wounded by the constabulary in the vicinity of Cebuayo alone. In Santa Rosa the constabulary shot down an undetermined number of peasants. The total number of revolting Filipinos slain in battle with the constabulary is estimated to exceed 100.

Warrants for Leaders

The government issued warrants for the arrest of the leaders of the uprising. The authorities were particularly anxious to arrest a woman, Salud Argrave, who led the fighting in Cebuayo, where the most serious conflicts took place. The government also sought to arrest Benigno Ramos, head of the Sakdalistas, who is not in the islands at this time. Two members of the Philippine legislature, Unthoro and Aurelio, were also charged with "sedition."

Communications between Manila and the provinces where the clashes occurred were still interrupted by cut telephone and telegraph wires. Reports of the government announcing victories of the constabulary remained unconfirmed due to the strict censorship. At the same time there was ample evidence that the government was seriously worried by the turn of events.

Climax of Many Protests

The present uprising is no isolated, "sudden" outburst, but the culmination of a long series of protests, demonstrations and clashes over a period of several years. Nor is the present revolt only a protest against the proposed Commonwealth scheme of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. More basically the rising peasants are

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Colt Strike Relief Body Holds Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker) HARTFORD, Conn., May 3.—A meeting last night of the Colt strike relief committee with delegates of A. F. of L. unions was held to plan further financial support of the strike.

Meanwhile the Strike Strategy Committee of Ten set up about six weeks ago by the Central Labor Union, continues inactive. In the entire period of its existence, the Strategy Committee has brought in only one recommendation, that the trade unions ballot for a general strike; and having made the recommendation, it proceeded to do nothing to put it into effect.

Workers in every shop, as well as Colt strikers, are wondering at this inactivity. As a group of Colt strikers asked yesterday in discussing this situation "Why doesn't Francis Moore bring his Arrow Electric workers down on the picket line with us like he promised? Why doesn't the Strategy Committee call a 24-hour general stoppage if they don't want a general strike? What the hell are they doing, anyway?" Moore is president of the Federal local of the Arrow Electric, and chairman of the Strategy Committee.

F. W. Chappell, Federal mediator, after conferring with company officials met with the strike leaders. The Communist Party issued a leaflet warning the strikers against Chappell's strikebreaking tactics. The striking truck drivers met the statement of the bosses setting May 5 as the deadline for the strikers to return or forfeit their jobs, by organizing relief for a victory struggle. Hartford, Springfield and Waterbury locals remain determined to fight the bosses to the end. A strikers' committee left for New York to arrange with officials of Local 807 to refuse to handle scab loads. The Kelly Association has already refused to handle them. Spirit is high as pickets have halted all non-union trucking between Boston and New York.

Zamora Shows Fear Of Mass Resistance To Fascist Regime

MADRID, May 3.—Fear of mass reaction to the appointment of an open fascist ministry today compelled President Alosa Zamora to refuse the resignation of Alejandro Lerroux, reactionary premier of the present government.

Meanwhile the Popular Action Party of Gil Robles, fascist leader, pressed for a dominant position in the yet unformed cabinet.

The previous ministry, which fell Wednesday, was less than a month old, and its rapid downfall marks the great instability of the capitalist-landlord forces in Spain.

KRUPSKAYA INTALKT.O.U.S.

Lenin's Widow Makes Radio Speech to Women's Peace League

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, May 3.—The preparation for war is in full swing, not only in the domain of arms, but also in the domain of propaganda.

Ambassador Alexander A. Troyanovsky of the U. S. S. R. declared here this afternoon in introducing the world famous Nadzhdha Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, over an international radio hook-up in McPherson Square Park, arranged by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Krupskaya's and other speeches by English, French and Japanese speakers were arranged to mark the W.I.L.P.'s celebration of its twentieth anniversary.

Madame Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, also introduced by Ambassador Troyanovsky, acted as translator for Krupskaya.

Troyanovsky's Introduction Ambassador Troyanovsky's introduction of Madame Litvinoff and Krupskaya follows:

"Friends of peace: "First of all, I congratulate the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, and particularly for this happy idea to have the manifestations for peace from representatives of various countries broadcast around the world.

"Such a broadcast is of particular importance at the present time when the preparation of war is in full swing, not only in the domain of arms, but also in the domain of propaganda. Anyhow we see it every day.

"In this international broadcast for peace the Soviet Union is represented by Madame Krupskaya, the widow of our great Lenin. For many years Krupskaya was the faithful assistant of the late leader in his historical work. At the same time her books and articles on educational subjects have been a real contribution, and she is one of the

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Cops Slug Three Youths

Blackjack sluggings and beatings were meted out by the police here to three young workers seized in Yorkville on a charge of painting May Day slogans on buildings.

The three young workers, Irving Stern, Rubin Haber and Margaret Chinal, were released by Judge George B. DeLuca of the 57th Street Magistrate's Court only on the payment of the large bail of \$1,000 each.

Grilled at the Allen Criminal Bureau, and then beaten, the youths told the Daily Worker yesterday that they were slugged and threatened with death to make them give the names of the most active workers in the Yorkville Workers Center.

Catholic Youth Fight Nazis in 3 Cities of Rhineland

(Special to the Daily Worker) AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 3 (By wireless).—Forty youths were killed in the Rhineland cities of Wesel, Bocholt and Rheden, when Hitler youth contingents clashed with Catholic workers' youth groups, couriers arriving here report.

A startling set-back to the Nazi processions on May Day was reported by the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant. The writer confirms the fact that in every large city in Germany, the fascist-led parades were either cancelled or miserably thin. Denying the Nazi excuse that the complete fizzle of the Munich "celebrations" was due to bad weather, the Exchange Telegraph cabled from Berlin to London that it had been a bright, sunny day in Hitler's favorite city.

Nations Get Soviet Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, May 3 (By Cable).—The pact signed between France and the Soviet Union was forwarded tonight to all governments of Europe in order to make clear the treaty's defensive limitations and its consistent guaranteeing of peace in line with the principles of the League of Nations, Tass Soviet news agency reported.

Mutual military assistance between the two parties, Tass pointed out, can only take place after the League of Nations Council has unanimously condemned an aggressive power. The Soviet government is particularly anxious to stress that the pact does not single out any one country, but takes a stand against all offensive armaments.

The pact is specifically limited to Europe, excluding Asiatic regions of the U. S. S. R. and the French colonies and protectorates. The peace-making character of the treaty will receive the greatest publicity as a strong condemnation of all aggressive militarism. It will be ratified by the French parliament before it becomes legal.

Starvation Rampant After Illinois Relief Is Stopped by FERA

CHICAGO, May 3.—Starving children pleading for food were today the innocent pawns in the game of mass starvation played by Roosevelt's relief administrator and Gov. Hornor of Illinois, who are trying to load a sales tax increase on the workers of the State.

Actual starvation was reported in the downstate communities. Emergency food boards set up in some places, rationed out meagre supplies of milk for infants—and nothing else.

All relief stations have been closed by order of the FERA until the State votes the legal machinery for meeting a share of the relief burden.

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AUTO STRIKE SHUTS PLANTS IN EIGHT CITIES

Walkouts, Shutdowns Bring Total Out to 30,000

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—The strike against General Motors continued to spread as more walkouts and shutdowns brought the total number of automobile workers out to 30,000 today.

The latest plants to close are the Fisher Body and Chevrolet factories at St. Louis and Kansas City, when the company declared that shortage of transmissions made that necessary. As in the case of about 20,000 workers in other cities it is expected that the lay-offs there will be turned into strikes.

Strikes and shutdowns thus far are at Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, Allanta, Ga., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., Jameville, Wis., and Tarrytown, N. Y.

Attention is now centered on the Buick plant at Flint where a walk-out of ten thousand is scheduled Monday morning if the Chevrolet strike is not settled by that time. The workers served an ultimatum upon the company that if transmission production is transferred from Toledo, it will be a signal for a strike. A strike at the Buick plant will immediately affect tens of thousands of workers in many plants producing parts for the various cars turned out at the plant. While only a small part of the workers in the Buick plant are in the A. F. of L. many are in key positions and a complete walkout is practically assured.

Meanwhile Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer, and William F. Knudsen, General Motors president, were closeted in secret negotiations, in an attempt to stall the spread of the strike. Although nothing was revealed of the negotiations, it was learned that their strategy is to avert the strike especially in the Buick plant.

Prepare to Close Mine

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 3.—Toledo Chevrolet strikers directed their main attention to Muncie, Indiana, where the Chevrolet Company is preparing an old plant for production of transmissions. Hundreds of the strikers will rush there to reopen it. The ranks of the workers remain solid and 24 hour picketing continued.

Stop Cleveland Shipments

(Special to the Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—Only fifteen minutes after it was learned that the Bender Body intended to move parts out of the plant, more than 300 pickets were at the plant late last night and stopped all shipments.

Picketing continued at the Fisher Body and Murray, Ohio, plants today.

The strike at the Willard Battery scheduled for this morning, was averted when McWeeny of the Metal Trades Council intervened and negotiations are to start Tuesday.

The A. F. of L. officials here are bending all efforts to terminate the strike before they spread further and become unified into one general strike. McWeeny speaking yesterday said, "I don't understand why all these strikes in Ohio. This is against the wish of the A. F. of L. executives in Washington."

A special issue of "Spark Plug," shop paper of the Communist unit

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COMMUNIST LEADER SLUGGED; DUMPED IN ARIZONA DESERT WITH LEVINSON, I. L. D. LAWYER

Communist Party Puts Responsibility on N. M. Governor

I. L. D. PROTESTS Demand for Mass Hunt for Kidnapers Is Raised by C. P.

(Special to the Daily Worker) SANTA FE, N. M., May 3.—Attorney General Patton was forced to act in the kidnaping of Minor and Levinson. Assistant District Attorney McIntosh and all reserve motor patrol were sent to Gallup, U. S. Attorney Barker has initiated an inquiry but says he can't take action unless kidnapers cross the state line.

GALLUP, N. M., May 3.—An urgent appeal for funds for the Gallup defendants, whose friends and defense attorneys are menaced by armed vigilantes, who kidnaped Attorney David Levinson and Robert Minor last night, was issued today by the United Front Gallup Defense Committee.

Contributions can be sent to the national office of the International Labor Defense, 30 E. 11th St., New York City, for transmission to the Gallup committee. "Rush contributions. Flood Gov. Tingley, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C., with protests," the committee urged.

Central Committee Urges Support The Central Committee of the Communist Party yesterday called upon the workers of America to come to the defense of the Gallup miners and Robert Minor and David

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Inquiry Sought In Washington

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Representative Marcantonio today directly notified the Justice Department that the Lindbergh Kidnaping Law requires Federal action to determine whether or not there has been a violation of the statute in the Gallup, New Mexico, kidnaping. In a telephone call to the office of the First Assistant Attorney General the representative asked to be notified whether action could be taken. He promised to respond later today. He said if they do not, he will present a formal resolution demanding an explanation.

Senator Costigan (Dem., Cal.) also sent the department a memorandum in the case with an inquiry as to whether or not it constituted a violation of the Lindbergh Law.

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Liberals in Congress today demanded Federal investigation at once of the kidnaping of Robert Minor and David Levinson. They are prepared to introduce a formal resolution, if necessary, but other officials received the news with a

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Robert Minor (left), outstaring labor leader and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and David Levinson, noted attorney, who were kidnaped Thursday night



David Levinson, noted attorney, who was kidnaped Thursday night

Fascism in Gallup

Attack Is Challenge to Labor

AN EDITORIAL

SAVAGELY beaten, Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader, and David Levinson, International Labor Defense attorney, have been found in a government hospital at Tphatchi, Arizona.

For many hours it was not known whether they were dead or alive after they had been viciously slugged and kidnaped by hooded thugs in the hire of the Gallup-American Coal Company.

Responsibility for this fascist assault lies squarely at the door of the coal operators and their government authorities spearhead of the attacks and frame-ups of the New Mexico coal miners.

This is fascism in action!

This is the Hitler technique applied to the American class struggle.

This is the method of the murderous Nazis who destroy trade unions, kidnap and murder trade union leaders. The vigilantes who assaulted and kidnaped Minor and Levinson are following the formula adopted by the Nazis in their kidnaping of the anti-fascist Berthold Jacob and the murder of Fritz Huseman, secretary of the German Miners Federation.

Minor and Levinson went down to New Mexico to defend ten framed-up miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America. This kidnaping is a union question, a challenge to the whole labor movement. The labor movement must take up a campaign of mass protest.

Confronted with such murderous tactics, the labor movement must carry on a mass defense of these kidnap victims, of the framed-up miners.

By their murderous assault upon Minor and Levinson, the operators want to frighten the miners into submission. They will fail.

They will fail because the eyes of the entire labor movement are upon Gallup. Millions of workers, members of the American Federation of Labor, of the Socialist Party and other organizations, recall the valiant work of Robert Minor as the first secretary of the Mooney Defense Committee back in 1916. They know that the attack upon Minor and Levinson is a fascist attack upon the workers of the whole nation.

Workers! Raise your voices high in protest against this dastardly attack!

Demand the immediate arrest of the kidnapers—as well as their employers in the offices of the Gallup-American Coal Company. Defend the framed-up Gallup miners!

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Left to Die by Hooded Thugs—Are Rescued By an Indian

MASSES AROUSED Evidence Shows Police Aided Abductors of Workers' Leaders

The United Press reported yesterday afternoon that Robert Minor and David Levinson were in the Government Indian Hospital at Tphatchi, Arizona, across the New Mexico line, severely beaten.

Minor and Levinson had been dumped in the desert, after being slugged and battered by their kidnapers, and left to die. They were rescued by an Indian truck driver and taken to the hospital.

The United Press quoted Gov. Clyde Tingley of New Mexico as saying that Levinson had phoned him from the hospital, demanding police protection to permit himself and Minor to return to Gallup to conduct the defense of scores of arrested Gallup workers.

"We were slugged and a beat, and dumped out of the cars on the desert," Tingley quoted Levinson as saying. Gov. Tingley said he promised them protection.

Both Minor and Levinson showed evidence of having been savagely beaten. They were bruised and swollen about the face and head. They declared their intention of returning to Gallup, Tphatchi is across the State line, twenty-one miles from Gallup. Tingley had acceded to the demand of Minor and Levinson for safe conduct back to Gallup. It was reported late yesterday afternoon.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GALLUP, New Mexico, May 3.—A wave of flaming anger swept over this coal mining town last night as news spread of the kidnaping by hooded vigilantes of Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader, active in

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Long Island Shop Workers Aid I.L.D. Fund

Collections made by Long Island factory workers, the Theatre of Action, and the Cleveland I.L.D. boosted the contributions to the \$20,000 Scottsboro defense fund of the International Labor Defense yesterday to \$137.95.

The swearing out of new warrants against the Scottsboro boys by Victoria Price, at Scottsboro, yesterday, showing the determination of the lynchers to burn the boys at all costs, makes the urgency of intensifying the campaign for their freedom, and the collection of funds for the legal and mass campaign, greater than ever. Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the I.L.D., said.

The contributions so far have not covered the day to day expenses of the campaign and the legal steps which are being taken by the I.L.D., she said. Organizations in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia districts still maintained complete silence in response to the appeals for Scottsboro funds made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense.

The biggest contribution yesterday was from a group of workers in a chemical factory in Long Island City, who brought in \$20.15 collected in their shop.

Raised so far:.....\$137.95
Still to be raised:.....16,066.16

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

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Wholesale Terrorism Back of Minor Kidnaping Knight Murder Hearing Barred

SANTA FE, N. M., May 3.—Direct inquiries from here have finally broken through the wall of censorship behind which the Gallup authorities conducted their latest series of forced entries into workers' homes, and carried through their latest seizures and arrests, which culminated last yesterday in the kidnaping of Robert Minor and David Levinson.

The raids, arrests, searches and secret investigations in progress since last Saturday, directed particularly against the Spanish-speaking workers, were conducted both by Federal and local authorities. The former, directed by Deputy U. S. Marshal Mellica, have taken into custody Florencio Gomez, Casimiro Gomez and Tiburcio Covarrubias, in the renewal of the deportation drive that is intended to block the defense of the fourteen workers still held on charges of first degree murder and assisting prisoners to escape. It was on be-

half of these workers that Minor and Levinson were in Gallup. The workers were part of a group of forty-eight who were charged with murder following an attack by armed thugs on a group of unemployed outside the Gallup court house on April 4. The workers had gathered to protest the arrest of three of their number who resisted evictions. Deputy sheriffs opened fire, killed two workers and put a bullet through the skull of the then Sheriff Carmichael, who was caught in the fire of the deputies' guns.

Among the raiders were Sheriff Dee Roberts and his deputy, Hoy Bogges, who "identified" at the preliminary hearings a miner who he swore was at the scene of the fatal shooting in Gallup on April 4. Later it was proven by the defense that this same "identified" miner was in the Allison mine at the time.

Apparently word has gone out that the prosecution needs more testimony to bolster up its sorry case against the Gallup workers. So once more workers' homes are being ransacked. But the fruits of their latest assault have been meagre, consisting of a ten-inch knife (the sheriff's office does not specify whether a kitchen or carving knife), a "kind of home-made blackjack" (which might be most anything), and a .22 calibre rifle. A mimeograph machine, said by the sheriff's office to have been found in the home of Joe Bartol, one of the ten charged with murder, was seized.

Bartol, who is still in the State Prison, could not be reached for a statement, but the defense attorneys, Clarence Lynch and David Levinson, vigorously protested the seizure of household goods and the forced entries. The protests, which demanded cessation of the invasions of the homes of men who are in jail and cannot protect their

homes, were sent to Sheriff Roberts and Attorney General Patton and District Attorney Chavez.

U. S. Agent Arrives Arrival of N. D. Collear, district supervisor of the Bureau of Immigration, in Santa Fe from El Paso, indicated that the hearings on deportation charges may soon be held. The six men now held in the Santa Fe jail include Albino Casas, Crescencio Villa and Pillar Rodriguez, who were arrested immediately after murder charges against them had been dismissed. Two others, Doroteo Andrade and Basilio Gutierrez, were also arrested at the conclusion of the murder hearings.

District Attorney McGinnis of King's County yesterday blocked an open hearing into the police murder of Aubrey Knight, 23-year old Brooklyn Negro worker, as the city administration smarted under the militant exposure by Harlem workers and their leaders of police brutality and jim-crow oppression at the open hearings of the Mayor's Commission on Harlem, conducted at the 7th District Municipal Court, 447 W. 151st St., Manhattan.

The Mayor's Commission is holding two open hearings today, at 10 a.m. on the March 19 outbreak in Harlem.

Declaring he "does not give a goddam for the Mayor," District Attorney McGinnis refused to conduct the open hearing promised by Mayor LaGuardia into the killing of Knight. Mayor LaGuardia promised the open hearing after he working on a F. E. R. A. project.

The sixth worker, Jesus Pallares, district organizer of the Liga Obrera (Spanish Workers' League), who incurred the hatred of the authorities last February when he led a delegation to defeat the State criminal syndicalism bill, was arrested without warrant while working on a F. E. R. A. project.

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I.W.O. to Celebrate Its Fifth Year in Garden Tomorrow

DELEGATES ASSEMBLE FOR THIRD CONVENTION OF FRATERNAL ORDER

Browder, Bedacht to Speak, Pageant and Play to Feature Program When 16,000 Workers Gather for Anniversary Celebration

More than 16,000 New York workers and 1,200 delegates from every part of the country are expected to mass in Madison Square Garden, New York, tomorrow evening at 7:30, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the International Workers Order. The mass meeting, which will be addressed by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Max Bedacht, general secretary of the Order, will also mark the formal opening of the third biennial convention of the organization.

The International Workers Order symphony orchestra will perform three compositions under the direction of Irving R. Korenman.

Pageant to Be Shown

A pageant, "We Built America," will depict the struggle of workers against the insecurity of old age and unemployment and against the dangers of industrial accident and illness.

Earl Browder will greet the organization, which has grown to a membership of 75,000 since 1930, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Max Bedacht will review the activities of the organization not only in the field of fraternal benefits and insurance, but in the broader arena of struggle for Federal unemployment insurance and support of the labor press and labor unions.

Children to March

Immediately after the meeting is opened by William Weiner, chairman, 2,500 children, members of the children's section of the International Workers Order, will parade into the auditorium in uniform led by a harmonica band and a drum and bugle corps.

Scores of delegates to the convention arrived in New York in time to participate in the May Day parade, and more delegates have been reporting here every day since May 1.

The business sessions of the convention will begin on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, with a general assembly of the delegates in the Manhattan Opera House, Thirty-Fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Exhibits to Be Shown

One of the items of interest on the convention's schedule is an exhibit of work done in the arts and crafts groups of the children's section. More than thirty cities and 100 children's groups will be represented by products of individual and collective effort ranging from basket work to oil painting. The exhibit will be housed in the Manhattan Opera House.

A total of 5,000 copies of the International Workers Order Almanac will be ready for distribution at the opening of the business sessions on Monday. The 124-page book, with a profusion of photographs, contains a complete history of the order and articles of general interest on the theory and practice of proletarian fraternalism by Max Bedacht, Rubin Saltzman, Nathan Shaffer and Louise Thompson.

Two Special Trains

The pageant which will be presented in the Garden tomorrow night was conceived by Philip Barber, former technical director for the Group Theater and now a member of the Theater Collective. The pageant was produced by the New Theater League, under the direction of Stephen Karmot of the Theater of Action.

Two special trains, bearing a total of 500 delegates and visitors to the third biennial convention of the International Workers Order, will arrive in New York tomorrow at Grand Central Station.

One train, due at 8:40 a. m., daylight saving time, will bring a contingent from Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, Detroit and Youngstown. The other train, arriving at 1 p. m., will bring delegates from Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Wisconsin and other western points.

Two official reception committees will be on hand to greet the arrivals. The City Central Committee of the International Workers Order yesterday urged all workers who are able to do so to meet the two trains in a demonstration of welcome.

Filipino Rising Still Spreads

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fighting against evictions of tenant-farmers and share-croppers, exorbitant rents charged by the rich landlords, unbearable taxation of the poor farmers, excessive interest rates squeezed out of the farmers by the usurers.

A typical incident leading to the present struggles was reported in the Philippine Herald recently. Protesting against enormous rent, which they refused to pay, fifteen tenants were evicted by the rich landlord. Several hundred tenants of the same landlord organized to protect their homes and farms.

Tenants Resist Constabulary

When the constabulary arrived to carry out the eviction order, they were met by a large number of tenants determined to resist the evictions. The constabulary then began to wreck their homes in order to make the evictions effective. The tenants farmers put up a stiff resistance to the armed constabulary who shot down a number of tenants. In one case, the Herald reported, the home of one tenant whose rent was fully paid was destroyed by the constabulary. It is events such as these that led to the armed uprisings in the provinces in the past two days.

Auto Strike Action Widens

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in Fisher Body, came out today in 4,000 copies. It greeted the workers for turning the lockout into a strike, promised support, called for a fight to force a contract through direct negotiations, and urged a solidarity pact be arranged between all locals.

Tarrytown Shop Closed

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 3.—The Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants in this city employing 4,000 workers were ordered closed today "for a few days." Lack of transmissions, due to the Toledo strike was given as the reason.

The motor transport company, an independent concern employing 200 drivers to transport the new cars also suspended operations.

Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit — all these cities must have large groups of Daily Worker sellers before May is over.

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NEW YORK WORKERS MARCH



It took the marching workers of New York more than six hours to pass each point along the route of its May Day parade. All along the line of march massed thousands packed the sidewalks, cheering the marchers. Above, a section of the huge parade.

Demonstration Hits Foes of 'Bootleg' Mines Mass Protests Demand Kidnapers Be Punished

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By HARRY CONNOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 3.—In the largest demonstration yet seen since the development of "bootleg" mining, seventeen thousand "bootleg" miners and truckers marched into Harrisburg Tuesday to protest the enactment of the Holstrom Bill which is aimed against them.

The demonstration was regarded as a tremendous show of force against the railroad companies and mine operators who have been exerting great pressure to force out of existence this industry which developed during the crisis and now involves more than 30,000 miners and truckers.

The situation behind the struggle is that unemployed miners, denied relief, or refusing to accept the miserable doles, took to digging holes in the property of the coal and railroad companies, and extracting coal through great pains and by the crude means at the disposal of the miners. The "bootlegger" undersold the monopoly prices of the coal trusts and completely exposed the cry of the coal operators that there was no market for coal. But the worst "offense" of these miners has been the "staking of claims" on the property of the wealthy.

Fought Terror of Operators

Since 1930 when the "industry" developed, the coal operators and their thugs have attempted to shut these coal holes and dynamite them. The independent coal haulers have been victimized by the State authorities, police and local governments by means of taxes, arrests and terror. In each case however the "bootleggers" countered with militant struggle and unity.

The Holstrom Bill is the latest attempt to deal a death blow to the independent coal mining industry. It would regulate the hauling of coal "to promote safety in the use of highways" by limiting the hauling of coal to within 13 miles of its source. To haul beyond the limit it would be necessary to get a special permit from the Public Service Commission to which there are many obstacles. It would increase the taxing of the truckers and be beyond the reach of the poverty-stricken workers.

The "bootleg" miners demanded a public hearing in Harrisburg, and on the appointed day more than one thousand trucks full of miners converged on the capital. Because of the mass turnout, the trucks were shunted to the Farm Show Grounds here and the hearing was conducted in the Farm Show Building. Prior to the hearing the miners marched through the streets to the Capitol grounds and back.

300 Agents of Mine Owners

The capital never heard such loud booing and jeering as when representatives of the companies and their legislators rose to defend the Holstrom Bill. On the other hand the opponents of the bill were greeted with tremendous cheers.

While no results were yet announced, it was apparent to the workers that their mass strength was displayed so well that it is unlikely that the bill will pass. Having learned by their demonstration, the sentiment among the miners now is unite the several organizations among into one powerful movement to be ready to withstand attacks in the future.

20 Arrested Picketing The American Mercury

(By United Press)

Several well-known authors were among 20 pickets berated into patrol wagons today when police broke up a mass demonstration against the American Mercury magazine where the office staff of seven is on strike.

Grace Lumbkin, novelist; Anne Rivington, writer; I. L. Kissen, a poet, and others were arrested.

Wife of Minor Ill

Lydia Gibson Minor, wife of the kidnaped Communist leader, who had been ill during the past few days, was reported much worse yesterday after she received the news of the vigilante attack in Gallup, N. M. She is under constant care of a physician.

Brother Protests to D. of J.

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HOODED THUGS SLUG COMMUNIST LEADER AND I. L. D. ATTORNEY

Inquiry Sought In Washington Left to Die by Armed Band—Are Rescued By an Indian

(Continued from Page 1)

characteristically callous shoulder shrug. Representatives Vito Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.) and Thomas R. Amle (Prog. Wis.) said they would back a formal resolution if none were introduced in the Senate, which would bring quicker action. The Daily Worker learned such a resolution is under consideration in the Senate, but no one would be quoted on it.

Invokes Lindbergh Law

"This culmination of the Gallup terror is more than indefensible," Representative Marcantonio told the Daily Worker. "It is an outrage. I am calling upon the Department of Justice to act at once under the Lindbergh Kidnaping Law, which obviously is applicable."

Senator Costigan (Dem., Col.) called the affair "extremely regrettable," and immediately conferred with other members of that body. He said he would do all possible in the situation.

"The truth is, it is the duty of President Roosevelt to act at once to bring about the safe return, if possible, of Minor and Levinson," said Representative Amle. "The whole situation in Gallup is most serious and demands immediate attention. I have been following it for some weeks, and what I have read indicates that vigilantes are in full control out there."

State Senator Cool

"Of course I will introduce a resolution calling for investigation of the kidnaping and its background. But we know that this would be only a gesture. It is the duty of President Roosevelt to put the Justice Department to work at once."

New Mexico's single Congressman and his one Senator who is in town today, however, didn't get excited. Representative John J. Dempsey (Dem.) said:

"I know Gallup, of course. Very delightful people there. I know the business men. I just don't know whether the story is authentic. I haven't had any closeup reports."

D. J. "Doesn't Know"

Dempsey wired the State Attorney General, Frank Patton, for the "facts," and added later that if he confirmed news reports, he would ask the governor to seek Justice Department intervention.

Senator Carl A. Hatch took similar action, commenting:

"If we've got any dirty linen out there it's up to us to wash it out there. Of course, if this is an interstate kidnaping, I would be willing to have the federal authorities step in."

The Department of Justice's spokesman said they "know nothing about it." In the office of Edgar Hoover, who has applied the Lindbergh Anti-Kidnaping Law so vigilantly in the cases of the wealthy, he had no comment. Nor did Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) who is the recipient of the I. L. D. telegram. Senator Shipstead could not be reached, nor Representative Ernest Lundeen (Farmer-Labor, Minn.).

A demand that the Federal Government proceed against the kidnapers of Minor and Levinson, under the Lindbergh Kidnaping Act, was wired to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union, under the signature of Harry F. Ward, chairman, Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel, and Roger N. Baldwin, director. The wire pointed out that Levinson and Minor had been taken across the state line from New Mexico into Arizona.

Kidnaping Confirmed

The United Press reported today that Gov. Tingley stated he "would have to reach Police Chief Bartol's report in a statement to District Attorney Frank Patton, following an investigation by the policeman. Mrs. Bartol attempted to follow the kidnapers' cars but one of the men waved his pistol at her, threatening to shoot, and she desisted. She then drove to the Navajo Hotel, where defense headquarters have been established, and told members of the defense staff. Attempts were then made to reach Police Chief Bartol's report in a statement to District Attorney Frank Patton, following an investigation by the policeman. Mrs. Bartol attempted to follow the kidnapers' cars but one of the men waved his pistol at her, threatening to shoot, and she desisted. She then drove to the Navajo Hotel, where defense headquarters have been established, and told members of the defense staff. 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ALABAMA OFFICIALS GET NEW WARRANTS FOR SCOTTSBORO 9

Victoria Price Aids in Move To Re-Indict

State Takes First Step Since U. S. Supreme Court Decision

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., May 3.—Alabama officials had Victoria Price swear out nine new warrants Thursday, charging the nine Scottsboro boys with "attacking" her, in a move to re-indict the boys and resume the attempt to railroad them to the electric chair despite overwhelming proof of their innocence. The action is the first definite step by the State of Alabama to re-indict the boys, following the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that the systematic exclusion of Negroes from Alabama juries invalidated the original indictments of the nine boys, and the death sentences against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

After the arrest of the nine boys at Paint Rock, Ala., following a fight on the train between a group of Negro lads and a group of white boys, the nine Negro lads were charged with "rape" when officials discovered two white girls in overalls on the freight train. The two girls, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, testified at the original Scottsboro trial that the Negro lads had "raped" them. Later, Ruby Bates repudiated her testimony, and declared it was made under coercion by Alabama officials who threatened to jail the two girls unless they helped frame the boys. In the re-trials of Patterson and Norris at Decatur, Ala., and in hundreds of mass meetings throughout the country, Ruby Bates declared "the boys never touched us."

Solicitor H. G. Bailey, at Boaz, the original prosecutor in the case, said yesterday he did not know when a grand jury would be called to "investigate" the "evidence." He indicated that the State Legislature would have first to make some gesture of compliance with the ruling of the high court upholding the demands of the International Labor Defense, for the right of Negroes to serve on Alabama juries.

Lundeen Will Address Rochester Mass Rally On Social Bill HR 2827

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3.—Representative Ernest Lundeen, who introduced the Worker's Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827 into Congress, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting here Sunday. The meeting, which Rev. Herman Hahn and Edward Richards will also speak, and at which Rev. F. V. Griffone will preside, will be held at Convention Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WHAT'S ON

- Roxbury, Mass.**
May Party, Saturday evening, May 4 at 291 Walnut Ave. (Apt. 2).
Ballroom play by the greatest Broadway time assured to you who will come. Sub. 15c. Part of proceeds for the Scottsboro Defense Fund. Dr. L. D.
- Philadelphia, Pa.**
The Party Annual Dinner, Concert and Dance will be held Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4 at the Grand Hotel, 311 W. Girard Ave. Exc. ballroom program prepared. We will serve the best meals on both nights. Bargains in our booths will be ready for you. Do you miss the joy and fun of these nights?
In addition to the Degerter Piano Quintet, the Prestige Gessing Varain and the Degerter Quartet will sing and play at the Annual Concert and Ball given by the Pierre Degerter Music Club of Phila. at the Park Manor on May 25, 10 p.m. Tickets 50c. In addition to the Degerter Music School, which the club will bring in to the ball.
- Cleveland, Ohio**
Attention, Cleveland! "Chapayev" is at the Penn Square Theatre. Don't miss it! It's the greatest Soviet picture. Daily shows 4:30 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday 2:30 to 10 p.m. Adm. 25c to 6 p.m. See after 6 p.m.
- Chicago, Ill.**
"Terror in the West," a first-hand account of the recent Pasadena violence in San Francisco, Sacramento, Gallup, by Harry Carlisle, brilliant proletarian journalist, director Los Angeles Workers School, to be given at the Majestic Hotel, 28 W. Quincy St. at State St., Sunday, May 5, 8:30 p.m. Tickets 50c. Friends of New Masses. Tickets 50c at N. M. Midwest Bureau, Room 703, 200 W. Washington. Tel. Desoria 2864.
May 4th Saturday, 8:30 p.m. John O'Neal Branch I.L.D., 1226 E. 55th Street, May 4, for a limited engagement. Interesting program. All proceeds to Scottsboro.
Movie Shows! First showing of Chicago's May Day Parade, 1935. Come and get this thrill at the May Day Festival sponsored by Friends of the Chicago Workers School, Saturday, May 4, at 10 p.m. 50c. State St. Excellent program, eat, drink, prizes, games. Adm. 25c.
May Day Celebration, House Party, entertainment and dance, Sunday, May 5, at 3 p.m. at Com. Sam Thompson's home, 2701 Madison Ave. Sunday, May 5, 12:30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, High and W. Kings. Will speak. Adm. free. Ausp. Unit 913 C.P.
- Newark, N. J.**
Attention Newark! "Chapayev" is coming to the Little Theatre, 342 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 ever. 50c to 1 p.m., 50c after 5 p.m. Individual tickets available at 81 Academy St.
7th Annual Concert given by President, Pierre Degerter Ensemble from N. Y. E. Nigro, famous pianist, Sunday, May 5, 8:30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, High and W. Kings. Russian Mutual Aid Society. Adm. 25c adults, 15c children.

Thousands of Workers Form United Front on International Labor Day



Communist Party Expels Chauvinists

How deeply the poison of white chauvinism has been instilled among the white workers and farmers by the ruling class of the United States and to what dire harm to the working class movement it may lead is illustrated by occurrences in Grand Island, Nebraska, late last Fall, which resulted in the expulsion of Ed. Schiekau and Floyd Booth from the Communist Party.

Alabama I.L.D. Leader Kidnaped by 4 Thugs, Threatened With Death

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3.—Robert Wood, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, was "taken for a ride" here on May 1 by four well-dressed thugs, carried seventeen miles to a wooded area, beaten and then thrown into the creek. Wood was threatened with death.

Police Massed In Milk Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—A squad of deputies and city police was mobilized on Monday to prevent picketing at the Reick McJunkin Dairy Company, where over 200 milk truck drivers, members of Local 205, Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, went on strike Sunday for a wage increase and contracts recognizing their union.

600 Lumber Men Strike

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 3.—Six hundred workers of the Empire Lumber Company are on strike against the lengthening of the work day from 40 to 56 and reduction of wages from 25 cent an hour to 18 cents.



Police Massed In Milk Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—A squad of deputies and city police was mobilized on Monday to prevent picketing at the Reick McJunkin Dairy Company, where over 200 milk truck drivers, members of Local 205, Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, went on strike Sunday for a wage increase and contracts recognizing their union.

News of May 1 Events From Many Districts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash., May 3.—Under pressure of the United Front May Day demonstration of Socialist, Communist and other A. F. of L. workers here, the Tacoma City Council yesterday unanimously endorsed the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, for genuine unemployment relief and social insurance. The City Council petitioned U. S. Senators Bone and Zwickel, and Congressman Lloyd to support the Workers' Bill.

More than 1,700 workers demonstrated with the Pierce County Socialist Party participating with the Communist Party and other organizations.

Rally in Indianapolis
(Special to the Daily Worker)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—Three hundred and fifty workers attended the May Day demonstration here, despite a cold rain.

Rally in Morgantown
(Special to the Daily Worker)
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 3.—More than 100 workers took part in the May Day demonstration here.

Big Rally in Laredo
(Special to the Daily Worker)
LAREDO, Texas, May 3.—Smashing through the bourgeois-erected walls of national prejudices, 4,000 Mexican and American workers gave an impressive demonstration of proletarian internationalism in a May Day demonstration on the International Bridge here.

Headed by bands and massed Red flags, the American and Mexican contingents marched from neighborhood to neighborhood on both sides of the international border, to the International Bridge, where they were addressed by working class leaders of both countries.

Cincinnati Demonstration
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—The May Day demonstration was the largest seen in this city with six hundred and fifty taking part in the parade. More than four hundred attended the evening indoor mass meeting. Many Socialist workers attended, although their party took no official part. More than eight hundred Daily Workers were sold during the day.

Stamford Demonstration
STAMFORD, Conn., May 3.—More than 300 workers attended the May Day demonstration held on the Town Hall Plaza here under the auspices of the Joint May Day Committee.

3,000 in Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—More than 3,000 workers braved heavy rain and then snow which began to fall as the May Day parade started here and held one of the largest May Day meetings ever arranged here.

The United Front May Day parade was joined by hundreds of A. F. of L. workers and Socialist workers, members of the Wisconsin Workers Committee coming directly from the Socialist parade which totaled about 2,000.

Marching through the working-class neighborhoods and Negro sections, and then down the main streets, the paraders kept up steady singing of the International and other revolutionary songs. Large floats and banners were carried.

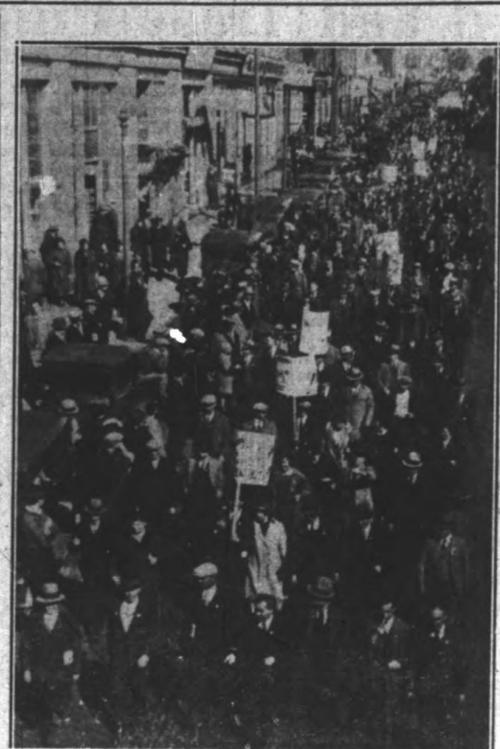
More than 2,000 attended the evening meeting where the call of the Communist speakers, including John Schmieles, for united action was enthusiastically applauded by hundreds of S. P. members present.

United Rally in Portland, Ore.
PORTLAND, Me., May 3.—More than 250 speakers braved unseasonably cold weather to listen to speakers from the Socialist and Communist Parties. F. O'Flaherty and Harry Hill spoke for the C. P. and F. Maxfield and Dr. Holt for the Socialist Party.

Rally in Steel Town
BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 3.—Over 300 workers paraded through the city of Bethlehem in the first May demonstration held in this steel center. The demonstration was a united front of trade unions, unemployed leagues, Communist party, Socialist Party. The committee was not allowed to enter the office of the Bethlehem Steel Co. to present the demands of the steel workers, the door being heavily guarded by company and city police. L. E. Lemley, of the Philadelphia Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism was the main speaker.

The Mayor refused to see the delegation.

350 in Bridgeport
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 3.—More than 350 workers from the largest factories here, including the General Electric and the Remington Arms, listened to speakers from the Socialist and Communist Parties here.



From left to right: Wives and children of silk workers head one of the contingents of the great Allentown united front May Day parade; in Paterson, where textile workers called a one-day strike; and in Newark, N. J., 15,000 marched in parade sponsored by the Essex County Trade Council. In these three cities Socialists and Communists marched together.



Pennsylvania Jobless Organizations Set Up United Front Apparatus

LANCASTER, Pa., May 3.—Thirty-one delegates from seven organizations of the unemployed with a total membership of 7,000 have set up preliminary apparatus for the formation of the united front in the fight for more relief and trade union wages and conditions on work relief.

'Daily' Drive Is Still Led By Cleveland

Last week again brought no let-up in the fast pace that has been maintained during the past few weeks by the four leading districts in the Daily Worker subscription campaign.

20 New Readers

Twenty new readers, five of them subscribers—have been secured so far by the section, out of the 30 wrappers!

Silk Workers Demonstrate

EASTON, Pa., May 3.—Three hundred and fifty workers demonstrated in Easton United Front demonstration, held in Center Square, but the workers reformed their ranks and marched to Riverside Park, a few blocks away. Walter Trumbull, organizer of the American Federation of Silk Workers, Charles Spencer of the Communist Party, and J. B. Matthews spoke.

Mass Picket Lines Needed At Colt Plant

Role of NRA Exposed by Reeve at May Day Mass Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HARTFORD, Conn., May 3.—Picketing this morning was normal at the Colt Plant. Possibilities of thousands of pickets on the line was prevented by the failure of the Central Labor Union strategy committee to issue a picket call to other shops although it is understood now that every Hartford worker is wanted on the line. Such an announcement was made at the May Day mass meeting and was greeted by great applause as Colt strikers jumped up in different parts of the hall to confirm it.

F. W. Chappell, mediator and veteran strikebreaker, has been conferring with company officials. Chappell's attempted sell-out of the 1933 Paterson strike which was finally won, was exposed at the May Day meeting by Carl Reeve, associate editor of the Daily Worker.

Three hundred and fifty workers, many of them Colt and teamster strikers, at the May First mass meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, cheered Reeve's analysis of the NRA as an instrument of the bosses to build company unions and drive down the living standards of the workers. He pointed out that the Colt strike could be won only through mass picket lines, and by solidarity action by the other unions. He urged a 24-hour general stoppage, rank and file control, and a broad united front on relief.

Ribbon Union Calls Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 3.—Following an all-day national conference of ribbon workers here Monday a call was sent to ribbon locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers for a strike effective at midnight Wednesday.

Cleveland, Ohio

FIRST TIME IN CLEVELAND!
Soviet Epic Film "THE CHAPAYEV COMMANDER"
PENN SQ. THEATRE, East 45th St., Evening 8:30, Mat. Thurs., Sat. & Sun. 2c till 4 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPAYEV "The Red Commander"

EUROPA THEATRE Market St. near 15th Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell Phone Keynote Phone Rittenhouse 5271 Epic 5538

Joseph Dubow Top, Body and Fender Repairs

DUCO and REFINISHING CHROME PLATING
338-40 North 13th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED 1888—INCORPORATED 1899
Main Office: 714-718 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
50,000 Members
Total Assets on December 31, 1933: \$3,647,647.51
Benefits paid since existence: Sick and Death Benefit: \$18,500,000.00
Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!
Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes.
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 64.
CLASS B: 25 cents per month—Death Benefit \$250 to \$125.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick benefit paid from the sixth day of filing doctor's certificate, 50 and 61c, respectively, per week for the first 50 weeks, half of the amount for another 50 weeks.
Sick benefits for women, 75.50 per week for 65 weeks, and 45.50 for another 45 weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, Paul Stern, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Remember J. B. McNamara, Labor Hero

By EARL BROWDER
General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A.

After 24 years in San Quentin prison, J. B. McNamara, the oldest political prisoner in the world has been singled out for special persecution by the prison officials. Having failed to break his militant spirit, to force him to beg for concessions—parole or pardon—and realizing that, as the years went by, the release of "J. B." was becoming an ever growing demand of masses of workers—the San Quentin officials decided to connect him with the recent prison break.

Rank and File Miners Outline Tasks for Winning Demands

SIX DOLLAR WAGE, THIRTY-HOUR WEEK, SOUGHT IN U.M.W.A. Call to All-Southern Conference For Civil and Trade Union Rights

Ten Point Program Calls for Organizing the Captive Mines, Winning of H. R. 2827, and Ending Negro Discrimination

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—In a statement to all the miners in the soft coal fields, the Rank and File of the United Mine Workers of America outlined the next tasks before the workers in the fight for the \$6 scale and for democracy in the union. After analyzing the situation and betrayal of the miners in the recent signing of the "truce" by John Lewis, the statement lists a ten point program of action for the workers. The statement follows in full:

1. **COAL MINERS, UNITE AND WIN**
The \$6 scale, 6-hour day, 5-day week.
2. With guarantees that the coal loaders will make at least \$6 a day. With the elimination of all open shop sections of the agreement. With a referendum on all agreements. With democracy in the union and the right of the rank and file miners to elect all local, sub-district, district and international officers and representatives.
3. **FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA**
A "truce" is signed by John L. Lewis and the scale committee. The "truce" continues the old contract. As long as this "truce" is in force the operators gain everything, the miners gain nothing.
4. We miners get the same low wages and bad working conditions. The company retains the right to hire and fire. The penalty clause remains. The company still has the power to discriminate against the Negro miners. The same is true of the young miners.
5. The cost of living goes up. The unemployed live on the barest necessities of life. We are worse off today than when the contract was signed.
6. The miners in most of the districts do not get the right to elect their own officers. Autonomy is taken from the miners of most districts. This is how Lewis puts over his policies against the miners.
7. But more than that. The real danger that us miners now face is that the "truce" will be used to force the old contract on us for another year—or even two years. OR THAT THE COAL OPERATORS WILL FORCE A WORSE CONTRACT ON US.
8. The miners were not consulted on the "truce." It was put over at the last minute. We must voice our disapproval of the "truce" in every local union. This will show the operators that we demand a better contract. This will show John L. Lewis that we stand by our demands.
9. John L. Lewis tells us that President Roosevelt wanted the "truce." If President Roosevelt wanted us to work on the old contract, then us miners can see that both the operators and the President are of one mind. WHILE WE MINERS ARE AGAINST THE CONTRACT.
10. This is also a lesson to us not to place any hope in the N. R. A. The Guffey bill or the Wagner bill. These laws are not made for the benefit of the miners. They are made for the benefit of the coal operators. The Guffey Bill would only result in throwing many thousands of miners out of work, forcing the closing of additional mines, and guaranteeing that the coal operators will also make \$6.00 a day, together with the elimination of all open shop sections of the agreement and the stopping of discrimination. IF THE COAL OPERATORS WILL NOT GRANT THESE DEMANDS WE CAN AND MUST STRIKE FOR THEM.

Jersey Arsenals Show Renewed Preparations For Imperialist War

By Labor Research Association
The key war state of New Jersey continues to provide new facts indicating intense preparations for war on the part of the United States government.

The Raritan Arsenal, just east of New Brunswick, has \$240,000,000 worth ammunition and ordnance supplies ready for immediate use. This supply is being continually augmented. The arsenal, covering 2,200 acres, is valued at \$14,000,000 and operates at an annual cost of over \$1,000,000. It has a 2,000-foot dock on the Raritan River and a high explosive anchorage in lower Raritan Bay. There are over 53 miles of railroad within the reservation which connects directly with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads. Shipment in 1934 totaled 1,199 tons. Warehouse magazines, maintenance shops, etc., are housed in 280 structures.

Roads are being laid and construction revived at the 7,843-acre Camp Dix reservation. There is greater activity at this camp than at any time since the World War.

The same is true of the Picatinny Ordnance Depot, the U. S. Army's chief chemical arsenal. The ammunition factory is operating at capacity.

Rumor that the Titanium Pigment's new \$2,000,000 "paint" factory on the Raritan River at Sayerville is to manufacture war gas and explosives was given credence by the U. S. Army's decision to dredge the Raritan for ocean-going vessels up to the newly completed docks of this National Lead Co. subsidiary.

Ten Leaders of the Gallup Workers Are Charged with Murder

SANTE FE, May 3.—New Mexico workers and unemployed are rising up in resentment at the decision of Judge M. Otero, Jr. which has caused ten of their most militant leaders to be held for trial on charges of first degree murder for the killing of Sheriff Carmichael in Gallup on April 4. Out of the most incredible preliminary hearing on record, in which forty-eight innocent workers were charged with murder, has grown into an equally incredible decision: an unskilled in law though he be, the class-conscious worker has no difficulty in piercing the mask of liberality on the face of the judge to the realities behind it.

While arguing on the motion for dismissal, Counsel A. L. Wirin made the statement that the prosecution had shirked all responsibility in proving its case and thrown it upon the shoulders of the court. In rendering his decision, Judge Otero admitted this to be true, and declared that he accepted this responsibility as his duty. He then said: "Were I an associate counsel for the defense I should welcome a trial by jury so as to have an opportunity for airing this entire wretched affair." In view of the decision which followed, it appears that Judge Otero was willing to jeopardize the lives of ten men in order to have the chance of halting his political opponents into court.

Out of forty-eight defendants, all charged alike as participants in the same alleged crime, the ten that were singled out to bear the brunt of the attack were the ten most feared by the bosses of Gallup.

Counsel Levinson condemned the action of the prosecution in turning three released defendants over to the U. S. Marshal. They had been released with the full knowledge that the marshal awaited them in the court, ready to serve deportation

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 4.—Rallying in the fight against terror, delegates from scores of workers' and farmers' organizations, along with many other interested in the defense of civil liberties, will gather here on May 26 in an All-Southern Conference for Civil and Trade Union Rights.

The conference, a historic one for this section of the country, will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall, 114 W. Seventh Street, in this city. Rev. James Dombrowski is the secretary-treasurer of the united front which is calling the conference. The sponsoring committee is comprised of unionists and well-known intellectuals.

Pointing out that the lynch terror is being directed against not only the Negro people but also white unionists, the call for the conference urges the widest support from all labor organizations.

The text of the call follows:
"TO ALL TRADE UNIONS IN THE SOUTH,
"TO ALL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, RELIEF, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
"TO ALL WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS AND FARMERS, OFFICE WORKERS AND PROFESSIONALS.

"The last year showed clearly that the Southern people no longer accept their traditionally lower standard of life. The deep stirrings among the workers led to the rapid growth of the American Federation of Labor, and to the great strikes for higher wages and decent working conditions. The unemployed are organizing for adequate immediate relief and for the enactment of a genuine unemployment insurance bill. The croppers and tenants are building their organizations, and are looking to united action to free them from virtual slavery. The Negro masses, inspired by the symbol of Scottsboro, and spurred on by the growing solidarity with the white workers, are claiming their almost forgotten rights as human beings. Large numbers of Southern writers, teachers, ministers, and students are helping to unionize and organize the South, and do away with its age-old poverty and backwardness.

"The manufacturers, landlords, and politicians, with the New Deal as the springboard, violence and repression their main weapons, are trying to crush the struggles and organizations of the workers and farmers. We note as outstanding examples the killing of a score of union men on Southern picket lines last year, the use of troops against peaceful pickets, mass arrests and imprisonment of strikers, and the blacklisting of thousands of the best union members. We note the increase in both the number and savagery of the lynching of Negroes, more and more the work of small ruling class gangs, often with the connivance of public officials. Meanwhile there has been a revival of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and the birth of a number of "shirt" organizations, all anti-labor, anti-Negro, and thoroughly fascist in character.

"The rights of free speech, press, organization, and assembly are being restricted. Homes are raided, people arrested and beaten because of union or radical belief or activity. Seditious bills are being introduced in the State Legislatures, and similar bills on a local scale. These bills, seemingly aimed only against the Communists, and also at the Socialists, have the purpose of crushing the trade unions, and stifling all liberal and radical opinion. The Birmingham Post says of the Seditious Bill in the Alabama Legislature:
"Under such an act there could be no free speech or press. A minister in his pulpit would not be beyond the reach of such a gag. The organization of trade and labor unions might easily be curbed. Certainly the right of peaceful picketing would be taken for all time."

"The Birmingham News states in an editorial on the same bill:
"This bill would constitute a hazardous bill along the path of Fascism, the real danger in the United States, and especially in the South."
"These growing repressions must be answered if the labor movement is to grow, if the rights of the Southern people are to be preserved and extended. A common front must be formed by hundreds of unions and organizations of the workers and farmers, of liberal and progressive groups, all united against ruling class fascist reaction in the South.

"This Conference is the first great step in this direction. The draft platform is both broad and concrete enough to furnish a real basis for the participation of large numbers of labor and liberal organizations throughout the South, while the organizations and people on the Sponsoring Board insure the representative character of the Conference.

"The five points which make up the draft platform are:
"1. For immediate repeal and defeat of all existing and proposed seditious and anti-labor laws. For the constitutional rights of free speech, press and assembly.
"2. For the recognition of the bona fide labor

unions, and their rights to organize, strike and picket without company police or National Guard interference. For the right of the unemployed and poor farmers to organize without interference.
"3. Against lynching. Drastic penalties, including death sentence, for lynching. For disbanding of all armed fascist bands (K.K.K., etc.).
"4. For the freedom of the Burlington textile workers, the Arkansas share-croppers, the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney, and all other victims of capitalist persecution.
"5. For the right of all citizens, white and Negro, to vote without payment of poll tax, and abolition of all other discriminatory and coercive measures preventing the exercise of political rights.

"Discuss this Call in your union or organization. Endorse the Conference. Elect your delegates. Invite other organizations to take part. Write to our Executive Secretary and notify him of your action.
"Fraternally yours,
"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
"All-Southern Conference for Civil and Trade Union Rights.
"Lee Burns, Vice-Chairman, Member, Bessemer Trades Council.
"James Dombrowski, Secretary-Treasurer, Representing the Younger Churchmen of the South."

SPONSORING BOARD

- "COMMONWEALTH LABOR COLLEGE, Mens. Ark.: Ray Koch, Dir.
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- "C. A. McQUEEN, Hodcarriers Union, Birmingham.
- "W. BROWN, International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, Birmingham.
- "UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL, Jack Turan, New Orleans.
- "AMERICAN WORKERS UNION, Louisville, Ky.; Karl Boggs.
- "JOHN GEER, Lawyer, Atlanta, Ga.
- "THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE, Russellville, Ark.; Robt. Woods.
- "NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Atlanta, Ga.
- "ADA WRIGHT, mother of two Scottsboro defendants.
- "REV. C. G. HAMILTON, Aberdeen, Mississippi.
- "REV. L. J. BAPTISTE, Birmingham.
- "HELEN CARTER, Women's Auxiliary, U.M.W. of A. Birmingham.
- "NATIONAL
"AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM; Dr. Harry F. Ward, Executive Secretary.
- "AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION; Roger Baldwin, Exec. Secy."

INSTRUCTIONS ON ELECTION OF DELEGATES

- "1. Every organization may elect one delegate, and is entitled to elect one additional delegates for every 25 members in the organization.
- "2. Any mass meeting, or specially called meeting, may elect one delegate.
- "3. A meeting of a group of members of any organization not officially electing a delegate may elect a fraternal delegate.
- "4. Visitors are welcome at all sessions unless Conference decides otherwise.
- "5. There will be full and free discussion at the Conference, where the final platform will be adopted.

"RULES FOR DELEGATES

- "1. Fill out both Credential Blanks. Mail the Duplicate Credential to the Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 321, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- "2. All expenses in traveling to and from the Conference, and while in Chattanooga will be borne by the organizations and delegates.
- "3. Registration for the Conference will begin promptly at 9 A. M., at the Odd Fellows Temple, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Conference is opened at 10 A. M.

"Name of Delegate
"Name of Organization
"Address of Organization
"Delegates to present this credential at Conference.

"Name of Delegate
"Name of Organization
"Address of Organization
"Mail this Credential to
"REV. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, P.O. Box 321, Chattanooga, Tenn."

Summary of the Census of Manufacturers recently released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census shows terrific declines in employment and payrolls between 1929 and 1933. Here are some additional points of comparison for the two years 1931 and 1933, as derived from these census figures:

1. Wages paid amounted to 37.1 per cent of "value added by manufacture" in 1931, but only 36 per cent in 1933.
2. Employment in manufacturing industries declined 6.9 per cent between 1931 and 1933. This followed a decline of 26.2 per cent from 1929 to 1931.
3. Payrolls in these industries dropped 26.6 per cent from 1931 to 1933, reflecting the wage-slashing campaigns of employers, lay-offs, part-time work and the stagger systems. The drop came on top of the 32.2 per cent decline in payrolls from 1929 to 1931.
4. Wage workers' average yearly earnings in manufacturing industries stood at only \$899 in 1933 as compared with \$1,102 in 1931, a drop of 21.1 per cent. In 1929 average yearly earnings stood at \$1,316, the drop from 1929 to 1931 amounting to 16.3 per cent.

Legal inconsistencies are seen in the fact that four of the men held are without bail and six with bail of \$1,500 each. The four women, who were bound over to the district court for "assisting in the escape" of the prisoner Navarro, were held on bail of \$500 each, although all of these defendants received hearings on murder charges. Further, while these four women were being charged with murder, they were released on their own recognizance until the time of the hearing. Now that they are charged with a lesser crime, they are held under bail.

It has now been revealed that one of the defendants, who was wounded in the shoulder by the deputies, went for two weeks in the New Mexico State penitentiary with only one dressing for the wound.

JOBLESS WORKERS WIN CONCESSIONS IN LOS ANGELES

Action Won on 50 Separate Grievances Presented by Public Works Unemployed League in Six-Hour Session With Aid Heads

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 3.—Smashing victories for the unemployed were made by the Public Works Unemployed League here, which, with sixty-three delegates representing every local in the county, met with the relief officials and won more than fifty separate grievances.

Negro Masses Need Leaders Like Herndon

By James W. Ford
To how many of the embittered, hungry people of Harlem the name of Angelo Herndon has become a symbol of revolt against twentieth-century Negro slavery? One thing is certain: the action of this youth, daring to organize not only his fellow-Negroes, but white and Negro workers together in the very heart of the South, his bold stand before the Georgia lynch-courts, have put courage into the heart of thousands in Harlem.

Herndon stood up before the Georgia lynchers, where he had been taken handcuffs for the crime of demanding food and shelter for the jobless, and flung this challenge in the very face of the lynch-urges: "They can hold this Angelo Herndon and hundreds of others, but it will never stop these demonstrations on the part of Negro and white workers who demand a decent place to live in and proper food for their kids to eat. 'You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. But there will come thousands of Angelo Herndons.'"

To mold this furious resentment of the Negro masses, to organize it, to lead it, we need militant fighters like Angelo Herndon.

Seeing the growing anger and bitterness of the masses of Negro people—and of the advanced white workers who know that the chains of Jim-Crowism are a fetter about their own feet—the Supreme Court will, in one sense, be the more anxious to send Herndon to the chain-gang. But there is another side to this matter. The revolts among the Negro masses—organized and spontaneous—will also make the Supreme Court think twice before they dare fly in the face of this spirit by denying the plea of such a beloved mass leader, such a revolutionary symbol, as Herndon has become. And one of the channels into the revolutionary spirit of the Harlem—and other—workers must be led, is a great mass movement for the freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

U.M.W. Locals Vote Against Lewis 'Truce'

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Many locals of the United Mine Workers of America have adopted resolutions condemning the "truce" signed by John L. Lewis, reaffirming their stand for the \$6 for a 6-hour day scale and demanding that a strike be called if the demands are not granted. The rank and file of the U.M.W.A. urged the adoption of such resolutions in all locals.

The following resolutions, typical of those being adopted, was passed at the last meeting of Oliver Local 16549 of the U.M.W.A.

Whereas, the International and District officers and the scale committee have signed a truce with the coal operators in which the miners get the same wage scale, working conditions and a continuation of the penalty clause and the hiring and firing clause, and

Whereas, the majority of the local unions have gone on record for the \$6 wage scale with the 6-hour day and 5-day week with guarantees that the coal loaders will also make at least \$6 a day, and the elimination of all open shop sections of the agreement, such as giving the company the right to hire and fire miners and to place fines on them, and

Whereas, the cost of living has gone up about 34 per cent and is still going up while the wages and conditions remain the same, and

Whereas, it was the activity of the rank and file miners that compelled the operators and John L. Lewis to sign the truce up to June 16th instead of signing the same scale for two years, therefore be it resolved, that Local Union No. 6549, located at Oliver No. 2, goes on record to disapprove the truce and be it further

Resolved, that we again demand the \$6 wage scale and the 6-hour day and 5-day week with guarantees that the coal loaders will also be guaranteed a minimum of \$6 a day, with the elimination of the hiring, firing and fine clause from the agreement, and be it further

Resolved, that we go on record in favor of a strike for our demands if they are not granted, and be it further

Resolved, that we instruct the scale committee that they only sign an agreement for these demands and that any other agreement must be placed before the miners for a referendum vote, and be it further

Resolved, that in preparation to get these demands we call upon all local unions, District and International officers to start a big campaign to organize the unorganized miners in the captive mines, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Lewis to the District officers and to the members of the scale committee from this district and to the labor press.

FRED SILLETT
President
JOHN LUBICH
Secretary

Jobs and Pay Drop Sharply, Census Shows

By Labor Research Assn.
Summary of the Census of Manufacturers recently released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census shows terrific declines in employment and payrolls between 1929 and 1933. Here are some additional points of comparison for the two years 1931 and 1933, as derived from these census figures:

1. Wages paid amounted to 37.1 per cent of "value added by manufacture" in 1931, but only 36 per cent in 1933.
2. Employment in manufacturing industries declined 6.9 per cent between 1931 and 1933. This followed a decline of 26.2 per cent from 1929 to 1931.
3. Payrolls in these industries dropped 26.6 per cent from 1931 to 1933, reflecting the wage-slashing campaigns of employers, lay-offs, part-time work and the stagger systems. The drop came on top of the 32.2 per cent decline in payrolls from 1929 to 1931.
4. Wage workers' average yearly earnings in manufacturing industries stood at only \$899 in 1933 as compared with \$1,102 in 1931, a drop of 21.1 per cent. In 1929 average yearly earnings stood at \$1,316, the drop from 1929 to 1931 amounting to 16.3 per cent.

Ten Leaders of the Gallup Workers Are Charged with Murder

SANTE FE, May 3.—New Mexico workers and unemployed are rising up in resentment at the decision of Judge M. Otero, Jr. which has caused ten of their most militant leaders to be held for trial on charges of first degree murder for the killing of Sheriff Carmichael in Gallup on April 4. Out of the most incredible preliminary hearing on record, in which forty-eight innocent workers were charged with murder, has grown into an equally incredible decision: an unskilled in law though he be, the class-conscious worker has no difficulty in piercing the mask of liberality on the face of the judge to the realities behind it.

While arguing on the motion for dismissal, Counsel A. L. Wirin made the statement that the prosecution had shirked all responsibility in proving its case and thrown it upon the shoulders of the court. In rendering his decision, Judge Otero admitted this to be true, and declared that he accepted this responsibility as his duty. He then said: "Were I an associate counsel for the defense I should welcome a trial by jury so as to have an opportunity for airing this entire wretched affair." In view of the decision which followed, it appears that Judge Otero was willing to jeopardize the lives of ten men in order to have the chance of halting his political opponents into court.

Out of forty-eight defendants, all charged alike as participants in the same alleged crime, the ten that were singled out to bear the brunt of the attack were the ten most feared by the bosses of Gallup.

Counsel Levinson condemned the action of the prosecution in turning three released defendants over to the U. S. Marshal. They had been released with the full knowledge that the marshal awaited them in the court, ready to serve deportation

Spread of Motor Walk-Out Seen as Immediate Need

William Green In New Tricks To Stall Strikes

"Support Toledo" Must Be Slogan of All Auto Workers

By Nat Ganley
The Toledo Chevrolet (General Motors) strike of 2,300 workers marks a new upsurge of the strike movement in the auto industry. As these lines are being written, the strike has spread to many cities and embraces about 25,000.

Such a growing strike movement was not possible during the first part of the present production season because of the following factors: (1) There was a big exodus from the unions after Green and Roosevelt put over the March 1934 "agreement" which worsened the conditions of the auto workers. (2) The top leaders of the A. F. of L. were able to hold their 20,000 auto members in check when they demanded strike action, through a number of new demagogic maneuvers: withdrawal from the discredited Automobile Labor Board, reliance upon the workers to rely on the National Labor Relations Board, the Wagner Labor Relations Bill, etc.; carrying through a vote empowering Green to call a national strike in the auto industry, which Green promptly pigeonholed. (3) The Works Council set-up and plant elections gave the employers a temporary breathing spell for confusing and misleading the workers.

Strike Sentiment Grows
By April these maneuvers were sufficiently discredited to create a new growth of strike sentiment from below. The Hupp plant in Detroit was tied up solid and at least ten verbal concessions from the company. The 2,300 Chevrolet workers in Toledo ignored the policy of the top leaders of the A. F. of L. to boycott the plant elections. They participated, voted overwhelmingly for the A. F. of L., large numbers joined the union, presented demands to the company and came out solidly on strike when the company refused to sign their working agreement. There is marked increase in the number of departmental struggles, stoppages, etc. (Buick, Fisher plants in Flint, Packard plant in Detroit, etc.). Demands have been presented and there is immediate strike possibility in other plants (White Motors in Cleveland, Kelsey Wheel in Detroit, etc.).

Transmissions for Two Weeks
The Toledo Chevy plant produces transmissions for other Chevrolet and General Motors plants. The employers admit that they have about a two weeks' supply of these parts with production still at a high point. Automotive Industries, organ of the employers, writes: "Should the strike (Toledo) continue beyond a couple of weeks it would, of course, prove to be a serious handicap to the production of cars." Is it any wonder that General Motors comes off its high horse and tries to stop this strike at its source by offering small concessions to the Toledo workers in pay, recognition of the shop committee, etc. In the Milwaukee General Motors plant the Chevrolet department was shut down and a big order cancelled as a direct result of the Toledo strike. The attempt to produce sub transmissions in the Flint, Michigan Buick plant created such a "kick in the fanny" that the reactionary local union officers (Hansen and Co.) were forced to call meetings to consider strike action, send a delegation to Toledo "to investigate," etc. Large numbers of General Motors workers in Detroit and other centers are talking about the need for solidarity with Toledo and the need to take advantage of the opportunity for winning their own demands. It is no accident that the Norwood, Ohio workers have adopted similar demands to that of Toledo: 70 cents per hour minimum wage, 7 and a half hour day, 5-day week, abolition of the speed-up and discriminatory lay-offs, recognition of the United Auto Workers Union (A. F. of L.). It indicates the national character of this Toledo battle.

The Toledo strike can and must be spread to the other centers under the slogan: "Now is the time to win demands in every General Motors plant." Solidarity with Toledo. Flying Squadroneers should be sent from Toledo to the General Motors locals and plant gates at least in the Ohio and Michigan.

CONCERT and DANCE
to build the WORKERS' CAMP
SAT. EVENING, MAY 4th
Finnish Workers Hall
1205 14th Street
PROGRAM
GOOD ORCHESTRA, REPERFORMERS
ADMISSION 25c.

ATTENTION NEWARK!
FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
BEGINNING TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 4th
4 Months on Broadway
CHAPAYEV
The Red Commander
LITTLE THEATRE
Broad St.

Union Conditions Will Face Devastating Blow Under Roosevelt Plans

WASHINGTON, May 3. — The breaking down of union conditions that is likely to result from the low-wage \$4,000,000,000 work-relief program was further emphasized May 3 when Harry L. Hopkins declared at a press conference that only its construction jobs union contractors will have to hire men from the relief rolls regardless of whether or not they are union members.

Hopkins is to head the Works Progress Division under the program and will determine "security" wage rates, subject to President Roosevelt's final decision.

Asked whether he had reached any understanding with the building unions in regard to interpretation of the wage provisions of the work-relief bill, Hopkins replied that it was not a matter of reaching an understanding but of someone having to make an administrative decision. He said that he had not made any decision.

One of the debatable questions of interpretation is in regard to the safeguarding of prevailing wage rates on "permanent buildings for the use of any department of the government." The unions claim that the word "buildings" covers all types of building construction. What constitutes government use is also subject to varying definition. But no official interpretation of this clause has yet been made.

gan centers. Mutual support strike pacts should be immediately adopted by all local unions in General Motors plants. All A. F. of L. unions should be appealed for to strike relief fund to be sent to the local strike committees. The locals in Ford, Chrysler and independent plants should be called upon to adopt solidarity pledges, raise funds for the General Motors strike and take advantage of the situation to develop department struggles and plant strikes for their own demands.

Toledo can win their battle under two conditions: 1) That they keep their strike solid locally. 2) That they spread the strike to the other General Motors plants. The local strike committee now composed of nine workers should increase its ranks to include representatives of the Negro workers, the various crafts and operations in the plant. The strike leadership must be kept in the hands of the local strike committee or there is a danger that it can be smashed through some new maneuver of the top leaders of the A. F. of L.

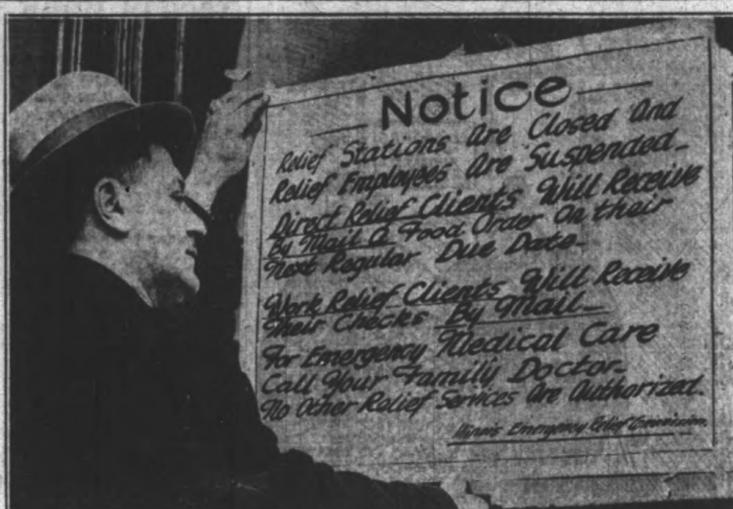
Maneuvers by Green
William Green was quick to declare that the Toledo strike was not authorized by him, that the workers acted on their own initiative and that "there was a grave danger to the strike of workers in the Toledo plant might spread to other plants of the automotive industry." Locally the strike is "unauthorized," spreading it is a "grave danger." "Grave danger for whom? Is it not clear that William Green is striving to defend the interests of General Motors and not the interests of their workers? Green takes this stand after most of the 176 locals of the United Auto Workers Union authorized him to call a national strike and after the Auto Manufacturers Association refused to negotiate with him as the representative of the workers. What maneuver has Green up his sleeve? The discredited Auto Labor Board which technically has jurisdiction over disputes in the industry has been kept out of this strike. F. J. Dillon, Green's appointed arbitrator, spoke to Madame Perkins of the Department of Labor in Washington. T. J. Williams of the Department of Labor went to Toledo as conciliator. Will Roosevelt's Department of Labor arbitration be offered to the Toledo workers in place of Roosevelt's Auto Labor Board arbitration? Is that Green's scheme? The refusal of the company to deal with the men while they are out on strike is part one of this trick. Part two is making "troy premises" to the men to be adopted in the arbitration chambers if they'd only be good boys and return to work for the time being. If the men fall for this maneuver then they have the March 1934 auto "agreement," the fraudulent textile strike settlement, etc. all over again. This battle must be fought out on the picket line and it can be settled in direct negotiations between the strikers and the company if they grant all their demands.

To make the strike solid locally the Toledo strikers should welcome mass picketing reinforced by the workers of all plants, employed and unemployed. Is not Fred Schwake, business agent of the Toledo local, harming the strike when he turns down the support of other plant workers for the picketing? Is he not creating a rift in the strikers' ranks along political lines when he raises the "red scare" and wants to carry out the wishes of the company that the "reds" be kept out of the strike? Is not Green's and Schwake's policy inseparable at least on this point? The Chevrolet strikers of Toledo should tell Schwake to cut it out; that they want united ranks, all the support they can get, and victory! The Communists in this strike want to help strengthen the strike, spread it and win it. The Communists want to help build the United Auto Workers Union into a mass organization controlled by the auto workers themselves.

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Relief Stopped in Illinois



While F. E. R. A. Administrator Hopkins uses the club of mass starvation to force through a wage-robbing sales tax increase on the Illinois workers, all relief stations have been shut. Illinois' present sales tax of 2 per cent falls upon food and other needs. Photograph above shows S. J. Vitello of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission placing sign on relief station at 42 West Cermak Road.

Unity for Liberation of Italian Political Prisoners Must Go On

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has ordered its Italian Federation to break the United Front agreement for the liberation of the political prisoners of Italy, stipulated last November with the Italian Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. This break has come following a decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party on March 23, and has been accepted by the Italian Federation in its meeting held the 24th of April "as a party discipline." This has been made known by an official letter of the Italian Socialist Federation to the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party.

In regard to this event, the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party states: "The break of the Chicago Pact, the pact of united action for the liberation of political prisoners of Italy surprises us. It surprises us first of all because the pact is being broken by the leaders of the Italian Socialist Federation by order of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party without giving us any political reason for the break. 'The pact for united action has been broken, therefore, for 'party discipline,' discipline which has never been observed in the ranks of the Socialist Party. It has been broken, because according to the National Executive Committee of the S. P. 'the Italian Socialist Federation is not unanimous in regard to the pact' (but who is for and who is against has not been told); the break comes without having consulted the workers, who compelled the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to authorize its Italian Federation to sign such a pact. The break comes at the time when reaction is increasing in the whole world, when the Italian political prisoners are being tortured more than ever; it comes when Italian Fascism begins a war of imperialism robbery in Abyssinia, when here a systematic persecution against the foreign-born workers is intensified. Why is it that in this critical period the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party imposes the break of the United-Front Pact to the leaders of the Italian Federation for 'party discipline' and without any political explanation that would in any way justify such a break? We demand an answer to the above question from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and from the leaders of the Italian Federation. We are sure that, the Communist workers, and with them, the Socialist workers, would demand an answer to the above questions. We want to know if the Socialist leaders have first sabotaged the pact by narrowing it to two cities only, Chicago and Detroit, with the excuse that the State organs of the Socialist Party in the rest of the states were objecting to the pact and were threatening with expulsions, any of the Italian branches that would have participated in the work stipulated by the pact, and then broke the pact itself following the pressure brought to bear by Socialist leaders within the Trade Union movement. We place this question because we know that the Socialist bureaucrats were opposed to the pact. Evidence of this was shown by a telegram signed by Vanni Montana and Romualdi, which was received by the Socialist Federation in Chicago during the days that the negotiations were in progress in which they condemned any pact whatsoever between Socialists and Communists. We insist upon this question, because as soon as the news was published that a pact had been signed, La Stampa Libera published an item with which it expressed surprise that the pact contemplated the formation of unity committees within the trade-union locals of which Socialist and Communist workers were members.

We want to know, therefore, if the break of the Chicago pact was wanted by trade-union bureaucrats, such as Antonini, G. Sala, and others, fearing that if workers of the two political currents would unite in struggle for the liberation of the political prisoners of Italy, they would also fight together on other questions, disturbing thereby the policy of class collaboration with the bosses and their associations. We want to know if the leaders of the Socialist Party break the Chicago Pact in order to avoid that this may serve as an example to the workers of other nationalities, as well as the American born, and compel the Socialist Party as a whole to sign a united-front pact with the Communist Party. To these questions we demand an answer. We appeal warmly to the Italian Socialist workers who feel more than the leaders, the painful cry of the political prisoners of Italy, to demand an answer to these questions. We also appeal to the Socialist workers as well as to the Italian Communists to continue the work in the spirit of the Chicago Pact for the liberation of the political prisoners of Italy. We appeal to them to demand an explanation. Let us all together in a powerful voice ask WHY DID YOU BREAK THE PACT OF UNITED ACTION FOR THE LIBERATION OF OUR COMRADES WHO ARE ROTTING IN THE PRISONS OF FASCIST ITALY? A united-front does not begin, neither will it terminate in the office of any organization. The Italian Socialist and Communist workers will have something to say and they will say it by realizing the united-front in the streets, in the shops, and within the organizations. LONG LIVE THE UNITED-FRONT! For the Italian Bureau of the C. of the Communist Party.

Kansas City Thugs Kidnap Leaders Of Jobless American Workers Union

By a Worker Correspondent
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3.—The latest development in the expose of the leaders of the American Workers Union has been the report of the exposed leaders to open fascist tactics. Sunday night, April 28, Burnley, Communist Party organizer in Kansas City, and Renfrew, national administrator of the American Workers Union were taken to a hotel room and kept there by force until Renfrew, under threat of violence withdrew his orders cancelling all charters and expelling all leaders in Kansas City. The grilling was conducted by the expelled leaders and their hoodlums, some of whom carried police commissions and guns. Immediately after his release Renfrew was forced to leave town. He stated to members of the Communist Party before leaving town that the Communist Party had been his only support in his fight to remove the rotten leadership of the Kansas American Workers Union and that he intended to continue his fight against their participation in the American Workers Union when he reached St. Louis. Due to his tactics here, however, in which he clearly exposed the prevailing degeneracy of the leadership, he is threatened with expulsion from his own organization. Working with Communist Party members and militants in the American Workers Union, Renfrew has disclosed the following facts: The leaders of the Kansas American Workers Union carry police commissions from the city which gives them the right to carry guns and enforce their gangster leadership upon the rank and file; the leaders of the American Workers Union have a signed agreement with the relief agencies which states that all grievances are handled through a hand-picked committee controlled by the relief agency; this agreement also states that the leadership shall discourage direct action in the form of picketing or relief strikes. Section One of this secret agreement reads: "In an effort to promote as harmonious relations as possible between the American Workers Union members and the Wyandotte County relief administration, the membership of this organization will refrain from making individual complaints to the Federal and State Relief Administrative offices until such time as their complaints have been handled through the following designated channels." There follows a plan whereby control is centered in the hands of a few top officials of the American Workers Union, one officer of the General Executive Committee to have unrestricted access to the offices of the relief administration. "Representatives of the American Workers Union in the agreement conclude, 'will discourage such activities known as 'direct action committees' at the district offices, picketing, slow orders and strikes on work projects during the period of negotiations for the adjustment of grievances pending settlement, unless it is proven that such hearings are unreasonably and maliciously delayed.' Upon discovering the nature of the leadership, Renfrew immediately cancelled all Kansas charters and expelled 18 leading functionaries in the organization. A meeting for re-organization was immediately called in order that the true condition might be revealed to the rank and file. When this meeting was called, expelled leaders immediately mobilized thugs and reactionaries who came to the meeting armed and created a disturbance which terminated in violence. After the meeting was closed in an uproar, the expelled leaders swore out a warrant for Ren-

South Dakota F.E.R.A. Burns 250,000 Pounds Of Cow and Calf Hides
ABERDEEN, S. D., May 3.—Fifty thousand pounds of cow hides, which had been in storage here since last fall after they had been acquired by the relief administration through the AAA cattle-slaughtering program, were chopped full of holes, taken to the city dump and burned. Aberdeen's hide destruction program is only one of a series throughout the State of South Dakota, where 250,000 pounds of hides have been destroyed since last Fall. Similar programs are in progress in other States. Nevertheless, the F.E.R.A. is still the largest possessor of hides in the world, with several millions of pounds rotting in storage warehouses, while the unemployed are unclothed. The destruction of the hides in Aberdeen was done by relief workers acting under the orders of the F.E.R.A. The underpaid relief workers were in need of shoes and leather jackets while engaged in the destruction of the leather.

Senate Action Shows Cynical Lynch Support
Workers' Answer Must Be Renewed Herndon, Scottsboro Fight
By Cyril Briggs
Thirteen years after the defeat of the Dyer anti-lynching bill by a filibuster in the Senate, another measure, also ostensibly directed against lynching, has been practically killed by that representative body of the white ruling class. Last Wednesday's action by the Senate holds many valuable lessons for the Negro people and all sincere fighters, white and Negro against lynching and the bestial oppression of the Negro people. First, however, let us briefly consider the tactics by which the Cistigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill was side-tracked in the Senate. This was accomplished by the tricky maneuver of the Senate "adjourning" and instantly reconvening. Could hypocrisy be more glaring? Could support of lynching be more cynical and brazen? This fake adjournment, which was engineered by Democratic leader Robinson within a few hours of a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House, was preceded by a series of other tricky maneuvers. These tricky stunts provide a graphic example of how the ruling class plays with the lives and interests of the toilers, Negro and white. The open, cynical support of lynching reflected in the Senate's action is still more glaring when one analyzes the weak Cistigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. The bill was certainly not intended as an effective curb on lynching. It not only fails to provide for the death penalty for lynchers, but by reason of its deliberately vague definition of a "mob" could easily be used against any assembly of workers held to protest the very crime against which it is supposedly directed. By the same token, it could be used against strikes and other struggles of Negro and white workers. What, then, provoked the rage of the Southern lynch-jords against this innocuous so-called anti-lynching bill? That rage was evoked by the fear that discussion of lynching might bring out on the floor of the Senate and in the press some of the hideous details of the persecution and oppression of the Negro people, and by the dread that such an exposure would further intensify the already powerful resentment of millions of toilers, Negro and white, against the lynch terror, against Jim-crow oppression of the Negro people. Indeed on this latter point, the sponsors of the bill were in practical agreement with the lynch-jords, but merely pursuing different methods. The bill, which was sponsored by the reformist leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was brought forward with the aim of quieting the mass resentment against lynching which had reached a high point around the time the bill was first broached. All the rabid hatred of the white ruling class for the Negro people it oppresses, all the putrid slander by which it seeks to justify its plundering and persecution of the Negro people found expression on the Senate floor, but even a discussion of lynching was tabooed by Democratic and Republican Senate leaders. The Southern Democratic Senators, besides the usual pretense of "fairness" and "impartiality" of the lynch courts, so assiduously peddled by the Negro reformist leaders in their sabotage of the mass fight for the Scottsboro boys, they came forward in open defense of lynch law and Negro oppression. Senator Smith, in whose State of South Carolina thousands of white working class women are driven into prostituting their bodies to keep alive, justified the refusal of Southern officials to indict and prosecute the lynchers of Negroes, with typical Bourbon demagoguery: "Certain acts committed are beyond the reach of any court or jury is the opinion of any right-minded man or woman. The virtue of a woman is a thing that should not be displayed in the courts." With other leaders of Roosevelt's party, he opposed even the lip service of the sponsors of the Cistigan-Wagner bill to Negro rights—a "violation of State's rights"—the right of Southern bosses to lynch Negro workers for protesting robbery and oppression, for demanding their wages. The Negro reformists gave aid and comfort to the lynch rulers not only by their treacherous sabotage of the mass united front fight against lynching, but by the fraudulent figures on lynchings they release annually. These figures, issued by Tuskegee Institute and the N. A. A. C. P., were quoted by the Southern Democrats to minimize the lynch evil, to hide the growth of the lynch terror. The action of the Senate in blocking even a discussion of lynching on the Senate floor emphasizes once more the correctness of the Communist position that the fight for Negro rights can be carried forward only by mobilizing the largest masses of white and Negro workers, and of all sincere friends of the Negro people, behind that struggle. The answer to the Senate's action must be an intensification and strengthening of the mass fight around the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, against all acts of oppression against the Negro masses, and for the national liberation of the Negro people.

Revolutionary Press Is Source of Vital Workers' Literature

Clarence Hathaway Greets American Writers Congress, Urging Full Co-operation and Collaboration With Daily Worker

The revolutionary press as the source for the building of a vital proletarian literature, and the need of the revolutionary press for the more active collaboration of novelists, poets, short-story writers, in the common struggle against cultural reaction were stressed by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who spoke in the name of the Communist Party before the concluding session of the American Writers Congress here.

The full text of the speech, which was one of the highlights of the concluding session, follows: Comrades: I want to open my remarks by greeting this congress of writers in the name of the entire staff of the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker from the outset of the preparations for your congress has given the closest attention to all efforts to bring together the best of American writers. We have run all of the advance material on the congress, and in addition, have run many articles dealing with the congress and the action that the congress must take if the writers represented in it were to play their part in advancing the struggle against war and fascism.

The Daily Worker did that because the Daily Worker, as the organ of the Communist Party in the United States, was conscious that we must not only win the overwhelming mass of the American workers and farmers for the revolutionary position, but that the writers, the intellectuals generally, and the middle-class of the country, must be made active allies of the working class in their struggle against capitalism. We supported your congress because we saw in it a means of advancing the general fight of all those who advocated social progress, of all those who oppose retrogression, social, economic and political, presented by capitalism today. Furthermore, the Daily Worker supported the congress because we were conscious of this: that there must be the closest ties between the writers and the revolutionary workers of the press. So far as you writers are concerned, it is not possible for you to reflect the currents of American life, the struggles that are going on here by the overwhelming majority of the American people against the conditions as they are, unless you closely follow the daily papers, the magazines, the periodicals of all kinds put out by the revolutionary working class movement. In those papers and periodicals, you will find the source material out of which must come a truly American literature. In those periodicals, you find not only an expression of the conditions of life of the overwhelming majority of the American people, but you also find the daily recording of the struggles that workers, farmers and the lower middle-class are making against the advance of fascism, against the preparations for war, and for a decided raising of the material and cultural level of the people as a whole. The strategy, the tactics, the every-day battles of the people against capitalist policies, against capitalism as a whole, are recorded more fully in the workers' press, in such organs as the Daily Worker, the New Masses and the various language papers put out by the Communist Party than can be found in any other American periodicals. So from that point of view, it is necessary for the writers to closely associate themselves with the workers' press, and to follow this press from the viewpoint of finding the material that will make it possible to produce a truly great proletarian literature. Working Class As Leader There is still the other side of the question, namely: that the workers' press must have the close collaboration of the proletarian writers because you can contribute something to our papers that cannot be secured from any other source. You can bring that freshness, that color in describing the conditions of the life of the masses, of the struggles that the masses are carrying on that cannot be provided in any other way. By bringing this to our papers, you can aid in broadening the influence by which the papers that we put out would enlarge the circle of readers, making it broader in its appeal to those people who are fighters for a changed social order. This relationship between the writers and the workers' press, the ability of the workers' press on the one hand to serve you, and on the other hand your ability to serve us, emerges, out of the fundamental relationship that must be established between the writers and the workers' movement. There must be a recognition that the working class is most bold, is most unyielding in the fight against retrogression in every form. The working class is in the forefront of the fight against fascism, against war. It is the working class that upholds progress on every front, economic, social and cultural. The working class by its very class position, by the fact that it is pressed more sharply than is any other class, by virtue that it is organized, best, and disciplined in the factories in the daily struggle against the employers—for those reasons, the workers must be in the forefront of the struggle against cap-

Urges Contributions
So, therefore, in addressing this congress of writers as a spokesman for the Communist Party, I would urge that achievement. Develop your responsibility toward the Daily Worker, toward the New Masses and toward the numerous other weekly and daily papers that are put out by the Party. Our Party is the organizer and leader of the anti-capitalist worker. Our Party gives its attention in the first place to the workers' movement, to the workers in the major industries in the country, in steel, in coal, in textiles, in the railroads and so forth. But we know that as we gain strength among these basic sections of the American proletariat, that also adds to the attractive power of the working class movement as a whole, drawing to it those sections of the middle-class and those sections of the farmers that are essential to victory against the capitalist order. Collaborate Against Reaction We would urge that each of you in carrying on your daily activities, in doing your writing, that you closely follow our press, not only from the viewpoint of acquiring from our press those things that are essential to an understanding and an interpretation of events in American life, but that you become conscious contributors to our press in making it a more popular press, in broadening its appeal among the masses of the American people. In this connection, I can state that we have already had contributions from a number of outstanding writers who have contributed in no small measure to the popularization of our press and to the increase of its circulation. We have had for a long period of time Comrade Mike Gold. In addition to that, we have had John Howard Lawson. We have had Erskine Caldwell, who did very excellent things for the Daily Worker and aided us in penetrating into the South, among the automobile workers, and so forth. And each of you, in your daily activities in the section of the country from which you come can provide for us short stories. You can provide for us living reports of what is happening in the struggle, colorful descriptions of the life of the workers, of the struggles the workers are carrying on things that will stir the readers of the paper, things that will have the effect of exposing the impossible conditions under capitalism; and draw the workers into the anti-capitalist struggle. We have a place in our press for the contributions that you writers can alone make. It can express itself in every conceivable field of your own work. We can take book reviews. We can take columns. We can take serials. We can take short stories, and we can take descriptions of events, of the things that are happening from day to day. In all of this you will be aided very materially in advancing the cause for which you are embarking in this Congress today. So, comrades, in conclusion, I would say only this: This co-operation between us is essential. Our success in the fight against reaction requires that co-operation. Neither of us can advance—you in your chosen field, or we in the struggle, generally, against capitalism—unless there can be a conscious alliance, an active alliance that expresses itself day in and day out, not only in the books that you produce, but in the material that you bring to the revolutionary workers' press. We would urge each of you to become collaborators with us in the building up of this movement, and we would assure you that our press will give the same support to your writings, to the reviewing and popularizing of your books that will enable you to build up a mass support for your work. Thereby, jointly, we will win the masses of the American people for the struggle against fascism; against war, against reaction, against everything that decaying capitalism represents. (Prolonged applause.)

HOME LIFE - By - Ann Barton

TODAY Slava Dunn continues last week's article on the importance of the mother organizing her work.

In last week's article I mentioned that if a busy mother with small children is to find any time in which to participate in the class struggle with some organized group, she must learn how to choose in her household only the most important tasks and not to bother with any trifles and small, unessential things.

"A mother can save herself time if she dresses her children in sturdy clothes, like overalls that can stand dirt and wear and tear. The white, pink and blue clothes for little children, which are usually sold in the stores, are very impractical. It is better to choose darker colors, so the mother won't feel she has to wash the clothes all the time.

"As for the children, they need their mothers for friendly companionship. They will have a much better relationship if the mother plans some regular time with her children. This time may be spent in a game, or a story, or a weekly walk in a park or in the woods. As we have said before in the past, the children need to have confidence and trust in their parents in order to follow their way of thinking. To build up that sort of relationship takes time from the start. One cannot do it suddenly later, when the children go to school. Reading, or just talking and playing with her children at a certain planned time is a good way for the mother to begin preparing her children to be good, reliable comrades for the struggle.

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Send FIFTY CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office Mellon-Controlled Coal Mine Evades Paying Compensation

By a Mine Worker Correspondent FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Koppers Coal Company (Mellon-controlled) located on Paint and Armstrongs Creeks in southern West Virginia, is notorious for successfully avoiding proper compensation to its employees and frequently avoiding paying any compensation at all.

The Koppers' Mines are considered by old time miners to be one of the most dangerous mines in the Kanawha coal field as one miner put it, "Working for Koppers called for an 'investigation.'"

He summoned the boss and some of the company men to testify. At the end of the trial the super ruled that the man was injured while carrying a "mash" barrel up the mountain side. This coal miner was unable to work for four months but did not get a penny's worth of compensation during that time.

Another miner injured in one of the Koppers mines on November 24, 1933, tells the following: "The company did not lay the road in my place where it was needed because it would have meant moving a pile of slate that was in the way. They also refused to put in more posts in the place to strengthen the roof. His injuries from slate fall were six fractured ribs, a leg broken in three places, a pelvis fracture and spine injury.

He had to throw the slate off his body and crawl one hundred yards to another entry for help. He was dumped into a mine coal car and hauled to the waiting ambulance. The miner was carried into the hospital, eighteen miles from the mine, three hours after his accident had occurred!

Even before the final examination of his condition was made, the company officials were sending out reports that he was a careless workman and was not entitled to compensation.

Because of his mining record of thirty years of careful work he was able to compel the officials to withdraw these charges. According to the State Compensation Law, an injured workman is to receive 66 and two-thirds per cent of his weekly earnings, which in this case would have amounted to \$10.19 a week compensation. After six weeks' delay he was notified that he would receive \$8.00 a week, the minimum amount which can be paid under the state law.

On July 15, 1934, the miner's physician reported to compensation authorities that the patient was able to work, although he was still using crutches. The miner confronted the doctor and demanded continued payment of compensation which had been suspended entirely for six weeks and the case was then reopened.

In the miner's own words, "compensation was continued until November 3, 1934, when I was again reported as being able to work, though I was still unable to walk without the aid of a cane. After two months of wrangling (during which time no payment was made) his case was reopened and the injured miner was told that he would receive 8 weeks more compensation and then he would be cut off entirely. In spite of the fact that it is clear that he is permanently disabled.

lings for quite a while, she asked the police why some of them didn't say something. The only reply or sound they made was, "Lady, you are doing fine, why should we exert ourselves." "It would be quite an effort," one policeman said as he smiled at the woman. That is the way the police laugh off starvation.

The Ruling Class by Redfield



"Look grim, Everett—we're supposed to be losing money!"

Follow Example of Russelton On June 16, Is Miner's Plea

By a Mine Worker Correspondent RUSSELLTON, Pa.—The example of the action of the Russelton miners on April 1, must serve to inspire the miners in all soft coal-fields on June 16.

The miners here wanted their conditions improved. On April 1 we attended a mass meeting in New Kensington where Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, also Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., spoke as well as President Fagan of District No. 5. They were loudly booed by the audience which numbered 4,000. The rank and file spokesmen were refused the floor.

Miners Speak From there we went to a different sort of meeting at Tarren-tum. The speakers were miners from the pits, local officers. The district, too, was asked to send its speakers but it failed to respond.

These meetings convinced our local that we were not the only ones dissatisfied, but that throughout the Allegheny Valley the miners were looking to April 1 as a day to better their lot.

Mine Closed Down On April 2 and 3, we closed the mine down, only the bosses entered the mines. On the second day the company ordered its yellow dogs into the town to terrorize the miners and help drive the men back into the pits.

The district officials, John Murray, Bozo Demich, Fred Gulik and

April 1 Deal Teaches Miners Need of Rank and File Control

By a Mine Worker Correspondent RODA, Va.—Allow me space to let the miners in the other fields know how the miners of old Virginia feel about the extension of the yellow dog contract.

Our resolutions and demands were similar to those in other fields, 6-hour day, \$5 a day, 5-day week; abolition of the speed-up, closed shop.

The miners had read the threats of John L. Lewis to strike if there were no contract by April 1, so we had discussed preparations for strike.

"Too Tired" When Mr. Saxton, District U. M. W. of A. President, and W. F. Minton, Secretary-Treasurer, returned from Washington our committee went to see them. Mr. Saxton told them he would rather not talk with them, he was so tired.

We had prepared for a big rally in Appalachia on April 1 and then a march to the Stonega plant as that is the weakest local in this section. In order to split and disrupt the demonstration, Mr. Minton called a meeting in Appalachia and Mr. Saxton called one in Stonega at the same hour.

Fears Revolution Mr. Saxton told of their difficulties in reaching an agreement, of reducing their committees down to two, and so on. And then how finally Mr. Richberg asked for a committee of the miners and the operators to meet with him, asking them to continue the present contract. He told them that the president was worried. There were 11,000,000 men out of work and 22,000,000 on relief rolls, and if 600,000 miners struck, followed probably by strikes in rubber, auto and textile it would throw the roads out of work and it was hard to tell what would happen. They

were afraid that there would be a revolution, and he said that no one wanted a revolution at least he didn't.

Then the miners began to get mad and began leaving the hall. You could hear them saying, "Well, we have let the boss leave us. Now is the time we should have struck, when they were scared of us."

Lewis Exposed I have asked several miners what they thought of it by now, and they told me that everything I said about the Lewis machine was plain to them now. They said that we should strengthen our rank and file groups to oust the bureaucrats, and you can hear miners saying that it looks more like a bosses' union than a miners' union.

This company has already started its drive to wreck the union by hiring new men and fighting the militants, and the district officials say there is nothing can be done about it.

So, I think it is high time to get together and declare war on these crooks, drive them out of our union, and establish our own leadership.

Five-Minute Stoppage Wins in Cafeteria

By a Food Worker Correspondent NEW YORK—I am working in a union cafeteria at 171 6th Avenue which is signed up with the Food Workers Industrial Union.

On April 25 I picked up a ten-dollar bill which someone lost. The boss noticed this and snatched the bill from my hands saying that everything in his cafeteria belongs to him. Some of the workers and patrons saw this. I didn't answer him but went to the shop chairman and made a complaint, and then the boss began to offer me five dollars, threatening that in case I refused I would get nothing. I answered that as long as I have been working I have yet made no presents to the bosses, and do not intend to do so now.

After the boss refused the demand of the shop chairman that he return me the money, the shop chairman, with the consent of the union, declared on the 26th of April at 12 noon a stoppage, and after five minutes the boss returned the money and we returned to work.

I offered to share the money with some of the comrades at-work, and a few of them accepted the offer with the intention of donating it to the workers' movement. The remaining five dollars I am donating to the "Daily Navy Mir Fund."

Every important street corner in your section should have a Daily Worker seller.

YOUR HEALTH - By - Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Curvature of the Spine F. G. writes that one shoulder is higher than the other, and asks if there is some way to correct this.

A high shoulder on one side is generally due to a curvature of the spine. In order to understand the condition, it is necessary to explain the anatomy of the spine. This consists of twenty-four small bones, known as vertebrae. These are separated from each other by "elastic tissue" which acts as a sort of shock absorber between the vertebrae and permits motion of the spine in all directions.

At the chest the ribs are attached to the spine, forming a cage which covers and protects the lungs and heart. Lower down the spine is very strong and supports powerful muscles which cover the abdomen and other organs in the abdomen. Along the entire length of the spine there are other muscles attached. These take care of performing various acts, such as bending, twisting, lifting the arms or legs, and many other things. Finally, the spine has a long tunnel running through it. This contains the "spinal cord," a very complicated set of nerves which control practically everything we do, such as walking or throwing a ball.

In a normal child the spine is always straight. If, however, some condition weakens the muscles of one side of the spine, then the muscles on the other side will pull the spine out of this straight line, and hold it bent to one side. This will cause one shoulder to be held lower than the other. Infantile paralysis often causes this. So does "rickets," a disease due to inadequate diet. The same effect is produced in people who carry a heavy load on one side of the body, pulling the spine to one side. For example, growing children who do not get adequate exercise in other ways and who carry heavy books on the same arm at all times, may develop a bent spine after a few months.

Unless the condition is corrected promptly, it becomes permanent. One sees the same condition frequently in porters, who tend to use one arm or one shoulder more than the other. Probably the most important cause of curvature of the spine, with the resulting difference in the height of the two shoulders, is poor posture, poor position in standing, sitting and walking. The responsibility for this "slouching position" rests on the parents who should observe their children and correct these tendencies.

The treatment of spinal curvature is difficult and long drawn out. It is necessary to support the spine and allow the weaker muscles to become stronger. Muscle training and exercises will help very considerably in early cases. It is sometimes necessary to use a plaster cast, a brace, or a form of corset. In people over twenty years old, the problem is a difficult one and an operation may be needed. In other cases in adults, wearing a brace or support more or less constantly is necessary. In any case, a careful physical examination by a specialist in such conditions (orthopedist) should be made.

Health Comes Last THE N. Y. Times in its report of the proceedings of the American Chemical Society (April 26, 1935), unwittingly reveals the tie-up that exists between industrialists and scientists.

Most of the graduate schools of science are supported by our so-called philanthropists. As has been proven time and again, their endowments aren't given out of sheer "love of humanity." Those who look below the surface can always find the profit-motives lurking somewhere—and Marxists have long pointed out that this profit-motive is the enemy of the love-of-humanity motive.

The N. Y. Times states: "Chemists know, BUT DID NOT PUBLISH GENERALLY, why foodstuffs, wrapped in cellophane, often taste bad"—why food stuffs like potato chips, cake, bacon become rancid. They could not reveal to the public at large that the decay of wrapped food was due to a defect in the cellophane. To do so would be very unprofitable for poor Mr. Dupont—one of the largest contributors to chemical foundations and head of the cellophane monopoly—who had tons of cellophane on hand which had to be sold before the better product could be put on the market. For the profit-maker, the health of the consumer comes last; profits always come first.

Addresses Wanted WILL the following comrades please send in their addresses so that their replies can be sent to them: Hy Goldstein, Sol Horowitz, Ruth A., New York; "A Comrade," Boston, Mass.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 13th St., New York City. I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca. Name Address City and State

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Address your letters to Mary Morrow, the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

JIM CONNOLLY AND THE EASTER REBELLION On the dark and windy night of April 22, 1916, a solitary figure was making his way along the docks that lined the River Liffey, as it flowed through the center of the city of Dublin. Suddenly the figure darted into a narrow lane.

The stranger seemed to be acquainted with the maze of crooked streets, for he walked with quick, sure strides towards a house that stood a little apart from the others. Casting a glance around to be sure he was not followed, he gave a peculiar knock at the door.

"Who is it?" a voice inquired. "Ireland and freedom," came the reply.

The door opened just enough to admit the stranger and closed again. "Hello Tom," said the man to the visitor.

"Hello Jim," the stranger answered. Then, suppressing the excitement in his voice—"I bring news. Tomorrow's newspaper will print a new order by Prof. MacNeill forbidding the volunteers to carry out their previous orders. You remember at our council he did not favor a blow at England at this time. Now, with all our plans set, he has double-crossed us."

The man who was called Jim was silent for a moment. A troubled look darkened his deep-set blue eyes. He was a stocky man with a broad, high forehead. "This was Jim Connolly, the great leader of the Irish workers. Then he replied, "MacNeill is a coward. This is a bad thing he has done. It will break our ranks, but it will not stop the Volunteers or the Citizen Army. Angry feeling has been running high for some time. All over the country the workers and farmers at public meetings have been protesting against over-taxation, against the high-handed deportation of our fighting men—against the smothering of our Irish papers that call for freedom."

Soon after, the men bade each other goodnight and the messenger went out into the darkness. Easter Monday morning was clear and quiet. It seemed like many another peaceful Easter holiday. However, this Easter was the signal for workers and farmers in all Ireland to rise against the English oppressors. The worker-soldiers in Dublin had orders to parade fully armed. But thoughts more daring than mere parades stirred their minds.

At noon, Patrick Pearse, who had been elected president, read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic to the crowds in the streets. Immediately afterwards, the revolutionists occupied the various buildings. Liberty Hall was only one of many "forts" the workers held throughout the city. Barricades were set up in the narrow streets to stop the British. Connolly was named Commandant-General of the army, and established his headquarters in the General Post Office. Soon the Green, white and orange

flag of the Irish Republic floated triumphantly over the building. This sudden seizure of buildings so stunned the British Military that they did not know at once which way to turn. The week that followed was one of the most bitter and terrible fighting that Ireland had ever seen. The workers fought fiercely and forced back the British inch by inch. On Tuesday, the enemy brought out the artillery and the booming of big cannon was heard all over the city. Machine-gun fire rattled away at the workers' forts.

Next day, through a hail of bullets, a man dashed wildly from the side door of Liberty Hall. He turned the corner, and entered the post office. Breathless, he told Connolly of the events.

"The artillery's got us. We were the first in its line. We've left the building. The enemy will find no one alive in Liberty Hall. But our snipers are still there on the roofs, picking them off."

"And our men are good shots too," added Connolly, as his eyes lit up with a smile. "But you're wounded. Go down to the cellar. It serves as our hospital." Then Connolly left the man and went out into the street swept by machine guns to see about the barricades. He felt a sting as a bullet tore through his arm. A few minutes later he was seriously wounded in the leg. (To be continued next week)

Working Class Leaders Contest



You need not send in the pictures. You keep them and have a nice collection. Read the rules each week. There will be five series of five pictures each. Every week two or three pictures of our leaders will be printed. Your job is to fill in the coupons and the sentences below as best you can. Send the coupons and the facts about the leaders every two weeks, until all the pictures have appeared. You can paste the coupon on a penny postcard. Your answer to the third series must be mailed not later than May 15th. These prizes in the greatest number of correct answers may have their choice of these prizes: New Pioneer Story Book and Twelve Plays for Boys and Girls, a good baseball bat or baseball glove, a set of 25 stamps, a sewing set, a red handkerchief and a number of games. In case of tie, duplicate prizes will be given. Contest is open for everyone up to 35 years of age.

Answer to second series: 1. Ernst Thälmann; 2. William Z. Foster; 3. J. P. Morgan; 4. Eugene V. Debs; 5. Karl Liebknecht.

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

"SO THEY built a subway, so what? What's a subway to get so excited about? I've been riding in a subway all my life and you don't see me firing salute guns for joy. Gimme a horse and buggy, or a model-T and I'll trade you the I. R. T. for it any time."

That's what a great many city people accustomed to kicking in their hard-earned nickels to swell the coffers of the utility companies, must have felt reading the reports in their morning paper of the completion of half of the great new underground system in Moscow.

What's there to get so excited about? There in Moscow they were celebrating the event like a festival. One hundred and fifty thousand workers on the day the subway was open to exhibition to the public were given free passes to test the new transportation. They came to the kiosks and descended into the caverns thousands of iron-workers, diggers, hand-hogs, engineers had blasted, excavated, welded, and tracked. Women came with shawls around their heads and babies in their arms. Old greybeards who remembered a droshky better than a trolley car. Kids riding up and down the escalators for a lark.

They stood on the platform and for the first time in Russia's history and in their own lives they heard the great mechanical horse come roaring out of the dark tubes, glaring with headlights, hissing with pneumatic brakes. What were their thoughts when the ground began to vibrate with the thunder of the express? Why was there such jubilation at the sight of the automatic doors sliding back on their oiled grooves? At the great dark smooth flanks of the trains?

An Express of Socialism

IT WOULD be just another train to a New Yorker perhaps. Not his at all, something the I. R. T. built and was going to run for the profit of the shareholders. The city didn't pour out en masse when the new Eighth Avenue system was completed. It had nothing to do with them personally, except perhaps making it slightly easier for somebody to get over to his sweatshop on Ninth Avenue in time to punch a timeclock.

But the Soviet workers heard more than the thunder of the first express, saw more than glaring bright headlights, knew something greater was happening than the construction of an underground system of transportation.

That express rushing out of the darkness of the tunnel was a locomotive of the future. An express of Socialism. Its engines were throbbing with a different purpose. The open throttle was the speed with which the new life of the Russian masses was being built.

A Beautiful Subway

WE WILL build the most beautiful subway in the world," said Kaganovich, while the pneumatic hammers were still drilling in the earth.

And the subway is beautiful, strangely enough, to those of us who cannot think of subways and beauty sleeping in the same tunnel.

The stations are broad platforms with great lofty ceilings. The walls and the pillars are sheathed with marble of various colors from the Ural Mountains. Broad staircases with marble balustrades lead to the streets. And on the walls are great mosaics showing the workers building the subway. No two stations are alike in design and even the ornamental lighting fixtures are different in each station.

The workers of the Soviet Union are proud of their new subway as they are proud of their tractors, their automobiles, their factories and skyscrapers they have built with their own hands and for their own use. Just as they conquered the desert that was once Stalingrad, or the waters of the Dnieper to build Dneprostroy, so they have conquered the treacherous quicksand that underlies Moscow to build their rapid transit, their own interborough.

Blast furnaces, hydro-electric stations, conveyor-made tractors, and now escalators, automatic doors, and underground trains — on these commonplace industrial miracles, the miracle of a Socialist society is being firmly reared.

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LITTLE LEFTY



Edward Corsi Bares His Fascist 'Soul'

By S. W. GERSON

IT is not given to us always to hear from the lips of one in authority exactly how bad things are and how he really intends to deal with matters. Generally speaking, the plans of the powers-that-be are shrouded in the clouds of miasmic hypocrisy. Occasionally, however, some bigwig speaks his mind with brutal frankness. It generally comes as a lightning flash, revealing in its true character the startling savagery of the employing class and their henchlings. Of such kind is the testimony of one such gentleman, Edward Corsi, before the New York Aldermanic committee investigating relief.

Mr. Corsi is in a position to speak. As Home Relief Director, appointed by His Little Majesty, the Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, he has handed out the miserably inadequate dole by which home relief "clients" are supposed to keep body and soul together. His words, therefore, should carry some weight.

Let's Look At The Record

Precisely because there are people who charge that what we say about relief conditions in New York are just so many "Communist exaggerations," we will—and at length—follow the advice of Al Smith and "look at the record." Before we begin, however, it is necessary to recall that there is an Aldermanic investigation being conducted by a Tammany-dominated committee. Tammany, as ever, is anxious for two things: to reduce relief, thus helping the big taxpayers along, and get jobs for the clubhouse boys, thus insuring the existence of their philanthropic organization. And the majority elections are drawing nigh. . . .

Fusion, now holding the reins, is just as anxious to serve the bankers, and is rather reluctant about giving up power to the Tiger. The unemployed, as may have already been surmised, are the political football.

Both are essentially agreed in slashing relief even beyond the miserable level at which it now stands. Both stand in essence for a deportation program. Both stand for driving New Yorkers into subsistence hemsides. Both have helped to create new slums in New York City.

230,000 On Relief

Remember, as you read this, that there are approximately 230,000 families on relief in New York City. Of these 230,000 are on home relief; the rest are on work relief. These are official figures.

We will quote solely from the stenographic record of the proceedings and refer to page number on each occasion. The questions, unless stated otherwise, are by Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel to the committee, which is headed by Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch. The answers are, as indicated, by that self-styled liberal, Mr. Corsi.

How much is given an unemployed family?

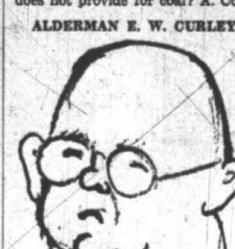
We quote Mr. Corsi: "The budget per family is based on the number of persons in the family. . . . A family of five would

average about \$12.65 a week. . . . That includes everything.

Q. See if I have got that straight. That includes the person's allocation for rent, medical care, food, coal and everything else. A. Everything provided for in the home relief budget, the items you have mentioned.

Q. I led you into one error. It does not provide for coal? A. Coal

ALDERMAN E. W. CURLEY



ALDERMAN E. E. BUHLER



Proof that matter sometimes conquers over mind. Is not a member of the Aldermanic committee, but is a frequent observer of the proceedings. Dislikes "chislers" on the relief rolls unless they are good Tammany boys. Calls the Bronx his home. Quotes Confucius profusely.

is an item given during the winter on a special appropriation. (Page 953.)

The Food Budget

How much of this goes for food? Let us again consult the record:

Q. Can you tell us, Mr. Corsi, again what the item for food is per person? A. Well, the item for food for a single person would be \$2.70; in a family of three it would be \$5.50.

Q. Per week, is that? A. Per week. And a family of five it would be about \$7.70. . . .

Q. Can you state from your own knowledge whether that is an accurate or inadequate allowance for subsistence? A. I am of the opinion Mr. Counsel, that that element in our budget is inadequate, and I have reasons to sustain that. (Page 954.)

We have charged on countless occasions that the LaGuardia administration is responsible for this situation. We have pointed out that the administration pays the bankers \$600,000 a day in interest on the loans to the city while the jobsless receive far less than what is admittedly necessary to maintain themselves adequately.

Again, let us hear the proof of this from Corsi's own lips:

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Who fixed that subsistence level? A. That subsistence level,

Mr. Chairman, is arranged by a committee of experts in keeping with the total appropriations given to the Bureau.

Q. In other words, it is a forced subsistence level, inadequate because of the appropriation? A. Because of the appropriation. (Page 954.)

On Slum Areas

We have stated above that the policy of the LaGuardia-appointed relief administration was the creation of new slum areas in the city. Let us confirm that by the sworn testimony of Mr. Corsi:

Q. Are these other items of this budget likewise inadequate? A. I think our rent policy is totally inadequate.

Q. Will you dwell on that—will you explain that? A. In the City of New York on the relief for rent, we are limited to the maximum allowance of \$85. The average rental per family would run in the neighborhood of about \$18. That is based on the number of persons per family and the amount

pay his rent, or the difference in the rent; the result being that because we are on an inadequate rent schedule we are forcing thousands of people back into unsanitary living conditions.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Is there also an element of malnutrition involved when he uses food money for rent? A. When they use their food money for the purpose

ALDERMANIC PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. IS TRYING HARD TO ACQUIRE A REPUTATION FOR "JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT." LONGS—OH, HOW HE LONGS—FOR A STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICESHIP. ELECTED ON A FUSION TICKET, BUT PLAYING BALL WITH TAMMANY RIGHT NOW.

of supplementing their rent. Now, there again we are governed entirely by the general appropriations for relief. We are all aware in the Home Relief Bureau that this policy is inadequate. We cannot touch this policy until there is made available to us funds with which to increase the individual payment. (Pp. 954-956.)

To Maintain Life

How about the food allowance that the great City of New York permits its jobless. To the record again:

Q. Now, is there another feature of the budget allowance with respect to food? Do I understand correctly that this is only supposed to maintain life for the individual? A. Yes, it is supposed to be a subsistence budget. Mr. Counselor, (Page 957.)

In this connection it is interesting to note that the private welfare organizations—without taxing powers, of course—have a budget far in excess of that of the City. A family of five gets \$12.55 from the Home Relief Bureau. That same family would receive \$20.55 from the Catholic Charities or \$20.85 from the Jewish Social Service Agencies. The relief administration makes no allowance for haircuts, combs, tooth brushes or car fares for men seeking work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ten per cent.

THE WITNESS: In 12,831 cases the client on relief is supplementing his rent; in 2,877 of these 17,000 cases he supplements it by borrowing from friends and relatives. In 3,488 cases he uses the money given to him for food to

Like Van Boring, he never says a word. 'Tis wiser thus. Doesn't know yet 'tis was placed on the Aldermanic investigating committee, except that a harmless Republican was needed. Hails from Queens. Intelligence quotient unknown, but he can generally tell you about a good one in the fifth race.

of space they might need. Now it so happens that the rents in the City generally do not conform to the rent policy of home relief, and we have thousands of families who are supplementing their rent payments out of food illustration of that in the borough allowance, or borrowing as they go I want to point out an interesting along to make up the difference. illustration of that in the borough of the Bronx.

Q. Go ahead. A. With a case load of 40,000 in the Borough of the Bronx, and in 4,011 cases the vouchers paid by home relief actually covers the rent asked by the landlords.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ten per cent.

THE WITNESS: In 12,831 cases the client on relief is supplementing his rent; in 2,877 of these 17,000 cases he supplements it by borrowing from friends and relatives. In 3,488 cases he uses the money given to him for food to

Eureka!

by del

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c-o Daily Worker, 36 East 13th Street, New York City.

Senate Munitions Inquiry

Question: Why does the Daily Worker attack the Senate Munitions Inquiry? Haven't their revelations concerning the profits of the munitions makers put a crimp into the plans of the war mongers?

Answer: The facts brought out at the Munitions Hearings are used by Communists all over the world in their fight against imperialist war. But the motives of Senator Gerald P. Nye, the chairman of the Senate investigating committee, are of an entirely different nature. He does not attack the war preparations and plans of the New Deal, which grow more ominous from week to week. What he calls for is a better organized war machine. Under the guise of taking profits out of war (which incidentally was the slogan of Barney Baruch, the Wall Street speculator, for years) he proposes an "adequate national defense."

But the plea of an "adequate national defense" is the slogan of the War Department and of the most jingoistic sections of the capitalist class. The War Department is also anxious to have a more efficient fighting mechanism, and for that reason calls for the conscription of labor and the guarantee of profits.

Nye's formula of government regulation would mean huge subsidies for the munitions makers, who would be paid by the government. The facts brought out by his committee were used by the Roosevelt regime to pave the way for the introduction at the present session of Congress of bills that are really plans for mobilization in the event of war.

Senator Nye directs his attacks only against the "inefficiency" of the present war preparations. He has never made a direct attack upon the Roosevelt war program, which is an integral part of the whole New Deal. His "defense" pleas cover up the preparations for the world offensive of American imperialism. He plays an important part in these war preparations by spreading illusions among the masses about taking the profit out of war, when his own program would mean even larger profits for the munitions makers. Unless we expose his real motives he will lead the masses into a false sense of security, and permit the war preparations to go forward at an accelerated pace.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the other hand if the Government did not send them back, when we from starvation would they not become potential menaces to the orderly life of the community?

THE WITNESS: Precisely. . . . (P. 1008.)

For those people who are not subject to deportation—"voluntary repatriation" is the euphemism Mr. Corsi sometimes employs—the Home Relief Bureau director suggests forced emigration to subsistence homesteads.

Says Mr. Corsi: "In times of depression like this every effort should be made to depopulate the City of New York by such constructive measures that will give the surplus population of the City of New York a chance for employment outside of the City." (P. 1010.)

Developing this theme, he continues: "The problem we face in the City of New York and in every city of the United States of large size, is a problem of depopulating the concentration that has taken place over a period of 15 years in our cities, the movement from the farm to the city. We have got to reverse that picture and try to get as many of our people back to the land." (P. 1011.)

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N. R. A. 'Disputes' Signal New Drive Against Labor Movement

BIGGEST WALL STREET GROUPS FROM MORGAN, ROCKEFELLER BANKS DECLARE THEIR SUPPORT OF NEW DEAL PROGRAM

THE capitalists are quarrelling among themselves on how best to increase their exploitation of labor. The United States Chamber of Commerce, big business organization, passed some resolutions opposing Roosevelt's legislative program on two main points, the two-year extension of the N. R. A., the proposed "Social Security" program, and other issues, such as A. A. utilities, and so forth.

But the quarrel is not about fundamentals. It is not a quarrel on whether or not to sharpen the exploitation of American labor, to grind new profits out of the workers. It is not a quarrel on whether or not to speed up the workers or to break their strikes and labor unions.

It is a quarrel on the best way of doing these things.

And despite the efforts of the capitalist press to give the impression that Roosevelt is being "attacked"

by Wall Street, by the groups that the masses hate, the most powerful cliques of big business have already rushed to Roosevelt's defense, and to the defense of the whole New Deal-N. R. A. program.

It took only a few hours after the Chamber of Commerce passed its so-called "opposition" resolutions, for the Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, the real power behind the N. R. A., to visit Roosevelt to express their support of his program. And who was on this visiting committee that supported Roosevelt?

None other than Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric Corporation. This is an expression of the support of J. P. Morgan and Company, masters of Wall Street finance capital.

None other than Winthrop Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank. This is the expression of the Rockefeller support.

None other than James H. Rand, industrialist, and spokesman for the powerful Committee of the Nation, bankers and industrialists.

This dominant group of Wall Street monopoly capital supports Roosevelt. And Roosevelt supports them.

The opposition group takes issue with Roosevelt only on the extent to which the codes should apply to certain kinds of competition in industry. The opposition is the expression of those sections of industrial capital which are hampered in their competition for markets by some of the bureaucratic provisions written in the codes by the biggest monopolies.

On the questions of "social security" and labor disputes, the "opposition" has no objections at all, it made clear, "in principle" to Roosevelt's program. It is merely pressing for a more open offensive against

labor. It is ready to dispense with the more subtle demagoguery of Roosevelt which conceals just as ruthlessly a drive in the same direction!

These disputes between Roosevelt and some sections of Wall Street capital are the signal that Roosevelt and his Advisory Council of 52 big business leaders are getting ready for the next step in their drive against the unions, for the company unions, for the open shop, and for more intense exploitation.

The united front which advanced on May Day must now be strengthened in every industrial locality where the Roosevelt administration will strike its heaviest blows at labor. The united front for the closed shop, for the 30-hour week without pay cuts, for the right to strike, for unemployment insurance, must be the answer of American labor to the reactionary moves of Roosevelt which are heralded by the present "dispute" over the N. R. A.

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1935

Spread the Auto Strike

THIRTY THOUSAND employees in sixteen units of the General Motors Corporation, are striking in eight cities. Thousands more in Flint and elsewhere are planning to walk out Monday. In this situation the Roosevelt government has sent Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, to Detroit to try to end the strike.

The auto workers have the finest opportunity they have ever had to win union recognition, wage increases and better conditions. To win, they must spread the strike to every General Motors plant, and stay on strike until they get a good agreement.

McGrady, Perkins and other Roosevelt government officials now again put forward arbitration, which has defeated the demands of the auto workers for the past two years. The auto workers must reject arbitration, and not return to work until they get a satisfactory agreement.

Francis Dillon, Green's representative in the auto industry, who until this day boasts in Washington that he has not yet authorized the Toledo strike, certainly cannot be trusted with the leadership of the strike. Dillon, who accepted the Auto Labor Board and helped set it up, who has delayed strike action for months, has always favored governmental arbitration, and will not organize a broad strike.

The auto workers should lead and run their own strike and all negotiations, in order to guard against being sent back to work without any gains.

Auto workers—spread the General Motors Strike! Set up a broad central strike committee with the elected representatives of every local union as members.

Aid the Filipino Masses!

THE infamous Philippine Island constabulary, officered by Wall Street agents, claims that it had "crushed" the peasant uprising there by murdering at least a hundred of the desperate and revolting land tenants.

But precisely because this stand of the Filipino peasants in defense of their land and bread is the climax to a long and bitter struggle against the pirate exploitation and taxation of the Wall Street industrialists, the American workers know that this upsurge is not and cannot be stopped. The struggle of the masses on this war outpost of American imperialism is a battle for life itself.

Frank Murphy, Roosevelt's representative in the Philippines, and Manuel Quezon, the treacherous "representative" of the Filipino masses, are now complete twin oppressors. These policemen of Wall Street have ordered the houses of all peasants who are unable to pay the terrific taxes to be demolished and to shoot all who resist.

Support the oppressed Filipino masses! Stop the Cossack butchery of the Philippine police! Send your protests to President Roosevelt; to Acting Governor Hayden, Manila, Philippine Islands; to Manuel Quezon, Hotel Warwick, New York City; and to Governor Murphy at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

May Day and United Action

THE growth of the united front, the determination of the workers to express their solidarity despite all terrorism and provocation, and the need for renewed efforts to make the united front a decisive, national factor in the struggles for the immediate needs of the masses—all these appear clearer than ever in the latest reports on May Day.

In Elmira, the Socialist Party members braved a police attack to fight for the right of the Communist Party speakers to have a platform on May 1.

Around Birmingham, Alabama, Socialists and Communists together defied police and deputies to hold a May Day meeting.

Such examples inspire the struggle for unity of action in the days following May Day. This united action, which still has not reached the stage of decisive, national scale, will be built in the course of the struggles that now face American labor, at the relief stations, the picket lines, in the shops and mills.

The splitting, sabotaging actions of the "Old Guard" reactionaries must be defeated and over-ridden. The unity of the workers against their common enemy must be built. Untiring effort can achieve it.

Back the Steel Workers

FOLLOWING their visit to William Green, the National Emergency Committee of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers announced that the campaign to organize the unorganized steel workers into the A. A. will go forward at once. Green promised some action, but so far has done nothing to secure union in the A. A.

The National Emergency Committee, representing more than thirty lodges of the A. A. in mills employing 50,000 steel workers, speaks for the vast majority of the A. A. members. The N. E. C. is preparing for struggle in the steel industry in spite of the attempts of the reactionary president of the A. A., Mike Tighe, to smash the union by expelling all these rank and file lodges.

The N. E. C. is now organizing the unorganized steel workers and building the A. A. lodges, while Mike Tighe does nothing but try to disrupt the union with a "red scare" and expulsions.

Every A. F. of L. local union has a duty to the steel workers which has not yet been fulfilled. The steel industry is the basic industry of the country. The results of the organizational campaign in steel will effect every A. F. of L. union. It is the duty of every local union of the A. F. of L. and every workers' organization to support the organization campaign of the N. E. C. of the Amalgamated.

Local unions of the A. F. of L. Help the A. A. lodges build the A. F. of L. steel unions! Pass resolutions of support to the organizing campaign of the National Emergency Committee! Pass resolutions protesting the splitting tactics of Mike Tighe! Demand the reinstatement of all expelled lodges!

Legion Chiefs vs. Labor

THE recent suspension of two Manhattan posts of the American Legion by the State Executive Committee for participation in strike activities and their attempt to at least prevent legionnaires from wearing Legion insignia or helmets while doing picketing duty can be only interpreted as a conscious anti-labor and strike-breaking act on the part of the officials of the Legion.

The thousands of worker-members of the Legion who are good union men should follow in the footsteps of the musicians' and motion picture operators' posts in defying such action on the part of the top officialdom, and not only continue but strengthen their activities as working class fighters for better conditions for themselves and their families.

Every trade union post of the Legion, every honest worker in the ranks of the Legion should register protest against the suspension of the posts and demand their immediate and unconditional reinstatement.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Unionize the Women Make Them Leaders Clara Zetkin Drive

THE recent Women's Conference held several weeks ago, marks a decided turn in women's work towards the shops and factories. The increased seriousness with which our Party membership is taking this important phase of Party work was indicated by the fact that fourteen sections were represented at the conference, that there were representatives from the needle trades, from the metal trades, and from two shop nuclei.

The keynote of this conference was shift the center of gravity of women's work to the factories. Organize the working women in factories and stores on the basis of their special needs; for equal pay for equal work; penetrate the A. F. of L. women's auxiliaries; organize the women in the homes against the high cost of living. To achieve these objectives, the Working Woman, in the experience of many of the delegates present had played an outstanding role. Hence the conference unanimously set itself the task of raising the monthly circulation of this effective organizer to 3,000.

The Conference set itself two major tasks: (1) To increase the number of women Party members; (2) To unionize the working women that are not yet organized.

THE first task is to be tied up with the Clara Zetkin Recruiting Drive, which has the objective of getting 500 women into the Party within the next three months. It must be pointed out that our Party membership as a whole has not been sufficiently conscious of the need and vital importance of drawing working women into the Party. This accounts for the fact that the proportion of women recruits in the Party has dropped sharply this year in comparison with last year. The Party fractions (particularly in trade unions where working women are numerically preponderant) and the Party units will have to become conscious agents in the recruiting of working women.

The chief Party task of penetrating the A. F. of L. unions and the slogan of making New York a 100 percent union town, cannot be realized unless women are organized on the basis of their special needs. This brings us to the second task: we will have to direct our attention towards drawing women into the trade unions, and into active leadership in these trade unions.

Women will be much more ready to join unions if they are approached on their special needs, and if they are promoted to leadership. Even in some of the left-wing unions, such as the needle trades, where women are numerically stronger than men, they form the smallest proportion of leadership. Such a situation must not continue.

It is up to our fractions to see that women are advanced to leadership, that the unions pay particular attention to women's problems and demands. By drawing the hundreds of unorganized women into unions, a great reserve of militancy and working class devotion is added to our ranks.

IT was pointed out by a delegate from a factory that unless special approaches are made to the women, and special methods worked out for activating them, little success will be met in organizing them.

Women who display a remarkable amount of energy and devote considerable time during strikes and other shop struggles, are often passive during comparatively quiet times. The reason for this, in the opinion of the delegates, can be traced to the manifold household duties that the women are responsible for. Hence, the methods of work are to be attractive, are to include social and cultural forms, etc., which would draw them away from the home, and serve to raise their political level.

—From New York Party Builder.

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

SWASTIKA OVER NEW MEXICO

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Ford Calls Exploitation 'Sharing the Wealth'

Bristol, S. D.

Comrade Editor:
I listened tonight on the Ford Motor Company hour on the radio and heard a Mr. Cameron talk on "Sharing the Wealth."

He contended that we are sharing the wealth now, by the employers paying wages. He quoted the figures on wages that the Ford Motor Co. paid out the first three months of this year, and also gave three sums, which, added up, came to less than fifty dollars as the amount of wages paid to workers both directly and indirectly as wages for producing the material and building each Ford car.

The announcer stated, after the talk, that this could be obtained in printed form by writing to the Ford Motor Co. at Detroit. I think it would be well for the Daily Worker to get a copy and analyze it.

Police Supervise Students In Fascist Attack

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Comrade Editor:
I should like to direct attention to the recent news release appearing in the columns of your paper, reporting the disturbance at the local Father Divine meeting house, and correct it in one particular.

This I think is necessary to a better understanding of the incident and the circumstances underlying it. Colorado Springs and its contiguous territories are strongly fascist, and nothing reveals it more

Wants 'Laboratory and Shop' Back on Feature Page

Bad Axe, Mich.

Comrade Editor:
What's become of Comrade David Ramsey and his column, "Laboratory and Shop," that used to be such an important item in the feature section of the Daily Worker? Is it possible that he has been crowded out to make room for reviews of books? It is, of course, important to know the revolutionary values of modern literature and drama, and there are class struggles to be fought there and battles won. But let's keep this avenue to our main objective of turning to the shops: the part that has been played and is still being played by labor-displacing machinery. That is what Comrade Ramsey was telling us about in his column "Laboratory and Shop." Let's have that column back.

D. C.

'Daily' Subscription Goes To High School Library

Grantsburg, Wis.

Comrade Editor:
We have not received the Daily Worker for two days now, so we are enclosing another dollar in order not to be without the "Daily" and we will find some way to pay up for a year.

The paper is very important here. After we get through reading it, it is taken to the high school library where there are two hundred and fifty pupils going to school.

W. C. H.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Filipino Rising World Peasant Revolts Quezon and Hearst

THE uprising of the Filipino peasants is more than an isolated island revolt against the outrages of Wall Street imperialism. It is another clap of thunder in the revolutionary upheaval of the colonial and semi-colonial masses throughout the world.

Hardly a region of Asia, Africa, South America, those huge reservoirs of profit, but can show scores of revolts in the brief period of a few months.

The peasantry of 13th districts of Hoped, North China are now in revolt against the attempts of the wealthy salt monopolists to increase its revenue. To the north, peasants, driven off their wretched little plots on the orders of the Japanese army of occupation, are taking up arms on every side and banding together against the invader and the treacherous betrayer, the Chinese Nationalist government.

Peasants rebel in Algeria against French domination. Central and South Africa are scenes of rising against British, Belgian and Portuguese imperialism.

The Cuban masses, the war-torn masses of Paraguay and Bolivia, the Argentine gaucho, the Brazilian farmers, the abused and disillusioned Mexican peons—all are learning the lessons which lead to the struggle for national liberation, for Soviet power!

Inspired directly by the stand of the Chinese peasants and the activity of the Chinese Red Army, the Filipino peasants now face the most brutal dictatorship that the Philippine Islands have yet seen—a combination of native reformist betrayers and the armed authority of Wall Street's Resident Commissioner, Samuel Welman sends us some interesting material on the strong links which tie Manuel Quezon, Wall Street's nominee for dictator of the Philippines, to William Randolph Hearst and finally to Washington.

RECENT political events in the Philippines provide ample evidence that the Wall Street imperialists, together with the native bourgeoisie and landlords, are blowing the winds in the direction of grooming Manuel Quezon for the role of fascist dictator of the islands. And the winds are blowing hard.

"At a dinner in honor of Governor-General Murphy on January 22, the keynote speech was made by Arsenio N. Luz, who declared, 'I have a vague suspicion that this good and honorable man (Quezon) I am now talking about will perhaps have to be a composite of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hitler and Mussolini.' Later in his introduction Luz praisingly referred to Quezon as 'New Dealer, Der Fuehrer and Il Duce all combined and rolled into one!'"

"On his way to Washington to see Roosevelt to discuss the best methods of spiking real independence for the Philippine people, Quezon is scheduled to stop at the San Simeon ranch of WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST. (My emphasis—S. W.) The Philippine Herald boasts that Quezon will "stop for a day on the coast to pay a call on William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper king and personal friend of President Quezon." The Herald continues: "It is said that whenever President Quezon passes by the Pacific coast he always takes the opportunity to call at the latter's ranch at San Simeon."

"THE final paragraph of the Herald's story on Quezon's visit to Hearst is most significant: 'Mr. Hearst, whose opinion on the Far East is known to be for a deferred Philippine independence on account of Japan's ambitions may have interesting slants on the problem that President Quezon would want to hear at this decisive moment in Philippine history.' Hearst gets his fascist lessons direct from Hitler and passes them on to Quezon.

"Quezon, Torres and Murphy are working hand in hand with Roosevelt and Wall Street and the native exploiters completely to transform the islands into a fascist realm. The Communist Party of the Philippines have been framed-up and railroaded to jail. Freedom of press, speech and organizations have been attacked.

"Philippine farmers are revolting against the landlords, usurers and tax-collectors. The Communist Party is preparing to drive out the imperialists, the native bosses and landlords. Quezon and Co. may bring the hand in hand the native exploiters completely to transform the islands into a fascist realm. The Communist Party of the Philippines have been framed-up and railroaded to jail. Freedom of press, speech and organizations have been attacked.

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.)