

Greet Minor, Levinson at Rally Monday!

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

\$20,000 I.L.D. SCOTTSDALE FUND
Received yesterday.....\$ 208.12
Raised so far.....\$ 5,838.28
Still to be collected.....\$14,161.72
Rush funds to I.L.D., Room 610,
80 East 11th St., New York City

Vol. XII, No. 125

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1978.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1935

(Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

N.R.A. HUNGER PLAN TO BE EXTENDED

HOUSE PASSES DUNCKEL BILL WITH CHANGES

Protests Force Pulling Some Teeth from the Michigan Measure

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, May 24.—A partial victory was won by the labor movement today when, after one of the most intense and dramatic struggles Michigan has seen in years, the legislature was compelled to pull most of the teeth from the vicious anti-labor Dunckel Bill. In amended and emasculated form the measure was passed today by the House and non-occurred in by the Senate, which had approved the original bill on April 24th.

400 Mass in House
A mass delegation of 400, representing labor and liberal groups throughout the State and organized by the United Front Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, refused to leave when a motion was passed to table the bill, intended to trick the delegation into leaving. The House was therefore forced to act immediately. The bill is now awaiting signature by the Governor.

The original bill provided a penalty of 1 to 14 years imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine or both for "advocating overthrow of the government," or belonging or aiding an organization advocating overthrow, or possessing literature containing such ideas, or attending a meeting or hiring a hall for a meeting where such ideas were advocated. It was designed not only to outlaw the Communist Party, but to handcuff the labor movement, deprive workers of the right to strike and abolish freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Repeals Previous Law
The bill was sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the top leadership of the American Legion and other reactionary groups, with the active support of the Hearst newspaper, the Detroit Times.

As passed, it is a face-saving procedure designed to enable the reactionary fascist forces to say that something was passed. The bill now formally repeals the provisions of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law, passed in 1919; it declares advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence a felony, but omits the original long list of provisions amounting to practically a Nazi code for Michigan.

Further amendments to the text of the measure, as reported to the Daily Worker, declare:
"Nothing in this act shall be con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Judge Calls Gallup Probe In Kidnaping

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SANTA FE, N. M., May 24.—District Judge M. A. Otero, Jr., set June 10 as the date for calling a Grand Jury in Gallup to investigate the kidnaping on May 2 of Robert Minor, chairman of the Gallup Defense Committee, and I.L.D. Attorney David Levinson, chief defense counsel for the 14 Gallup workers framed on murder and other charges.

The Grand Jury, it is announced, will also make such other investigation as is deemed advisable. From this it would seem the prosecution is not satisfied with having charged a mere 48 defendants with murder but may try to indict a still greater number.

In charge of the investigation will be Attorney General Frank H. Patton, one of the prosecutors of the Gallup workers, who has already stated he believed there is no evidence that a kidnaping occurred.

Bond Raised for Five
After a week's hesitation by the officials on whether or not to call the jury Attorney Levinson could not afford to wait longer and started East. The announcement was timed for the day after his departure. Although the prospect is a whitewash for the kidnapers and prosecution for the defense.

Five of the Gallup defendants, also Jesus Pallares, who is under deportation proceedings, were released on bond Wednesday. The five were Joe Barrio, president of the Southwest Local of U.M.W. A. under \$7,500, also Mrs. Hernandez, Mrs. Altamira Gomez, Mrs. Avila, and Jose G. Lopez, under \$500 each.

The latest stink bomb from Gallup was reported to have been exploded on May 23.

(Continued on Page 2)

'Garden' Rally Monday to Unmask Coughlin, Score New Deal Program

Welcome for Minor at Penn Station Will Precede Meeting

Robert Minor and David Levinson, who have been carrying on a vigorous fight in defense of ten framed-up coal miners in Gallup, N. Mex., will get a rousing mass welcome when they arrive at the Pennsylvania Station, 33rd Street and Seventh Avenue, Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

Upon their arrival in New York, Minor, who together with the I. L. D. attorney, were kidnaped and slugged by hooded vigilantes in the Southwest several weeks ago, will lead a parade to Madison Square Garden where the Communist Party has scheduled a giant demonstration. Minor will be one of the principal speakers at the "Garden" rally.

The New York district of the International Labor Defense, which is arranging the welcome for Minor and Levinson, calls upon all trade union groups to elect official delegates to the reception committee, and send the names to the office of the I. L. D. at 22 E. 17th Street. All unions, I. L. D. branches and workers' clubs are urged to mobilize their members to come to the Pennsylvania Station en masse, with the banners and placards of their organizations.

SPEAK AT 'GARDEN' MONDAY



ROBERT MINOR EARL BROWDER
Among those who will greet Minor and Levinson at the station will be Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro whose appeal from the savage sentence of 18 to 20 years on the

Stirring Role of 'Daily' In Historic Gallup Strike

Part Played by Workers' Newspapers Among the Striking Miners and Guardsmen Is Told by Toohey in Appeal for 50,000 New Readers

By Pat Toohey

In writing to Earl Browder of the timidity which is frequently displayed in circulating the Daily Worker among the workers in our daily struggles, a comrade has called to my attention a vivid experience during the Gallup miners' strike of 1933.

During the strike great terrorism and a "red scare" prevailed. Martial law and troop violence kept the movement underground. The strikers had no means of expression with which to answer the lies and slanders of the Gallup-American Coal Co. and the troop leaders. The capitalist papers in New Mexico maintained a barrage of propaganda against the strike. From time to time it was urged in the strike ranks that the Daily Worker be used to counteract this. For the sake of the record, the comrades publicly agreed, but, privately, lamented that this would pour oil on the fire, that it would strengthen the red scare, that the workers would break, that the strike would weaken and the ranks dismember. Consequently, little was done about using the "Daily."

How the Daily Took Hold
Until that time, a few copies had arrived daily, papers which the leading functionaries read themselves secretly and in the light of the moon but kept strictly away from the miners.

But one day an active, non-party strike leader accidentally found a copy behind a desk in headquarters. This worker was considered very "unreliable" because he had been heard praising the N. R. A. and the Democratic Party. The office staff at once started to build a "defense" for the paper being there. To their amazement he asked where the paper could be obtained, that it was a good paper and that it said

things he knew were true but which other papers did not print.
A number of similar experiences thereupon took place. Our comrades finally ventured to order a small bundle. If became so popular that the bundle kept on increasing until eventually it was felt that the workers liked the "Daily" and that they were not afraid of it!
The bundle reached 500 paid copies daily for this small town and in time was to be found in every pool room, restaurant, barber shop, on bulletin boards and other places where the strikers gathered. In fact, scores of strikers would wait at the station for the mail train to get in with the Daily Worker.
What was the result?
The Workers' Weapon
It helped strengthen the miners' ranks and win the strike. It became the miners' weapon in their fight against the coal operators and N. R. A. and troop terror. It helped acquaint the strikers with the Communist Party so that more than 300 strikers joined the Party. It penetrated the troops and recruited 20 rank and file soldiers into the Communist Party. It taught the workers soldiers to stand by their class brothers, the miners, with the result that 300 troops refused to obey their officers' commands to fire on the strikers when the workers stormed the jail to free Herbert Benjamin and George Kaplan.
It helped to build a strong Young Communist League and International Labor Defense organization, and a powerful Unemployment Council to fight for the unemployed miners. The "Daily" not only helped win the strike on hand, but taught the workers the need of building powerful organizations for future battles. That the miners did this

(Continued on Page 2)

Browder, Hathaway and Ford to Speak—Will Flay Dunckel Bill

Georgia chain gang has just been rejected by the United States Supreme Court. Some months ago when Herndon arrived in New York following his release on bond from Fulton Towers Prison in Atlanta, Minor was among the leading figures to welcome him at the Pennsylvania Station.

In addition to welcoming Minor, the "Garden" rally will be a mighty demonstration against all the forces of capitalist reaction. All the vital issues now confronting the American workers will be discussed by prominent speakers at the meeting in an effort to strengthen the fight against the growing menace of fascism, exemplified by the passage, yesterday, of the Dunckel Bill.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, will strike the keynote of the demonstration in his analysis of the latest actions of the Roosevelt administration, particularly the fight against the

(Continued on Page 2)

ILLINOIS FAILS TO ACT ON AID; HUNGER RISES

Unemployed Organize Chicago Mass March for Tuesday

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Hunger still stalked Cook County and the downstate area today. No funds for relief of the 1,500,000 jobless without Federal aid since May 1, was forthcoming from the Illinois Treasury.

Meanwhile workers throughout the city are being mobilized by the Unemployment Councils for a mass march next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock to the City Hall to demand immediate opening of the relief stations.

On Wednesday workers from all organizations participating in the great relief united front went to a meeting of the City Council to demand a permit for the parade. The Council Chamber was packed with unemployed men and women. The matter of the parade permit was referred to the Committee on Police.

When one alderman suggested referring the matter to Mayor Kelly, the Mayor instantly shied away from taking any responsibility in the matter. Delegates from the United Front Committee for Relief went to meet the Council again today for a final decision on the parade permit.

Although the infamous 3 per cent sales tax was passed by the legislature to go into effect July 1, the workers are continuing their fight against the measure and are demanding that funds be appropriated immediately from the State Treasury for relief of the jobless, and that incomes of the rich be taxed.

The parade Tuesday will form at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph Streets, and will proceed to the City Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Quick Aid Is Urged In Herndon Fight; Union Action Asked

Immediate action on the part of all individuals and organizations, particularly trade-unions, to save Angelo Herndon from death on the chain-gang which the United States Supreme Court decreed for him in its monstrous decision on May 20, was called for yesterday by the International Labor Defense.

The demand for a re-hearing of the case by the U. S. Supreme Court, embodied in resolutions to be sent to that body, and protest to senators and congressmen against the outrageous Supreme Court decision, are the immediate forms of action required.

The I. L. D. national office asked that it be notified of all action taken on behalf of Herndon, and at the same time sent out an appeal for funds to carry on the fight, which should be sent to Room 610, 80 East 11th Street.

Form of Resolution
The following form of resolution by individuals and organizations should be used:

WHEREAS, Angelo Herndon has been sentenced to serve from 18 to 20 years on the infamous Georgia chain-gang, under an ancient slave law, for the sole reason that he organized white and Negro workers together to struggle for unemployment relief; and

WHEREAS, this is not only a barbarous sentence equivalent to a medieval sentence of death by

(Continued on Page 2)

Seattle Labor Body Endorses Student League Against War

(Special to the Daily Worker) SEATTLE, Wash., May 24.—

The Seattle Central Labor Council has voted to endorse the Student League Against War and Fascism and furnished the organization with credentials authorizing its representatives to appear before A. F. of L. locals to explain its program.

The Central Labor Council last week sent a protest to President Sleg of the University of Washington, criticizing the latter's denial of campus recognition to the Student League.

More Strike In Cleveland

Baker Body Workers Join Walkout—Big Strikes Solid

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—New impetus was given to the four major strikes involving more than 6,000 workers here, when the workers at the Baker Auto Body plant walked out today in sympathy with the 2,500 on strike at the White Motors plant.

Two hundred police were mobilized yesterday to bring the scabs out of the Industrial Rayon plant where they had been marooned since Monday. The injunction at this plant limiting picketing to two at each gate was disobeyed by the strikers, and 50 pickets from the White plant were sent by the auto union to help the rayon-strikers break the injunction. Hundreds of pickets surrounded the Rayon plant night and day.

The president of the Baker Local of the United Automobile Workers Union and the Cleveland Federation of Labor have pledged full support to break the injunction at the Industrial Rayon plant and are mobilizing the workers of the city to carry this out.

The strikers at the National Carbon Manufacturing Company, involving more than 1,500 battery workers and at the Addressograph and Multigraph plant with 800 out, continued solid today in their demands for wage increases.

Militia Threat Held Over Lumber Men

PORTLAND, Ore., May 24.—A threat to call out the national guard against the striking lumber workers was made today by Governor Charles H. Martin, a retired major-general, after 800 pickets had surrounded the Stimson lumber mill near Forest Grove for eighteen hours.

The picket line of strikers and sympathizers grew hourly as strikers raced to Forest Grove in automobiles from this city, in an effort to close down the mill.

Bonus Army Mobilizes In California to Start March to Washington

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—(U.P.) A new bonus army began mobilizing here today to map plans for a march on Washington.

Royal Robertson, a leader of the 1932 march, exhorted the veterans to draft additional recruits so the trek can get under way tomorrow night.

He said he hoped 3,000 veterans would respond.

GREEN GIVES FULL BACKING TO MEASURE

Conference Agrees to Twenty-One Month Term

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The N. R. A., which has increased profits, cut wages and legalized company unions, will be continued for at least 21 months longer.

This appeared certain today following a tentative "understanding" between President Roosevelt and House and Senate leaders.

At the time the announcement was made, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee with the demand that the N. R. A. be continued for at least two years longer. He attacked all who opposed it as "shortsighted, reactionary and anti-social."

Green blustered about calling labor out on a general strike if Congress does not extend the N. R. A. for the two-year period which he demanded.

"Agreement" Reached
Administration forces drove toward speedy action by Congress on the N. R. A. and the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill under the spur of the White House and A. F. of L. leaders. President Roosevelt called in House and Senate leaders and others interested in passage of the Wagner Bill and the N. R. A.

As a result of the conferences it was expected the House would next week take up and pass with little N. R. A. extension program and then change the Administration two-year consideration the Wagner Compulsory Arbitration Bill, already passed by the Senate.

Some modification in the 7-point N. R. A. program may result in an effort at compromise with the Senate and one-half months' extension resolution.

House To Act Tuesday
Speaker of the House Joseph W. Byrnes said the House planned to take up the N. R. A. Tuesday and try to pass the bill by Wednesday night.

The chief fight, he indicated, would come in the Senate over the question of substituting the House N. R. A. measure for that already passed by the Senate.

Green emerged from a White House conference attended by Senator Robert Wagner and A. F. of L. leaders with a statement that he believed Roosevelt was behind the Wagner Bill and that it would be

(Continued on Page 2)

Italy Rejects League Step On Ethiopia

GENEVA, May 24.—Rushing headlong toward the invasion of Ethiopia, Mussolini today brushed aside a League of Nations protest: resolution with the identical aggressive prior of the Japanese imperialism, and threatened to quit the League should it interfere with his robber expedition against the Negro country.

Immediately upon receiving word of Mussolini's intentions to proceed with the advance upon Ethiopia, Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar and acting President of the League's Council, asked all members to be ready to attend a night session and to prepare for stringent action.

Mussolini rejected the Council's resolution over the feeble "protests" of the French and British representatives, who have consistently maintained their treaties with the fascist dictator promising support of the plunder of Ethiopia.

Hours before he had formally notified the League, Mussolini was reported to have declared at a militaristic celebration of Italy's entrance into the World War that he was ready to hurl the entire Italian population into the agony of imperialism war.

"We march direct!" he shouted. "We do not turn back!"

The League suggestion for "peace," deliberately weakened through the efforts of Pierre Laval, French Minister, and the English envoy, Captain Anthony Eden, might nevertheless have exposed the aggressive tactics of the Italian imperialism. The League proposal provided for a weak "neutral" commission of conciliation and arbitration, with a time limit for settlement of all "disputes."

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Must Unite for Its Own Demands, Against the Employers' N. R. A.

AN EDITORIAL

Many thousands of New York workers struck together on Thursday afternoon. They struck because they feel the need of demonstrating for better conditions and for their demands. After the united strike, however, two meetings were held, one in Madison Square Garden and one in Union Square.

Why was it that the left wing forces found it necessary to call the meeting in Union Square? Because those A. F. of L. leaders who called the Madison Square Garden meeting tried to enlist the workers in support of the starvation and anti-labor policies and the representatives of the employers, of President Roosevelt.

To try to enroll the workers under the banner of the Roosevelt government means not to unify the fight of the workers, but to weaken and split the united front of the working class. The Madison Square Garden meeting put forward a program of unequal support for the policies of

the employers' government of Roosevelt. The Union Square meeting called for the united fight of the workers for their own interests and needs, and against the New Deal hunger regime of the big trusts and bankers.

What policy was advocated in the Garden meeting by the national leaders of the American Federation of Labor?

Every speaker, without exception, deliberately avoided saying a single word of criticism of the outrageous coolie wage scale on work relief ordered by President Roosevelt. The two Socialist speakers, David Dubinsky and Max Zaritsky, joined with William Green, John L. Lewis, Joseph Ryan and Sidney Hillman, in eulogizing Roosevelt policies, and, at the same time, not saying a word in criticism of his relief cutting, wage slashing works' bill. These misleaders told the workers to come to the Garden and demonstrate against the coolie wage, thus tricking them.

Not a single speaker had a word of criticism of President Roosevelt's action in vetoing the bonus bill. Senator Wagner, the announced chief speaker, was highly praised by the speakers, at the very moment that he was detained in Washington so that he could vote against the bonus and help uphold Roosevelt's veto. Senator Wagner, who was praised by Green as "an apostle of labor," HELPED ROOSEVELT DEFEAT THE PREVAILING WAGE AMENDMENT TO THE WORKS RELIEF BILL, AND VOTED AND SPOKE FOR THE COOLIE WAGE MEASURE.

The keynote of the meeting and of every speech, was the demand for the extension of N. R. A. for two more years. Every speaker, including the Socialist leaders, declared that the N. R. A. has improved wages and shortened hours. The workers know from experience that this is not true. Under N. R. A. the cost of living has gone way up, unemployment has increased, while the codes kept

wages down to the minimum. Profits of the bosses have greatly increased, while company unions have been built. Labor Boards have prevented and broken strikes.

The only gains made by labor (such as in Paterson, and in the Pacific Coast longshore strike) were made in spite of N. R. A. and because the workers struck in defiance of N. R. A. and fought for their demands. Yet Green, Lewis, Dubinsky and the others try to tell the workers that Roosevelt and N. R. A. have bettered their conditions.

The Madison Square Garden speakers urged labor to act, not in struggle for their own demands but to act for N. R. A. and the Wagner Bill. Green said the Wagner Bill is "Labor's Magna Charta." That is what he said the N. R. A. was, too. But the Wagner Bill will only harm the workers' cause. The Wagner Bill aims to set up a strikebreaking

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL Chiefs Try to Turn Labor Militancy to Aid of NRA

Don't Dare Tell The Provisions Of Wagner Bill

Not Even Coolie Wage Scale of Roosevelt Is Mentioned

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and other A. F. of L. leaders attempted to mislead the demands of the needle trades workers for better conditions in support of President Roosevelt and his anti-labor policies in the Madison Square Garden meeting Thursday afternoon. Green, as well as John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, Joseph Ryan, and the Socialists, David Dubinsky and Max Zaritsky, made vigorous pleas for support to Roosevelt, for extension of N.R.A. for two years, for the Wagner Labor Dispute Bill and for passage of the Black-Canery thirty hour week bill.

Wagner Stays Away

The principal speaker, Senator Robert Wagner, did not arrive at the Garden meeting. Instead he stayed in Washington and voted against the bonus for the veterans, by his vote helping other senators to uphold the veto of the Patman bonus bill by Roosevelt. Wagner had previously voted against the prevailing wage on work relief.

Not a single speaker mentioned a single word against President Roosevelt's coolie wage relief wage, which sets "wages" as low as \$10 a month. Not a single speaker said a word in criticism of Roosevelt's veto of the veterans' bonus. The relief cuts, the wage cutting work relief scale, the denial of the bonus, were completely ignored, as one speaker after another glorified President Roosevelt, Senator Wagner and the N.R.A. No one spoke of the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The determination of the workers in the Garden to fight for their demands was seen in the fact that the greatest applause was drawn when the speakers mentioned the fight for shorter hours and higher wages, against company unions, against the N.R.A. and the biggest demonstration when he demagogically declared that "if the senate will not listen to our appeals, then the A. F. of L. will use its entire economic strength." But Green, and all other speakers, "appealed" and proposed action only for extension of N.R.A. and other Roosevelt policies which have worsened the workers' conditions.

Green immediately swung back to his eulogy of Roosevelt and Wagner. "Stand by Roosevelt," Green advised. "See his New Deal through." He claimed benefits to the needle trades workers from N.R.A. and declared that unless it is extended it means "back to the sweatshops."

"We are standing behind Roosevelt like an inviolable army," Green stated. "The issue is clear cut. Either the A. F. of L. follows forward forces. The reactionaries follow Hoover. The A. F. of L. and labor are going to follow Roosevelt."

Green, in order to confuse the issue, directed his main attack against ex-President Hoover. He spoke of the terrible conditions of crisis in the period before N. R. A. Green tried to make the workers forget the terrible conditions now existing after more than two years of N. R. A. He whipped a dead horse, Hoover, in order to take the minds of the workers off of the whole anti-labor program now being carried through by Roosevelt and the New Deal. He completely ignored the fact that under Roosevelt's discretion bosses' profits have increased, unemployment has increased, wages have been kept low while living costs went up, and company unions have grown, in the two years of N.R.A.

The same line of attack on Hoover, and giving Roosevelt's anti-labor acts a clean bill of health, was followed by all speakers. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a leading Socialist, made a strong defense of N. R. A., declaring: "Every worker should sup-

port and aid the N. R. A." Dubinsky said that shorter hours and higher wages "have been made possible only through the N. R. A."

A Few Left Phrases
John L. Lewis traced the history of the support given by the national A. F. of L. leaders to N. R. A. from the beginning, declaring they sat in on the birth of N. R. A. and, like Green, he attacked Hoover and praised Roosevelt's policies.

Hillman, president of the National Industrial Recovery Board, declared N. R. A. had reduced hours and increased wages.

These A. F. of L. leaders spoke some "left" words in general terms, trying to give the impression that, together with Roosevelt, they are fighting against the Chamber of Commerce. Lewis declared these reactionaries are seeking to restore the destructive competitive conditions and the discreditable capitalism which prevailed in the pre-depression period. Thus they sought to build up the idea that Roosevelt opposes capitalism and is waiting upon the employers. Ironically, while the meeting was proceeding, the Roosevelt forces were voting down the bonus in the Senate. Senator Wagner and other administration senators were leading the fight to put through one of the main points in the Chamber of Commerce program—denial of the veterans' bonus.

No Concrete Proposals
And President Roosevelt had only a few days before carried through another plank in the Chamber of Commerce program—reduction of a coolie wage cut level on all work relief, and wiping one and one-half million jobless off the relief lists altogether.

It was when the A. F. of L. leaders spoke of concrete actions, of definite steps to win better conditions, that their radical phrases softened and turned to safe channels. They dinned it into the ears of the workers present that the action to take was extension of N. R. A. which has brought so much misery.

They stated, as did Green, that the Wagner Bill is "Labor's Magna Carta," the same as the trade unionists' demand that they said that Section 7-A would solve all labor's problems. They did not dare quote the provisions of the Wagner Bill, which sets up another strike-breaking National Labor Relations Board, and which allows the government to decide what form of union the workers shall have in the shop.

They did not say one word of the fact that where the workers have won better conditions it was through strike and strike preparation—through their mass power and in spite of N. R. A.

Supporting Capitalist Parties
William Green, summing up all of the speeches, in his campaign oration for unreserved support to Roosevelt and his policies, defended the policy of support by the A. F. of L. of either of the two old parties of capitalism, telling the workers present that they had only two choices, either Roosevelt or Hoover.

What about the question of a Labor Party, based on the trades unions and mobilizing the workers for their immediate demands? Green left this possibility entirely out of the question. While the two Socialist leaders, Zaritsky and Dubinsky sat smiling on the platform, Green declared that "my colleagues" in the leadership of the A. F. of L. will mobilize the entire A. F. of L. and all "the hosts of labor, behind our commander in chief, President Roosevelt."

For a Real United Front
As for Charles Zimmerman, the Lovestonite manager of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W., he was not to be observed on the platform. But Zimmerman remained silent while the Socialist Dubinsky mobilized his local to hear the eulogy of Roosevelt, and to hear a blow dealt against a fighting Labor Party.

The workers who were present in Madison Square Garden, must not build a united front on the basis of policies which benefit the working class. Not a united front with the employers' agent, Roosevelt, but a united front to build the unions, to prepare strike for the workers' demands, a united front against the N. R. A. and the Wagner Bill, a united front for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and for all the demands of the workers. Such a united front was proposed at the meeting in Union Square against the N. R. A. Now we must build unity in the shop and in the union—unity of the workers against Roosevelt's anti-labor drive.

Pass Dunckel Bill With Changes

(Continued from Page 1)
strued to prohibit or abridge the right of free speech, liberty of the press or in any manner interfere with or limit the right of peaceful picketing and striking.

Chaired by the results of their fight, the 400 delegates of the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights meeting after the House action, decided to continue the Conference and to intensify the struggle. If the Governor signs the Dunckel Bill, immediate steps will be taken for a signature campaign to hold a State-wide referendum on repealing the bill. It is likely the move will also include the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.

Fight for Veto
The Conference, which represents 400,000 people and includes practically every labor and liberal organization in the State, decided to brand the reactionary House and Senate legislators who voted for the bill as enemies of labor before the voters of each country. The steering committee was empowered to call the next conference to spur the struggle.

THE TERROR IN NAZI GERMANY

NOTE: Almost all the information concerning Nazi terror and the German revolutionary movement is relayed through the anti-fascist underground network extending through Germany and the surrounding countries. Such reports, when forwarded by usual correspondence, reach the Daily Worker less than ten days after the events occur. News which is cabled to the Daily Worker via Paris or Zurich pertains to incidents occurring the same day or the day previous.

Oppose Nazi Ship Councils

BERLIN, May 24.—It is not by chance that a campaign of bloodshed has been directed against the German working class during the last month.

The real results of the confidential council elections have given rise to a real panic in the ranks of the Nazi leaders. In these elections the hopes of the dictatorial forces had rested on their own real "men of confidence" being placed on the official lists and then simply struck out the names of the employer and other Nazis on their ballot papers. In some cases it was even possible to set up a proletarian ticket against the official Nazi list and carry it to victory in the vote.

The government was seriously alarmed at the truly annihilating results in the armament industries, where they had hoped to benefit by the argument that jobs had been created. The fact shows that the hopes of the dictatorship to gain a mass following among the workers have been shattered and that the Communist Party is increasingly successful in its efforts to form an anti-fascist front in the factories. Further evidence is offered by the undoubted success achieved wherever the Communist and Socialist workers co-operate in rebuilding the illegal trade union. Thus in a big city of Western Germany such trade union groups have been formed in sixty plants.

It is this advance in the teeth of fascism that has caused the Nazi government to resort to new murder methods against all sections of the masses.

Unions Resurgent

DUSSELDORF, (By Cable Via Zurich).—The industrial centers in and around this city have become focal points for the nation-wide campaign to rebuild the independent trade unions of Germany. The officials and their gangsters,

well aware of the upsurge, are striving desperately to halt the movement by mass and wholesale torture.

In the last three days 150 arrests were made of workers especially active in re-building their trade unions. Eleven transport workers were pulled off their street-cars, and in the Bember factory forty-six were seized while at work.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, curious to learn of developments in concentration camps and penitentiaries, has chosen Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing as the national delegate to the International Penal and Penitentiary Conference in Berlin, August 18; Secretary of State Cordell Hull sided the President in the choice.

Conscription Pleases Krupp
ESSEN.—Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach himself, head of the German arms and steel trust, addressed the huge liberating workers at his plants here. He declared that the blast-furnaces, the rolling-mills and all the metallurgical shops in the Krupp works are working to full capacity. The staff has risen to 40,000 workers (a figure equal to that of 1909). The last report on the plants' business showed "a happy development" of output. During the last industrial year, the output of the cast-iron was 80 per cent higher and that of cast-steel 59 per cent higher than last year's production.

It was understood, in these circumstances, why Herr Krupp expresses his "particular joy" at the reintroduction of compulsory military service into Germany. "Let us thank our Fuehrer," he concluded, "who is guiding Germany's destiny. Three Sic-Heils for him, with warm gratitude, for our Fuehrer and Chancellor!"

Factory War Propaganda
ULM.—That all German industrialists are carrying out a concerted scheme to inject a strong military flavor into all routine work of the employees is shown by instance of a factory-owner here, who, after corraling his workers in the courtyard of his metal works and forcing them to listen to a Reichswehr military band, concluded a chauvinist speech with the words: "I am confident that the unanimity with which you have gathered here to listen to the band tonight on the situation in this country, Hithaway will test of the growing movement in the direction of a genuine, anti-capitalist Labor Party."

Highlights of the "Garden" demonstration will be the appearance of a German refugee who will describe the underground work of the German Communist Party and John Mooney, famous brother of the class war prisoner, who will bring a message from San Quentin penitentiary.

NRA Hunger Plan To Be Extended

(Continued from Page 1)
taken up by the House following the disposal of the N.R.A.

Does Not Speak Against Coolie Wage
WASHINGTON, May 24.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today declared before the Senate Ways and Means Committee to mobilize the unions for strike, not against Roosevelt's coolie-wage program, but for extension of Roosevelt's N.R.A.

Green made it clear that his talk of a general strike related solely to the issue of extension of N.R.A., in other words he will not try to mobilize labor for a strike for any of the demands which further the interests of the workers.

Green, following the line of his Madison Square Garden speech in New York City, yesterday, tried to give the impression that President Roosevelt is fighting big business in advocating extension of N.R.A. "A minor proportion of one group on our economic life insists that we shall abandon all attempts at industrial regulation and improvement," he declared.

Green did not criticize any of Roosevelt's anti-labor policies. He made no mention of Roosevelt's veto of the bonus or of his recent edict setting up coolie wages as low as \$10 a month on work relief.

In his Garden speech, Green urged all labor to support Roosevelt without qualification, thus attempting to deal a decisive blow against the workers' campaign for a Labor Party, based on the trades unions, which will fight for the workers' demands.

Green did not advocate unemployment insurance in his testimony today.

Green admitted that eleven and a half million are unemployed (in reality there are nearer seventeen million) after two years of N.R.A. Yet he declared that extension of the N.R.A. is the "cornerstone" of the A. F. of L.'s legislative program.

Protest Urged For Krumbein

(Continued from Page 1)
ceive weekly news-letters sent them by the I. L. D. Prisoners' Relief Department, all working class literature, and much personal mail.

Flood of Protests Urged
—The Scottsboro Boys in both Birmingham County Jail and Kelly Prison are forbidden to receive working class literature. Their mail is confiscated. Sums of money sent them by the I. L. D. for prison comforts are often stolen from them.

Judge Calls Gallup Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

up in the form of publicity by Nicholas Frontecchio, District head of the U.M.W.A., Gallup, charging "the Communists" with racketeering in the Gallup unions to raise defense funds. He claims his "life was threatened" by Carl Howe, Communist, when Frontecchio flatly refused to lift a finger to aid the defense of the Gallup workers, three of whom are members of the U.M.W.A., or to protest against the racketeering back of the kidnapping of the chief defense counsel. Unfortunately for Frontecchio many witnesses heard Howe's conversation at the time and can testify to the hysterical falsehood of Frontecchio's accusation.

Frontecchio had previously claimed none of defendants were U.M.W.A. members in spite of fact that early in March all workers at South Western Mine, as well as other Gallup region mines, had voted to join the U.M.W.A. in a body. This is the same Frontecchio who on April issued a statement promising the full cooperation of U.M.W.A. officials with the Sheriff and his armed vigilantes in "maintaining law and order" through terroristic methods, and in forbidding all meetings of protest.

Quick Aid Is Urged For Herndon Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

ture, but one which threatens every basic right of the toilers of Georgia and the United States, especially their right to organize into trade unions and other organizations to struggle for their economic and political demands; and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court, basing itself on a technically so uncertain that three of its members could not bring themselves to the degradation of concurring, has ruled that it will not even consider the question of whether Herndon was illegally sentenced, and whether the law under which he was sentenced is unconstitutional; and

WHEREAS, a petition for a re-hearing of the case is being entered in the United States Supreme Court by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense,

THEREFORE, I (we) demand that the United States Supreme Court grant this rehearing, and set Angelo Herndon unconditionally free.

Name

City

Deputies Kidnap, Beat 2 Union Investigators

OAKLAND, Cal., May 24.—The story of the kidnaping and brutal beating of Albert Ludwig and James Heather-shaw, members of the Public Workers and Unemployed Union, near the Santa Lodge, three miles north of Warm Springs on the U. S. Highway 101, was brought to light after the victims returned to Oakland.

Heathershaw and Ludwig were part of a delegation sent out by the union to investigate charges that pea pickers on S.E.R.A. projects were forced to work and remain in camps under guns of armed deputy sheriffs and that no one was allowed to leave or approach the camps.

Six in Party
The two men left Oakland in a car on May 15 with Postina Ortes and Moffett, organizer of the Caroline Decker Branch of the I. L. D. of Hayward. They were followed by a car containing Roy F. Nofts and a worker named Hoffman.

What happened to Heathershaw and Ludwig when they stopped their car at the Innes Lodge to gather information on working conditions was told as follows by Heathershaw:

"The two of us stepped out of the car and walked along a side road toward a big ranch where peas were picked. Our mission was to get information regarding work and working conditions.

"Suddenly a speeding car slammed on its brakes right behind us, coming within about six inches of hitting our legs. Two deputized aides of the law jumped from the car waving clubs. They immediately began calling us union workers 'sons of bitches,' 'bastards' and every vile name they could spit from their dirty mouths.

"One of them was a huge bully type person and the other was a little fellow wearing glasses.

Vigilantes Appear
"These two deputized thugs began pushing and threatening the two of us with their clubs. After this 'force and violence' we were subjected to a thorough search during which we were continually punched in the stomach.

"After forcing us into the car they met three carloads of vigilantes who were told to 'look 'em over and don't forget 'em.'

"When this was over we were driven back down the road and then noticed that our brother S.E.R.A. workers were gone. These deputized thugs were not yet content to let us go, but drove over backwards to state highway 17, a

Cuba Delays Death Decree

HAVANA, Cuba, May 24.—The court martial of Ziomara O'Halloran, Conchita Valdivieso and nine other anti-imperialist fighters, captured at the time of the murder of Antonio Guiteras, has again been postponed due to the protests that have poured in against their threatened execution. The trial is now set for Monday. This is the second time the trial has been postponed.

Dr. Manuel Costales Latatu, Secretary of Education in the government of Grau San Martin, was seized by the military authorities upon leaving the Socialista Club. He was charged with resigning from his post as Director of the University of Havana during the recent general strike.

New York workers will mobilize today in a mass demonstration against the terrorist regime of the military dictatorship in Cuba and against the frame-up of the heroic young Negro worker, Angelo Herndon. Called by the Harlem section and Spanish bureau of the Communist Party, the demonstration will start at Lenox Avenue and 131st Street at 3 p.m. today and will march through lower Harlem streets to 110th Street and Fifth Avenue where a huge open air meeting will be held. English and Spanish speakers will address the meeting. Many Negro and Latin American organizations are organizing support for the demonstration.

The members of the Office Workers Union will demonstrate their solidarity with the Cuban people today and protest Wall Street terror in Cuba by picketing the Cuban Consulate at 17 Battery Place. The picketing is part of a broad campaign organized by New York workers against the Cuban terror.

One-Week Stay Won by Ujich

A week's stay in the order for his surrender to Ellis Island immigration authorities was won for John Ujich, yesterday morning after he had surrendered in Federal District Court, Old Post Office Building, to be deported to fascist Italy where certain death or imprisonment awaits him.

Faithful to the trust imposed in him by workers who had furnished the \$2,000 bail for his release, pending appeal, Ujich had rushed back to New York City from a speaking tour to be in the court at the appointed time.

A postponement to May 28 was granted, when Carol King, attorney for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, pointed out that the Board of Review in Washington had not yet filed an answer to an appeal she argued before the board last week.

In an interview yesterday, Ujich expressed his faith in the power of the American workers to prevent his deportation. Protests should flood the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. demanding that Ujich, who has been in this country for 30 years, be allowed to remain here.

Trojanovsky Confers With State Department On Trade Relations

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UP).—Soviet Ambassador Alexander Trojanovsky conferred with State Department officials today in a tentative effort to renew commercial relations between the two countries on a broader, official basis.

Both Trojanovsky and the State Department said the Russian debt and claims were not discussed. However, Trojanovsky sounded out American officials in an effort to determine how the Soviet Union might come within the reciprocal trade treaty program laid out by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Labor Must Unite for Its Own Demands, Against N. R. A.

AN EDITORIAL
(Continued from Page 1)

National Labor Relations Board. It calls for the government to decide what form of union shall be dealt with in the factory. It legalizes the company union and the open shop. It serves the same purpose that Section 7-A served, of fooling the workers by talking of "collective bargaining," while it builds up the company union. The Wagner union is an employer's bill. Why don't these A. F. of L. leaders ever quote the main clauses in the Wagner Bill?

The A. F. of L. leaders at Madison Square Garden struck a blow against a Labor Party, based on the trades unions. Green sounded the keynote of the meeting when he said, "As for labor, we will follow Roosevelt and not Hoover." He tried to make the workers believe that their only choice is between Hoover or Roosevelt. He pledged the A. F. of L. leadership to unreserved support Roosevelt. But it is Roosevelt who has been in power for more than two years, who by means of his N. R. A. has plunged the workers deeper into misery and unemployment, and who is now launching fresh attacks on labor.

Dubinsky and Zaritsky, Socialists, preceding Green, laid the basis for Green's campaign preach-

HEALTH and HYGIENE

JUNE 1935

By Dr. Vivian Terry
Abortion by "Pill"
Laxatives Cause Constipation
Health Insurance

15 cents

By Dr. L. L. Schwartz
By Dr. Nathan Young
By Dr. H. V. Schmitt

HEALTH and HYGIENE
50 East 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

I am enclosing \$1.50 for a year's subscription to HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Name

Address

City

State

On Sale May 27th

HEALTH INSURANCE: HOW?—A brilliant discussion of the basic facts of the most vital question facing the medical profession and the public today. "Socialized" medicine is practical and desirable.

ABORTION by 'PILL'—Dr. Vivian Terry, a famous specialist in women's diseases, discusses the various pills, drugs, nostrums and fake "cures" suggested to women by magazines and friends and even sometimes prescribed by doctors and druggists.

LAXATIVES CAUSE CONSTIPATION—The most common ailment of modern civilization can be cured. Millions of men, women and children suffer from constipation needlessly. The cure is simple.

HEALTH and HYGIENE gives you 24 pages of expert and unbiased advice on your daily problems of health. Other articles in the June issue discuss blood, vegetarianism, Soviet medicine, babies and many other vital aspects of workers' health.

You can't afford to miss a single issue of HEALTH and HYGIENE. Assure yourself of a copy every month by sending in the coupon today.

HEALTH and HYGIENE

PLANNED SAFETY

THE same meticulous planning that has promoted and governed the extraordinary growth of the Soviet Union; that has made possible the balancing of the nation's budget year after year; that has enabled it to provide economic security for its 170 million people; has been applied to the creation of a strikingly safe medium of investment—

SOVIET UNION 7% GOLD BONDS

These bonds incorporate the principle of "planned safety". A summation of the special safeguards behind these bonds will be sent upon request.

Ask for Circular D-9

SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.

30 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. RA 6-2-3330

Youth Day Meetings Planned in War Concentration Areas

215 Groups To Join Rally In Coast City

Anti-War Conferences Are Arranged in the Puget Sound Area

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Despite the refusal of a permit to march on May 30, the 69 organizations represented in the United Youth Day conference here are going ahead with their preparations for a tremendous demonstration in the Down Neck industrial section.

Although a permit has been denied to the anti-war action of the youth groups, the Nazi organizations here are being allowed full freedom to spread their fascist propaganda.

A picket line was thrown around the City Hall Wednesday afternoon to demand a permit, and to demand that the city administration withhold the use of the armory and withdraw a donation of \$1,000 which has been given to the Nazi groups.

215 Groups in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Efforts to get a parade permit for United Youth Day are still being pushed vigorously by the United Youth Day Committee and numerous sympathetic organizations.

Participating organizations in the May 30 demonstration and parade include a score or more of trade unions, including the Cotton Congress local of the International Longshoremen's Association, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the Shipyard Workers' Union, the Capmakers Union, Painters and Paperhangers and many others.

Held under the auspices of the American Youth Congress, United Youth Day in Los Angeles has the endorsement of 215 organizations with 40,000 members.

Plans call for a demonstration in Pershing Square at the Soldiers' Monument, from which the speaking will be made.

The Young Peoples Socialist League, which walked out of the Youth Congress on the issue of not seating the Spartacus Youth (Trotskyite) delegates is now back in the Congress and taking an active part in the work.

On the evening of May 30 a huge mass meeting will be held in the Mason Opera House to which older as well as younger people are invited.

Seattle Conference

SEATTLE, May 24.—In the North-West United Youth Day will be observed with united front youth conferences against war and fascism, parades, outdoor meetings and other activities in three cities: Portland, Spokane and Seattle. Caravans of cars and trucks will proceed from one point to these three centers.

The club room of the Morrison Hotel, on Third Avenue, across from the County City building, has been engaged for the Seattle conference.

Delegates will register at nine a. m. at the American League office, 215 Mutual Life Building, Seattle. The conference will be held Thursday, May 30 from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

The call issued by the National Committee of the Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism, says in part:

"The Pacific Northwest is an area of the most intense concentration of the youth and preparation of young workers, unarmy, world slaughter, through militarization of the C.C.C. camps. Huge jingoistic military displays are held on such occasions as Army Day, as if at the command of the Hearst Seattle-Post Intelligencer, to inflame the public with the war spirit. Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton and Fort Lewis will see, this summer, a tremendous concentration of the army, Navy and National Guard, practicing war maneuvers. Committees of 500, 200, etc., attempt to smash unions in a definitely fascist manner.

"We call upon all opponents of war and fascism in the Puget Sound area to support and build the anti-war activities on May 30. Give this call wide distribution wherever groups of young workers, unarmy, youth, students, soldiers, sailors, National Guardsmen and peace advocates meet.

Cleveland, Ohio

Freiheit Gesang Ferein
— and —
Mandolin Orchestra

CONCERT

Oratorio "Kein Einmal Shpan!"
accompanied by Symphony Orch.
SUNDAY, MAY 26 — 7:30 P.M.
MUSIC HALL, Public Auditorium

CLEVELAND, O.

NOW PLAYING
BETTER THAN "ROAD-TO-LIFE"

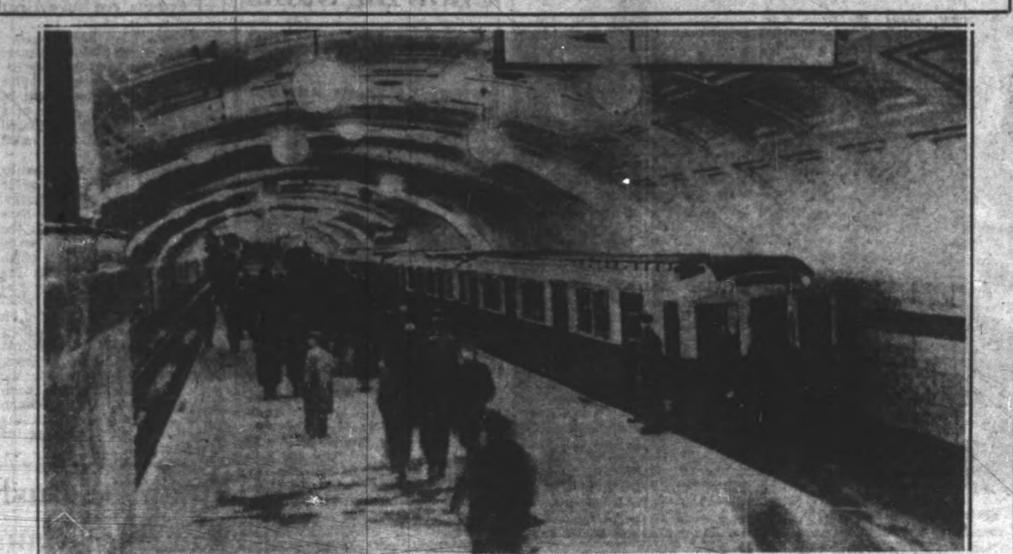
Song of Happiness

Latest musical film about a young central
MONEY BACK if not satisfactory
PENN. SQ. THEATRE
Established at East 10th Street

Detroit, Mich.

STENCILS & INK
Stencils, letter size, .1250 per box
Ink, large size, .1250 per box
Read Money Order with Order
MONEY BACK if not satisfactory
(Best Grade Guaranteed)
LOW PRICES—POSTAGE PAID
AGIT SUPPLY CO., 533 Oregon

MOSCOW'S SUBWAY OPENS IN BLAZE OF GLORY



Moscow's workers packed into their new subway on its opening day to see the product of their work. Almost everybody in the city had volunteered days of labor to speed its progress, and they found it well worth the effort, for the subway is the finest and most modern in the world.

Framed Negro Faces Death In Kentucky

Case Is Before Appeals Court—L. D. Urges Mass Pressure

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—John "Pete" Montjoy will be hanged in Kenton County, Kentucky, another victim of Southern white ruling class justice, unless mass pressure is immediately exerted to force the Kentucky Court of Appeals to set aside the decision of Judge John Northcutt of Kenton County Circuit Court, the International Labor Defense warned today.

Judge Northcutt has refused to grant a new trial to the Covington Negro youth who was recently convicted by an all-white jury on a trumped-up charge of rape preferred by Mrs. Irene Cummings, a white woman. Mrs. Cummings' charge was unsubstantiated, and she was not even made to submit to a medical examination after the alleged rape.

Despite the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Scottsboro Case that systematic exclusion of Negroes from southern juries is unconstitutional and illegal, Judge Northcutt asserted that no meritorious ground for a new trial existed.

"The Kentucky Court of Appeals should be immediately deluged with telegrams and letters protesting this attempted legal lynching," the I. L. D. urged. Protests should be addressed to Judge Rogers Clay, Court of Appeals, Frankfort, Kentucky.

He Got Own Medicine In Attack on Pickets

UHRICHSVILLE, Ohio, May 24.—Deputy Sheriff Martin Meyers received a dose of his own medicine when he led an attack here yesterday against the picket line at the Belden brick plant. When the attack by the deputies was over, Meyers had two broken ribs.

The picket line was thrown around the plant when an attempt was made to operate it with scabs. Two thousand brickyard workers have been on strike in this area since April 1.

Free Thaelmann and all German anti-fascists; open the dungeons of Hitler-Germany. Abolish the concentration camps.

Placed Responsibility

"But the N. E. C. chose, even in face of these obvious facts, to take the so-called 'peace offer' at its face value, and named a committee to discuss the re-establishment of peace and unity in our union with any committee that the Executive Board might designate. President Tighe has ignored this invitation, thereby placing sole responsibility for continued disunity in the Amalgamated Association squarely on the shoulders of himself and his colleagues."

"Their real objective has been to take the so-called 'peace offer' as a more concrete way: To test out Tighe's offer, one rank and file lodge sent a committee to the international office last week-end, who asked Tighe what would be the conditions for acceptance into the 'official' fold. Tighe told them: (1) They must break up their pres-

Steel Lodges Denounce Tighe's Splitting Policy

Statement Censures Failure of A. A. Executive To Acknowledge Rank and File Inducement For Unity in Steel Workers' Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—In a statement issued yesterday, the Executive Committee of District I of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers denounced the failure of President Tighe and the Executive Board to acknowledge the invitation of the rank and file to send a committee to meet with one from the National Emergency Committee to discuss a peace and unity program for the union.

The declaration pointedly stated that this failure to respond "thereby places sole responsibility for continued disunity in the Amalgamated Association squarely on the shoulders of Tighe and his colleagues."

The statement follows in part:

Scores President Tighe

"Once again their own actions have proven the insincerity of President Tighe and the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, and their intention of steadfastly refusing to organize the unorganized steel workers in the mills of the big corporations.

"Recently they made what was supposed to be a 'peace offer' to the rank and file lodges. The National Emergency Committee of Amalgamated Association lodges pointed out the significance of 'peace' conditions offered by Tighe—that they meant the 'peace' and 'unity' of the graveyard, with the steel workers surrendering the whole organizing program for which they have fought so long and bitterly and humbly submitting to the Hitler-like dictates of President Tighe and his aides.

N. E. C. Continues Organization

"Needless to say, the lodge in question spurned such an offer—the rank and file will be accepted back into the 'official' fold in toto or not at all; with their program and demands, or not at all.

"But the visit of this committee clearly indicates Tighe's goal, to further split up the workers by cutting off the fighting leaders of the rank and file.

"The N. E. C. is continuing its organizing drive, despite the Executive Board or any 'offers.' Organization is what the rank and file has fought for and will continue to fight for—one that will win better wages, better working conditions, and recognition of the Amalgamated Association, for the workers who run it. With steel workers joining in growing numbers, we are steadily approaching this goal.

80 in Darien Strike Against ERA Pay Cut

DARIEN, Conn., May 24.—Eighty men on the E.R.A. project here are striking for increased wages.

The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour on the job and were cut to 40 cents. They are demanding that the pay cut be rescinded.

30 in Darien Strike Against ERA Pay Cut

DARIEN, Conn., May 24.—Eighty men on the E.R.A. project here are striking for increased wages.

The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour on the job and were cut to 40 cents. They are demanding that the pay cut be rescinded.

80 in Darien Strike Against ERA Pay Cut

DARIEN, Conn., May 24.—Eighty men on the E.R.A. project here are striking for increased wages.

The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour on the job and were cut to 40 cents. They are demanding that the pay cut be rescinded.

80 in Darien Strike Against ERA Pay Cut

DARIEN, Conn., May 24.—Eighty men on the E.R.A. project here are striking for increased wages.

The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour on the job and were cut to 40 cents. They are demanding that the pay cut be rescinded.

80 in Darien Strike Against ERA Pay Cut

DARIEN, Conn., May 24.—Eighty men on the E.R.A. project here are striking for increased wages.

The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour on the job and were cut to 40 cents. They are demanding that the pay cut be rescinded.

Labor United For Wisconsin Workers' Bill

Three-Day Conference In June Will Plan Relief Campaign

MADISON, Wis., May 24.—Rising sentiment in favor of real unemployment insurance for Wisconsin expressed itself here this week at the hearing of the Sigman Unemployment Insurance Bill (based on H.R. 2827) when speakers and delegates from many parts of the State appeared before the Assembly Committee on Labor, May 21, and demanded passage of the bill.

A united front of Socialists, Communists, trade unionists and unemployed organizations for the bill was one of the highlights of the hearing. Four Socialists, two Communists, as well as labor representatives from Oshkosh, Milwaukee, and Fox River Valley appeared for the bill.

The strong turnout in favor of the Sigman Bill marked another step in the movement here for embodying H.R. 2827 into State law.

On June 15, 16 and 17 the workers and farmers of Wisconsin will gather in their own State Congress in the Assembly Chambers here to more clearly formulate their demands for relief and social insurance.

In addition to seeking the enactment of the Sigman Unemployment Bill, this State Congress of workers and farmers will also ask for the thirty-hour week in industry, without wage reductions, and union wages and working conditions on all relief projects in Wisconsin as against the present administration plan of non-union work-relief wages of \$12 weekly for this relief.

As a preliminary to the workers' and farmers' congress here, a public mass meeting will be held in the Madison Labor Temple on Saturday evening, June 15.

Speed-Up Kills 2 Miners At Frick Coal & Coke Co.

MAXWELL, Pa., May 24.—During the last week two miners were killed instantly and one was seriously injured in the Maxwell Mine of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company.

The "accidents" were due to intense speed-up and unsafe conditions under which the miners work. One of those killed was a twenty-three-year-old youth.

Wool Textile Board Wants No Strikes, Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Suspension of strikes and compulsory arbitration were proposed in the report of the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board issued here yesterday.

The report urges compulsory arbitration only in cases involving controversy over work assignments. But as the stretch-out is an issue in almost every textile strike, compulsory arbitration would automatically be extended to all walkouts.

Open sanction is given to increasing the stretch-out. Even the feeble suggestion of the Winant Board for a six weeks' notice by the employer in cases of changed machine assignments, is declared by the report to be "neither necessary nor desirable."

Wool Textile Board Wants No Strikes, Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Suspension of strikes and compulsory arbitration were proposed in the report of the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board issued here yesterday.

The report urges compulsory arbitration only in cases involving controversy over work assignments. But as the stretch-out is an issue in almost every textile strike, compulsory arbitration would automatically be extended to all walkouts.

Open sanction is given to increasing the stretch-out. Even the feeble suggestion of the Winant Board for a six weeks' notice by the employer in cases of changed machine assignments, is declared by the report to be "neither necessary nor desirable."

Wool Textile Board Wants No Strikes, Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Suspension of strikes and compulsory arbitration were proposed in the report of the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board issued here yesterday.

The report urges compulsory arbitration only in cases involving controversy over work assignments. But as the stretch-out is an issue in almost every textile strike, compulsory arbitration would automatically be extended to all walkouts.

Open sanction is given to increasing the stretch-out. Even the feeble suggestion of the Winant Board for a six weeks' notice by the employer in cases of changed machine assignments, is declared by the report to be "neither necessary nor desirable."

Wool Textile Board Wants No Strikes, Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Suspension of strikes and compulsory arbitration were proposed in the report of the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board issued here yesterday.

The report urges compulsory arbitration only in cases involving controversy over work assignments. But as the stretch-out is an issue in almost every textile strike, compulsory arbitration would automatically be extended to all walkouts.

Open sanction is given to increasing the stretch-out. Even the feeble suggestion of the Winant Board for a six weeks' notice by the employer in cases of changed machine assignments, is declared by the report to be "neither necessary nor desirable."

Wool Textile Board Wants No Strikes, Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Suspension of strikes and compulsory arbitration were proposed in the report of the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board issued here yesterday.

The report urges compulsory arbitration only in cases involving controversy over work assignments. But as the stretch-out is an issue in almost every textile strike, compulsory arbitration would automatically be extended to all walkouts.

Open sanction is given to increasing the stretch-out. Even the feeble suggestion of the Winant Board for a six weeks' notice by the employer in cases of changed machine assignments, is declared by the report to be "neither necessary nor desirable."

Telegraphists On Luckenbach Line to Strike

Wireless Men Issue Call As Company Plans to Fire Operators

A call to strike all Luckenbach ships was issued yesterday by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, following the decision of the company to abandon radio service and deprive passengers and crew of protection.

Despite the recent Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters, the decision to stop radio service was made by Edgar F. Luckenbach, president of the company, after the A.R.T.A. had led a successful strike on the Luckenbach ships.

Luckenbach on Wednesday repudiated an agreement signed in Seattle by his Northwest representatives and the officers of the A. R. T. A., calling for wages of \$12 a month for radio officers, an eight-hour day and other working conditions. The agreement was signed as a result of a series of strikes at San Pedro, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington and New York.

The attitude of the Luckenbach Company was expressed through Mr. Stefferson, their secretary and legal counsel, when he stated, "Certainly radio operators should work twelve hours a day."

Through a number of strikes on the West Coast, in which the radio operators received the support of the longshoremen and crew, the A. R. T. A. recently signed agreements with various companies by which a total increase of \$41,832 in annual wages was won for 81 Pacific passenger ship operators.

Other agreements with Pacific Coast freighters and inter-coastal passenger ships bring the total increase of annual wages won during the past year up to \$95,000, not counting the agreements just repudiated by the Luckenbach Company.

14 Who Protested Jailing of Workers Face Federal Trial

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 24.—For daring to protest the imprisonment of ten white and Negro workers, fourteen workers and intellectuals here will go on trial June 19 in Federal court.

Among the fourteen to be tried are Marshall Lakey, Mrs. Irene Richardson, Lee Rakes, T. J. Cross, Tom Abston, H. Brooks, Leonard Banes, A. J. Pitt, John Nesmith, Ora Heathcock, H. J. Snyder and J. Nesbit. When ten workers on federal relief were arrested last year for protesting the insufficient quantity and inedible quality of the food given them at the relief stations, other workers protested the arrests by sending resolutions and telegrams to the U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis. For this they were arrested in midnight raids by federal detectives, and indicted on a charge of "attempting to obstruct justice."

The ten workers originally arrested have been convicted under the federal "sedition" law, to from one year to eighteen months in jail. Appeals taken to the Federal Circuit Court in these cases by the International Labor Defense.

Lewis has called the fourteen defendants to his office one by one and offered them "leniency" in exchange for a plea of "nolo contendere." This would be equivalent to a plea of "guilty."

Lewis has also approached J. C. Cooke, attorney for the International Labor Defense, who is defending the fourteen, with an offer to recommend "leniency" if the defendants would plead guilty. All of Lewis' offers have been indignantly rejected.

Workers are asked to send demands for the freedom of the fourteen to U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis and to Federal Judge Ed S. Vaughn, both at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Relief Workers Protest Against Lost Time Ruling

SUNBURY, Pa., May 24.—Workers on relief projects here are being forced to make up lost time daily. The procedure of rules governing the works projects state that lost time can be made up any time during a four weeks' period after the budgeting deficiency period has been completed.

C. W. Ward, member of the Unemployment Council, was discharged on May 16 for demanding that he make up lost time at his own discretion. W. E. Mann, works relief director, is holding up a full two weeks' pay check due to Ward.

Action of the Unemployment Council in sending a delegation to Relief Administrator R. E. Lehman won an emergency relief order for this worker.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

Civil Rights Group In Detroit Protests Decision on Herndon

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—The Conference for the Protection of Civil Rights at its meeting last night unanimously passed a resolution protesting the U. S. Supreme Court's decision rejecting the appeal of Angelo Herndon, heroic Negro youth sentenced under the old Georgia Slave Code to serve 12 to 20 years on a Georgia chain gang.

The Conference includes virtually all unions in Detroit, and has a broad representative of Detroit churches and fraternal organizations, together with the Communist and Socialist parties.

14 Who Protested Jailing of Workers Face Federal Trial

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 24.—For daring to protest the imprisonment of ten white and Negro workers, fourteen workers and intellectuals here will go on trial June 19 in Federal court.

Among the fourteen to be tried are Marshall Lakey, Mrs. Irene Richardson, Lee Rakes, T. J. Cross, Tom Abston, H. Brooks, Leonard Banes, A. J. Pitt, John Nesmith, Ora Heathcock, H. J. Snyder and J. Nesbit. When ten workers on federal relief were arrested last year for protesting the insufficient quantity and inedible quality of the food given them at the relief stations, other workers protested the arrests by sending resolutions and telegrams to the U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis. For this they were arrested in midnight raids by federal detectives, and indicted on a charge of "attempting to obstruct justice."

The ten workers originally arrested have been convicted under the federal "sedition" law, to from one year to eighteen months in jail. Appeals taken to the Federal Circuit Court in these cases by the International Labor Defense.

Lewis has called the fourteen defendants to his office one by one and offered them "leniency" in exchange for a plea of "nolo contendere." This would be equivalent to a plea of "guilty."

Lewis has also approached J. C. Cooke, attorney for the International Labor Defense, who is defending the fourteen, with an offer to recommend "leniency" if the defendants would plead guilty. All of Lewis' offers have been indignantly rejected.

Workers are asked to send demands for the freedom of the fourteen to U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis and to Federal Judge Ed S. Vaughn, both at Oklahoma City, Okla.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and to Governor C. B. Ehringhaus, resolutions denouncing the frame-up of six mill workers in Burlington, N. C., on a "dynamiting" charge.

The resolutions were passed after the local had heard John Anderson, chief defendant in the Burlington cases, and at the time of his arrest the president of the Piedmont Textile Council, tell the history of the frame-up. Anderson is under sentence of eight to ten years at hard labor.

The union also sent a resolution to Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the U. T. W., asking the re-instatement of the Burlington local of the union. The charter of the Burlington local was withdrawn by McMahon when the membership took a stand in favor of the defendants, three of whom are active union men.

The local here gave \$5 to the Workers Defense Committee of Burlington, which, with the help of the International Labor Defense is appealing the sentences, and voted to give \$5 weekly for an indefinite period.

U.T.W. Local Aids Defense of Six In 'Dynamite Plot'

DANVILLE, Conn., May 24.—Declaring that "a blow against our union in the South is a blow against all textile workers throughout the country," Local 2940 of the United Textile Workers of America here has sent to the North Carolina Supreme Court and

SINCLAIR GAGS UNITED FRONT DISCUSSION AT EPIC PARLEY

Evades Ballot On Major Issue, Attacks Reds

Ignores Will of Membership—67 Delegates Demand Unity

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Fought every foot of the way by the bureaucrats of the End Poverty League, the issue of the united front was brought before the E.P.I.C. State convention and a vote on the question hamstrung by Upton Sinclair, who called the session a "school in Democracy."

Forced to consider the issue of a united front of all radical and liberal groups against Fascist encroachments by a popular resolution signed by sixty-seven accredited delegates, Sinclair, who engaged in Red-baiting throughout the convention to quell uprisings, permitted a debate from the convention platform.

Sinclair Maneuvers

By arrangement, speakers for both sides of the issue were selected at a caucus of opponents and proponents and given a limited time to talk. At every other point in the proceedings when the E.P.I.C. rebels got out of hand, Sinclair made a personal appeal to the delegates to appoint only speakers who were delegates. The appeal was to prevent the appearance of Sam Darcy, Communist Party district organizer, whose presence had been demanded by a number of delegates to argue the proposal.

Then, although it had been agreed that a roll call vote would immediately follow the conclusion of debate, Sinclair deliberately postponed the vote and invited other speakers on the platform.

The speaker talked exactly until it was time for Sinclair to make a thirty-minute talk over a national ballot at the invitation of the National Brotherhood Company.

Even after the conclusion of the thirty minutes of demagogic appeals to nationalism and subject matter to Roosevelt, Sinclair did not have the courage to submit the united front debate to a vote.

Stepping to the platform, he deliberately disregarded the will of the convention as expressed in the previous vote for decision without discussion from the floor, the so-called E.P.I.C. leader, who had already arrogantly participated in a Red-baiting attack on the united front, made another plea.

"I appeal to you to avoid entering into agreements with organizations which would discredit our movement," he said.

Railroads Proposal

Disregarding the minority report of the resolutions committee, on which the debate had been based, recommending a united front with Communists, Socialists, trade unions and other groups, Sinclair proposed his own statement on which the delegates were to vote.

Middle Class Leadership

While the Epic convention was a fairly representative cross-section of the masses of California, there was a preponderance of middle class elements representing their clubs, indicating quite clearly that the leadership was mainly in the hands of the middle class.

This fact was more strikingly illustrated by the top leadership, virtually none of whom would classify as workers. They were mostly middle class and secure professional people: doctors, lawyers, preachers, writers, owners of real estate, stocks and bonds.

That the top leadership not only is middle class, but clings tenaciously to a middle class viewpoint without any glimmering of a working class view of issues, is clearly stated by statements made by this leadership. These same statements indicate a striking contempt for the masses of workers and even petty bourgeois elements.

Klein, when privately quizzed by a reporter about the steam-rolling tactics of the right-wing leadership, was overheard to admit the charge in making the defense that "we had to railroad things through this convention. Almost all the delegates were psychopaths."

That Sinclair, himself, had nothing but contempt for the delegates was indicated by his repeated opposition to measures introduced by delegates. Although he had previously declared that the Epic movement in California "is now yours to manage," he kept interjecting whenever motions threatened to carry that his leadership was opposed to.

Sheridan Downey, Epic candidate for lieutenant governor in 1934, in speaking against a united front, could only admit to acquaintance with and knowledge of middle class attitudes toward the Communist Party.

"I know not one who looks upon Communism without fear," declared Downey, in speaking for his business associates. This, he felt, was a most conclusive argument why workers should not participate in united fronts.

John Packard, formerly national executive committee member of the Socialist Party, spoke against the united front and reminded his listeners that he had "heard" of his own party's "policy" of "united fronts" in the past.

JAPANESE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR LORDS ON MAY DAY



A general view of the revolutionary May Day celebration in Tokyo on May 1. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan thousands of workers gathered in the city to parade on the international labor holiday. They carried slogans calling for struggle against the war aims of the Japanese imperialists and militarists, for support of the Chinese people and for defense of the Soviet Union. Note the number of red flags.

was going to distribute 25,000 copies of his new campaign book: "We the People of America and How We Ended Poverty," explained that these free books would be sent to "lawyers, doctors and editorial writers" and other such professional classifications. Workers will be asked to buy them.

Previously Sinclair had indicated that the job of carrying the fight for production for use rested with what he shamelessly called the "educated classes." Again the contempt for workers and others who have been victimized and underprivileged.

Called ostensibly for the purpose of "further democratizing" the Epic movement, Sinclair at the outset explained that the convention should have been called eight months ago but that his health and press of writing books would not permit it. Again the contempt for the rank-and-file, who he clearly indicated could not hold a convention without his assistance.

Delegates "Planted"

Actually, throughout the convention, it was clear the convention was called for no such democratic purpose. On the contrary it was called first for the purpose of pacifying a conglomerate rebellious mass of members who were resentful of the bureaucratic way the End Poverty League was being run. Second and mainly, the reason was to "democratize" an \$3,000 debt which the board of directors had, until the convention, been personally liable for. A semblance of a democratic membership organization with a constitution and state charter became imperative to unload this debt on the members.

During all the months—the eight months Sinclair referred to during which time a convention should have been held—when more money was coming in than was going out there was no urge to "further democratize" the Epic movement.

On the question of "further democratizing" the Epic movement comes up the little matter of "planting" some 85 to 100 "delegates" in the convention who represented no membership body whatsoever. This, as J. F. Rawlings, End Poverty League director, quietly explained was so that the "meeting might be thoroughly democratic." This instrument for the purpose of making the delegate body more "democratic," in the person of these 85 or 100 delegates was controlled by the Sinclair-Downey-Otto machine. They represented no one else and voted in a body for all right-wing measures, thus defeating the wishes of a like number of left-wing delegates. These 85 to 100 "democratic" delegates held the balance of power throughout the proceedings and insured victory for the right-wing on every convention issue.

Such time-worn devices as failing to recognize delegates opposed to the machine were freely used on every occasion. Several spokesmen for the left-wing were never recognized after the first day. As fast as new spokesmen took up the cudgels and were identified, they too were barred from further floor discussion by refusal of the chairman to "see" them when they stood up.

Sinclair Names All Committees

That the Epic leadership still proposes to impose its leadership is indicated by numerous actions taken at the convention. These include notably the appointing of all committees by Sinclair, instead of democratically electing them from the floor. The appointing by Sinclair of the post-convention resolutions committee, in place of electing them by floor nomination.

The rescinding, upon Sinclair's plea, and with the aid of his 100 personal delegates of a motion previously declaring that production for use was merely a step toward the cooperative commonwealth, is another example of his determination to write the program, formulate the policies and direct the tactics of the movement.

Boasts Roosevelt

This last action, especially, indicates the wide gap between Sinclair and a large number of his followers who sincerely believe that the Epic movement is a means by which capitalism will be abolished and socialism be instituted in its stead. Sinclair quashed any such notions.

More than at any time in the past, Sinclair decisively came out as a staunch supporter of the present social order. As he took the floor on occasion after occasion, he made it clear that he believes at best only

in certain reforms designed to make capitalism work longer.

That he thinks Roosevelt is a man of the people is indicated by his advocacy of Roosevelt as 1936 Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Whether Roosevelt comes out for production for use (by the unemployed) or not, Sinclair insisted he must be supported by the Epic forces, "because he is better than any candidate the Wall Street bankers may select." Thus, at one stroke Sinclair spreads the erroneous belief that Roosevelt is not controlled by Wall Street and, in any event that he, Roosevelt, is a lesser evil.

This course dangerously parallels the position of the Social Democrats of Germany when they supported Hindenburg as a lesser evil and — got Hitler for their trouble.

At the same time that he points out that Roosevelt promised to fail to come out for Sinclair and production for use in California, and failed to do so, Sinclair still raises the hope of his followers that Roosevelt will declare in favor of a production for use plank in the national Democratic platform in 1936.

But, even if he doesn't, we must support Roosevelt, declares Sinclair in an effort to appease Roosevelt and assure him that he, Sinclair, is "safe."

At one point Sinclair indicates that the people are moving and definitely leftward — that is left of former reactionary affiliations — and in the next breath justifies Roosevelt's position as the fault of the people who are not moving to the left.

"Roosevelt told me he cannot move any faster than the people want him to," said Sinclair.

Sinclair's Contradictions

A short time before Sinclair had declared that during the first year in office Roosevelt took two steps to the left and one to the right and that now he is taking one step to the left and two to the right. Yet, Sinclair, while declaring that the masses are moving to the left, insists that Roosevelt's rightward swing is business to the people—the same masses who are moving leftward.

Of course, this contradiction is due to the conflict of Sinclair's political ambitions on one hand and his wishful thinking on the other. Again showing the swing to the right, that Sinclair himself is taking, is his admission now that "the reason we lost the election last year was because our program was too radical."

Immediately after the election, Sinclair came closer to approximating the truth when he accused the Merriam machine of stealing the election.

Now, Sinclair proposes that the Epic capitulate to reaction and remove every last vestige of their program which might to any class appear "radical."

If this is done, Sinclair promises that more legislators will be elected in 1936.

Here again, Sinclair is subordinating a program—any program—to the question of "getting elected" at any cost. He now indicates that point after point will be thrown overboard, as expediency makes necessary. That no new radical planks will be injected was clearly revealed by his vigorous opposition to all such remotely radical proposals.

Despite all of the maneuvers, however, of Sinclair, Otto and the other End Poverty League directors, a definite cleavage of program and tactics developed in the convention.

Many Delegates Take Left Position

On many issues, notably on democratic procedure, and on the United Front 35 to 40 per cent of the delegates were definitely to the left of or in opposition to Sinclair. Actually, had it not been for the presence of Sinclair's block of 85 or more "personal" delegates it is doubtful whether Sinclair could have controlled the convention.

That the rank and file of the Epic clubs are even further to the left than are most of the delegates should be self-evident. Those elements least affected by the crisis were best able to attend as delegates and in many instances availability and personal finances determined who the delegates should be representing distant clubs.

In the next article Harold Ashe will deal with the questions of the United Front and of the United Labor Party, both of which have been fearfully raised in the Epic convention.—Editor's Note

Ballot Stealing Charged In Shoe Union Election

Biedenkapp Points to Unfair and Dishonest Practices Used by Zimmerman-Wilson Clique In United Shoe Union Balloting

By FRED BIEDENKAPP

A rank and file committee of shoe workers who recently undertook to gather data and facts in connection with the last election for general national officials and executive board members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, uncovered a fake election a few days ago when they received positive proof of how one member of the national executive board was unconstitutionally and fraudulently permitted to be installed in office by the Zimmerman, Wilson machine, in order to bolster up their shaky position.

It has also been clearly shown profited and who is responsible. So far three methods of treachery have been exposed: (1) The stealing of ballot boxes, (2) Unconstitutional disqualifying of candidates, (3) Unconstitutional suspension of locals before election. Now comes the fourth and perhaps the most brazen unconstitutional and crooked practice, commonly known as fake elections.

The constitution of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union provides that all elections must be conducted and held as specifically stated in Article 3, Section 5 and 7, which provides as follows:

Sec. 5—Local unions shall nominate at a local meeting during the month of January of every year, and shall notify the general secretary-treasurer of the list of nominations within ten days thereafter, but in no case later than the 15th day of February.

Sec. 7—Balloting in local unions for officers of the general organization shall take place on the third Tuesday in March.

Under provisions governing local union elections, Article 10, Section 14, another specific condition is laid down which reads as follows:

"Nominations of officers and executive board members of local unions shall take place at a special meeting called for that purpose at least three weeks prior to the date of the election."

This means that unless nominations and elections are held as above stated, no one can be installed into office or function in the name of the U.S.L.W.U. in any official capacity.

Rochester Did Not Vote

In accordance with the constitution, the Rochester local did nominate and did hold an election, and on or about March 18 the Rochester local 32 with a membership of less than thirty dues paying members, did notify national secretary, Brother Wilson, that local 32 had withdrawn its nominations for the office of member to the general executive board. And on or about March 22, in accordance with the constitution, the Rochester local 32 held its election for national officials but did not vote for a member to the General Executive Board of territory 2.

Such was the information given in a letter from one of the Executive Board members of local 32, Rochester, dated April 1st, to Fred Biedenkapp, who had asked to be informed when the local had nominated and how the membership had voted.

In view of all that has been said it must be clear to everyone, that since Rochester local 32 did not withdraw its nominations for the office of member to the general executive board, and in fact that the only other locals of territory 2 are local 23 of New York and local 30 of Philadelphia, with a combined membership of some 5,000, all of whom had been disfranchised by the unconstitutional suspension action just before election, therefore, there could be no representative to the G.E.B. from territory 2.

What a surprise, therefore, when on the day of installation of national officials held in Boston on May 1st, the Zimmerman, Wilson and Mackey outfit, installed into office as a member of the G.E.B. from territory 2, Brother F. H. Zimmerman, a yes-man, of the Rochester local 32

The rank and file members of our union of territory 2 who knew all about the situation, at once communicated with the Rochester local installation of Brother Fogarty asking for information regarding the and to ask when and how he was renominated and elected, since the official and constitutional elections were closed on March 29th at which time Fogarty had not been elected and his nomination had been withdrawn prior to that date.

The information received in response to this inquiry came from two sources—a second letter from Rochester and a letter to another local from the national office.

A Fake Election

The Rochester communication advised that the national office, unknown to most of the members of the Rochester local, suddenly called a meeting after the date of March 29 and then and there nominated and elected Fogarty. The letter from the national office, signed by Brother Wilson, general secretary, also dated April 1st, admits that there is no G.E.B. member from territory 2, since Rochester had withdrawn its nominations.

It must be noted that when the Rochester local made nominations during the month of January, there was another member nominated besides Fogarty who would undoubtedly have supported the left wing movement, had the nominations been allowed to stand, but at that time, local New York and Philadelphia had not yet been suspended Rochester would support the New York local. To avoid this, Brother Smith, Rochester's organizer and also a yes-man to Zimmerman, maneuvered to have all candidates for G.E.B. members withdrawn.

Later on, after local New York had been suspended and even after the election had already been held, ballots counted, etc., in other words, the election was closed, the Zimmerman machine, fearing severe criticism for having eliminated territory 2 from representation on the Executive Board, decided to cover their dirt by creating more dirt and so they staged a fake election.

It must also be noted that Bro. Fogarty was nominated at the right time and was later on withdrawn, therefore he no longer stood as nominated. It must further be noted as the constitution says, "All nominations must be in not later than February 10," and since Fogarty was withdrawn after February 10, there could have been no other nominations made. It further states in Article 14, Section 10 governing nominations, etc.—"That all nominations must be made at a special meeting three weeks prior to the date of election."

Need for Emergency Convention

The terms of the constitution are well known to Wilson, Zimmerman and his yes-men, as well as to their legal adviser, the Socialist lawyer Bearack. They also know that any election held subsequent to the regular election in March is unconstitutional and that any candidate so elected cannot be installed into office. They knew that Fogarty came under the terms of a fake election, yet they installed him and paraded him around before the membership of Lynn and Boston locals as the G.E.B. member of territory 2, who forthwith began to brag and sing a swan song about Zimmerman.

It is hard to believe that such treachery and fakery can be practiced in our union, when even a dyed-in-the-wool A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe labor faker would not dare to practice such open fraud elections as the Zimmerman machine is trying to get away with. The rank and file of our union, the membership in everyone of our locals must demand an immediate emergency or special convention and not a stop to such foul practices by throwing the guilty out of office.

Polish Toilers Show Big Gains At Conference

Adopt Plans to Further United Front Among Polish-Americans

By T. A. RADWANSKI
General Secretary of the Polish Chamber of Labor

In our struggle against misery and starvation, against the onslaughts of fascist tyranny and imperialist war-mongering, for security and improving living standards of the toiling masses and final emancipation from capitalist oppression and exploitation, on the marching lines of militant united front considerable strides forward on one of its very important sectors are shown by the Third Polish Workers' Convention, which was held in New York on May 11, 12 and 13.

Resulting from persistent and successful efforts toward bringing the broad masses of Polish-American workers into the united front movement, mainly on the issue of the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, the convention constituted a real united front body in scope as well as in composition.

Great Mooney's Brother

All the burning issues confronting the American working class at the present moment were discussed with marked earnestness and enthusiasm which found its culminating point in a tremendous ovation for John Mooney, who addressed the convention with an impressive speech, full of fighting spirit and fiery sentiment, starting his national tour for the mobilization of final mass onslaughts to win the freedom for his brother—Tom—the Martyr, by significant coincidence, John Mooney was present at the convention by Stella Petrovski, who happened to preside at this very session. Stella Petrovski of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., "aunt" mother of eight American children, whom the "New Deal" henchmen of the coal barons of the blood-curd mining fields of anthracite want to deport as a "dangerous subversive element" for the "crime" of valiantly fighting for unemployment relief and insurance. The incident emphasized in a most illustrative and dramatic way the closest connection of the struggle for economic security with the struggle against capitalist terrorism.

The convention adopted practical plans for further development of united front campaigns among the Polish-American workers. In the struggle for unemployment and social insurance the task was set to bring about the endorsement of the H. R. 2827 bill by the convention of the Polish National Alliance, the largest and most influential Polish fraternal society in this country, with over a quarter of a million membership, which convenes this summer in Baltimore.

The convention emphatically endorsed the struggle for the 30-hour week without reduction of earnings. It resolved to revive and strengthen the Campaign for the Right to Work Act—H. R. 3066 bill, introduced on the initiative of Polish Chamber of Labor by Congressman Cannon of Milwaukee, which prohibits the discharge and refusal to hire the workers on account of their age or nationality. The union recruiting drive and the relentless struggle against company unions were warmly endorsed. The unionization drive, however, represented one of the weakest spots of the convention as far as practical steps are concerned, due to the fact that no unions were officially represented; its only practical achievement, not unimportant, consisting in the fact that, for the first time in the history of the Polish workers' movement in this country, the arrangements of the convention were on a strict union basis, with all printing done in A. F. of L. union shops, A. F. of L. union orchestra at the opening affair, etc.

Urge Labor Party

On the question of building the Labor Party, the Polish Workers' Convention adopted a resolution calling upon the numerous Polish-American Citizens Clubs, formerly independent, to join and actively support every genuine local and state Labor Party, respective workers' ticket movements and upon the numerous Polish Democratic or Republican Clubs, to elect a majority of workers, to sever their dependence of the capitalist parties, to transform themselves into independent political clubs and to support the Labor Party movement.

By its composition, the Polish Workers' Convention was a really representative united front body, representing actually over 200,000 workers of a multicolor variety of fraternal, cultural and political organizations, among others the large and influential Polish-American Citizens' League of Pennsylvania, now to all practical purposes controlled by the Democratic party—except in the question of the Unemployment Insurance where it endorsed, under the signature of its president, State Senator Pykos, the H. R. 2827 bill; three broad united front action committees for the H. R. 2827 bill—from Boston, Mass., Central Falls-Pawtucket, R. I., and Detroit, Mich., several regular Democratic clubs, etc.

The overwhelming majority of the workers who elected the delegates to this convention is as yet quite far from being radical. To some extent radical nuclei of the mass represented consist of the membership of the clubs of the Polish Chamber of Labor, which called the convention and which itself constitutes a bona fide united front organization and of the Polish branches of the I.W.O., I.T.O. and Unemployment Councils, compris-

New Huge Planes Designed by Soviet Experts on Aviation

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, May 24.—Designers of the Moscow Aerodynamic Institute today concluded the drafted plan of construction of eight new airplanes, plans of a similar type as the wrecked Maxim Gorky but not exact copies.

The new planes will also be land planes. In size and power they will equal the Maxim Gorky. Several changes in design have been proposed, arising from the latest achievements in Soviet aviation and technique, which have advanced far during the two years since the Gorky was built. In particular more powerful motors will be mounted on the new planes and provisions made that in case of an accident huge parachutes will slowly lower the cabins of the planes to the earth. Professor Tuvojev, celebrated designer of the Maxim Gorky was entrusted with the general direction of building the new giants.

Japanese Push War Base Plans In Manchuria

SHANGHAI, May 24.—The Japanese are pushing the equipment of their anti-Soviet war base in Manchuria with ever increasing intensity.

Thirteen powerful airplane beacons are to be set up. The South Manchurian Railway Company is constructing ten hospitals in various towns. Great attention is being accorded to the construction of motor roads, particularly in the triangle formed by the Sungari, the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet frontier, as well as in the regions bordering on Soviet Transbaikalia. A sulphate ammonia factory, the military importance of which substance is very great, has been built near Dairen, and is already working. The Japanese are further planning to revive the activity of an old English jam factory at Harbin, founded in 1912, and inactive for the last ten years, for the food needs of the Japanese troops in Manchuria.

ing together some 6,000 or 7,000. The Communists were, of course, the leading and driving force of the convention, as well as of the whole united front movement—not by mechanical control or maneuvering but by value of correct and sincere united front policies of the Party, which were thoroughly and convincingly outlined before the convention by Comrade Bill Gebert who greeted the convention in the name of the C. C. of the Communist Party.

No S. F. Members

Numerically, the Communists constituted a large percentage of the delegates—39 out of 91. About the half of them were new Party members, won in the united front struggles, which shows a healthy growth of the Party along with its increasing influence among the masses.

The greatest shortcoming of the united front characteristics of the Polish Workers' Convention was the absence of a direct representation of Socialist workers, though two important branches and one district body of the Socialist-controlled Polish Workers' Aid Fund were represented officially. Among the delegates five registered as members of the Democratic Party—not one as a member of the S. P. This was mainly due to the bitter opposition against the united front from the part of the top leadership of the Polish Socialist Alliance, which is controlled by the Waldman-Onesal-Caban-Lang "Old Guard" of the S. P. However, only insufficient efforts were made, as yet, to break this strange hold of the "Old Guard" and to bring to the surface the increasing tendency toward united front among the Polish Socialist workers.

Hit Sectarian Approach

The international aspects of the situation in Poland, were also covered by the convention. Resolution demanding the release of political prisoners in Poland and cessation of fascist terror was adopted, and the action of the Patronal for the aid to the political prisoners and their families strongly recommended. At the same time, in connection with the death of Marshal Pilsudski, an emphatic warning was given to the revolutionary workers, in their struggle against Polish fascism not to estrange those workers who, being still under the spell of patriotic delusions of a long oppressed nationality, are nevertheless ready to join the united front, particularly upon American issues, if not repelled by an offending sectarian approach.

The Third Polish Workers' Convention has shown a rapid progress of united front action among the Polish-American workers since its beginnings at the First Convention in the fall of 1932 in Cleveland, where not more than 10,000 were represented; with about 25,000 represented at the Second Convention in Chicago, in the fall of 1933, the present achievements demonstrate the full possibility of reaching to the next convention in 1937 the goal of winning for the united front the majority of the nearly 4,000,000 strong Polish population of the United States, up to 90 per cent proletarian, and working at that, mostly in the basic industries, which emphasizes the importance of this sector of the united front for the whole American labor movement.

U. S. Attorney Flees Queries On Gallup Case

Cummings Runs Away as Lawyers Quote Lindbergh Case

By ALLAN TAUB
Together with nine other attorneys, I went to Washington on May 20 to ask Homer S. Cummings, attorney-general of the United States why, in face of plain federal jurisdiction, the Department of Justice has failed to act in the kidnaping of Robert Minor and David Levinson from Gallup, New Mexico, and why it has failed to intervene in the terror designed to deprive the ten Gallup workers framed for murder, of their most elementary constitutional rights.

The answer of the attorney-general was to evade any definite answer, and then to walk out of the room through a back door.

Our delegation consisted of attorneys Isidore Englander, Bernard Stone, M. J. Hamburger, Rose Breslav, Charles Melton, Harold Lebovici, Edward Kuntz, Samuel Friedlander, Bernard Ades and myself.

Quote Law On Gallup Case

We told the attorney-general that we had come to see him about legal aspects of the Gallup cases. We said that the ten Gallup defendants were denied the right of counsel when their attorney, David Levinson, was kidnaped. We pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court in 1927 reversed the sentences against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, because in their trial at Scottsboro they had been denied proper counsel. This, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled, was denial of due process of law—a federal question.

Cummings said that he would look into the situation in Gallup, and "let us know."

We added that our previous experience had shown us that while in certain cases the Department of Justice is very quick to step in, in other cases where it has just as much right to step in, it refuses to do so.

Point to Lindbergh Precedent

We pointed out that in the Lindbergh kidnaping case the federal government, through the Department of Justice, left no stone unturned to ferret out the kidnaper and bring him to trial; that when risk men of their families are kidnaped, or in danger of kidnaping, the Department of Justice never hesitates to intervene, even when there is no question of federal jurisdiction, to assist the state officers.

"But," we said, "when it is a question of labor leaders or their attorneys being kidnaped and lynched, the Department of Justice refuses to act. Claude Neal, a Negro, was taken from jail in Alabama and carried to Florida, and lynched. The federal government refused to take action. When three Negroes were murdered in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and every indication pointed to their murder by the sheriff and his deputies, although the Department of Justice never hesitates to intervene, even when there is no question of federal jurisdiction, to assist the state officers."

We quoted Section 51 of the federal criminal code, that where state officials connive with a mob, they may be prosecuted by the federal government.

We quoted Section 51 of the federal criminal code, that where two or more people conspire to deprive others of their rights, the federal government may prosecute. This section was used by the federal government in Reconstruction days, against the Klan. "Does not this offer the federal government opportunity to prosecute the Gallup abductors?" we asked Cummings.

The answer of Cummings was to leave the room by a back door.

Speak in Krumbain's Behalf

Four of us—Englander, Stone, Ades and myself—then went to see Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Federal Prisons. We came on behalf of Charles Krumbain and three other prisoners at the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., who had been denied the right to receive the "Daily Worker." This conversation took place:

Bates: "Isn't the 'Daily Worker' a class paper?"

Our delegation: "Yes, it is a working class paper."

Bates: "I don't allow literature into the jails that is of a class nature. I wouldn't permit the prisoners to receive literature attacking the Communists."

Our delegation: "Don't you allow the Hearst press into the jails?"

Bates was puzzled for an answer.

Louisiana Relief Offices Distribute Poisoned ERA Beef

(By Federated Press)
NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—One three-year-old baby is already dead and scores of children and adults are suffering from poisonous beef being distributed by the Louisiana E.R.A.

So rotten was one consignment of the stuff that 20,000 cans exploded in the Arabi warehouse. The cans of poison must bear this label: "Produced and Distributed for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration by the Louisiana Emergency Relief Administration."

The affair was rushed up the destroyed cans were dumped into the Mississippi, and the E.R.A. continues to serve the remaining beef stew to hungry families.

LONGSHOREMEN URGED TO SPUR DRIVE FOR MILITANT UNION

Rank and File Act for Unity In Convention

East Coast Men Open Drive to Send Best Fighters to Parley

By PAUL CLIVE

The national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association is scheduled to take place during the second week of July, at Cleveland, Ohio. Coming one year after the great West Coast strike, it is a situation of making new struggles, the convention of the powerful longshoremen's union extraordinary importance for future developments in the marine industry.

What are the special features of the situation in the marine industry and in the I. L. A. which determine the tasks of the convention? Briefly stated, they are as follows:

1—The longshoremen throughout the country are now organized practically 100 per cent into the I. L. A.; the marine industry as a whole is rapidly nearing the point of 100 per cent unionization.

2—The militancy and fighting confidence of the West Coast marine workers has been on the rise during the recent period. The unity and solidarity of the various marine crafts has been crystallized in the Pacific Coast Marine Federation, as a fighting alliance under militant leadership. There has been a definite growth of the rank and file movement in the I. L. A. I. S. U. etc.

3—For the first time since the war, the Ryan machine will come to a national convention and meet up with the challenge of an organized rank and file opposition. The Pacific Coast I. L. A. convention has already voted in favor of ousting Ryan.

4—With the West Coast longshoremen enjoying far better wage and working conditions than the men elsewhere in the country, the question of securing similar conditions in the East Coast will be a key question at the convention. The militant Frisco local has declared itself in favor of one uniform national working agreement for the entire country.

5—The demands for such an agreement, based on control of hiring through the I. L. A. halls, the 6-hour day, 30 hour week, and the \$1 an hour basic wage rate) will be the central issue of the national convention.

6—Linked with this issue is the question of policy in winning a national agreement. Two courses will be open to the national convention: either to adopt the Frisco policy of militant struggle which won outstanding concessions from the bosses; or else to continue the old Ryan policy of sell-out via arbitration, of "cooperation" with the shipowners, of craft recognition and sectional divisions, which undermined working conditions in the East Coast ports.

7—The shipowners have shown that they are determined to make no further concessions. On the contrary, they are now preparing, with the assistance of the government, a drive aimed at wiping out the gains made on the West Coast and smashing advance of militant rank and file trade unionism in the marine industry.

8—The reactionary Ryan machine preparing to meet the challenge of the rank and file, is putting forth every effort to control the election of delegates.

9—It is true that the rank and file forces in the Atlantic Coast District of the I. L. A. are weak organizationally. Yet the discontent with prevailing conditions is so deep going among the masses of longshoremen, the hatred of the Ryan machine is so widespread, that it is possible for the weak rank and file forces, if they swing into action at once to elect honest, militant delegates in a number of the locals.

10—The slogan for a uniform national agreement with hiring through the union halls can be used with tremendous effect in building up a fighting united front movement among the Atlantic Coast longshoremen. The vicious shape-up system (daily hiring of men at the pier heads) now prevailing in the East Coast and Gulf ports, is hated by all the workers.

11—In New York the rank and file groups are developing a fairly active campaign around the convention preparations, concentrating their work in certain locals, developing specific issues, and at the same time making widespread use of folders, booklets, and leaflets dealing with the Frisco experiences, the operation of the hiring hall there, etc. This material about the West Coast is being eagerly accepted and discussed and is one of the best means of rousing the sentiment for rank and file organization.

12—In preparing for the election of delegates, the rank and file groups in the New York locals are trying to develop the widest possible united front, by selecting as candidates those longshoremen, and even lower officials in the locals, who enjoy prestige and confidence among the membership, and who are willing to place themselves on record as favoring a uniform national agreement and a policy of militant struggle in winning such an agreement. Resolutions for the national agreement are being widely distributed throughout the port.

13—A practical example of the pre-convention tactics of the Ryan machine was given lately in Local 1538, a New York local with over 2500 members. With only sixty members present at the last meeting of this local, the bureaucrats suddenly introduced the question of electing delegates, and with scarcely any discussion from the floor, introduced four paid business agents and one working longshoreman. These five delegates will have the power to

JOBLESS LEADER LOOKS LIKE LINCOLN



This is the leader of the unemployed in Circleville, Ohio, who looks like Abraham Lincoln. He led the hungry, unemployed workers from his town to the State Capital to demand more food and clothes from Governor Davey. Scenes like this are being acted in hundreds of cities throughout the nation as relief funds dry up. It's the latest New Deal for the jobless.

James W. Ford Hails Proposals For a National Negro Congress

Attacks Booker T. Washington Theories of Dr. Dubois

By JAMES W. FORD

The three-day national conference at Washington, D. C. at which "The Position of the Negro in the National Economic Crisis" was discussed closed Monday, May 20th. There were over 175 delegates present. The conference was called by the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the Social Science Division of Howard University. The Joint Committee on National Recovery is not connected with the government. It was organized about a year ago for the purpose of analyzing the effects of the N.R.A. on the Negro people.

The outstanding achievement of the conference was the sentiment developed for the convening of a National Negro Congress. A committee was set up, for the purpose of drafting a proposed call to a large number of individuals and organizations inviting their cooperation to participate in a final call.

Previous to the conference, Mr. John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, had written an article in the April issue of the Crisis Magazine, mimeographed copies of which had been mailed to prominent Negro leaders throughout the country, in which the idea of a National Negro Congress was mentioned.

The idea of a National Negro Congress is not new. The Communist Party has long seen the need of the Negro people to coordinate the activities of their various organizations around a program for Negro rights. On January 18th, in a debate with Messrs. Frank R. Crosswell and Oscar De Priest in New York, the writer, expressing the opinion of the Communist Party, made public the announcement that the time was ripe for such a congress.

The most logical thing, therefore, that came out of the militant discussions of the conditions of the Negroes in the economic crisis was the slogan to organize the National Negro Congress.

Negro Leaders Lead Attack

The congress gave a summary of the Negro people and suffering of the Negro people under the new deal. The following topics were discussed: "A Survey of the Problems of the Negro People Under the New Deal" by John T. Davis; "The Negro Industrial Worker" by Dr. A. Howard Meyers; Mr. T. Arnold Hill and Mr. A. Phillip Randolph; "A Symposium of Negro Workers and Farmers Under the New Deal," in which participated a Negro needle trade worker from Forrest City, Arkansas, a Negro tobacco worker from Durham, N. C., a Negro domestic worker from New York City, a Negro steel worker from Pittsburgh, Pa., a Negro laundry worker from Washington, D. C., a Negro sharecropper from Lauderdale County, Ala., an unemployed Negro worker from Baltimore, Md., a Negro farmer from Panola, Miss., "America's Negro Farm Population" by Miss Olive Stone, Mr. L. L. Wilson and

est twenty-five votes at the I. L. A. convention. The rank and file group in this local, which is fairly strong, is countering with a demand for a special meeting of the local, with all members to be notified by mail, and with at least ten additional delegates to be elected, all of them to be working longshoremen.

During the course of the next few weeks the rank and file elements must develop an energetic campaign for mass participation of all longshoremen in the elections of the local union delegates. Special meetings of the local unions should be demanded for this purpose, these meetings to be called by the distribution of leaflets at the docks, mailing of post cards, etc.

Electing delegates should receive binding instructions to vote for the uniform national agreement and for national strike action if necessary to force such an agreement. The efforts of the officials to limit the number of delegates should be

Dr. E. Franklin Fraser: 'The New Deal, Social Planning and the Negro' by Mr. Charles Pynchon, Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, Miss Berta Asch and Dr. Ralph Bunche; 'What Kind of Social Planning Best Suits the Needs of the Negro' by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois and Dr. Abram Harris; 'Domestic Labor, Unemployment and Relief' by Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Edward Lewis and Mr. Albion Hartwell; 'How May We Improve the Status of the Negro Workers and Farmers' by Norman Thomas, James W. Ford and E. B. McKenney.

The presence at the conference of Negro industrial workers and farmers was highly significant. They brought striking stories of the misery suffered of Negroes under the New Deal and of their methods of struggle against terror. Although there is still much confusion among the Negro intellectuals as to the working class and its role, their speeches at this conference showed that there is emerging a clearer understanding on their part of the leading and decisive role of the workers and farmers in the liberation movement of the Negro people of this country.

Another feature of the conference was the fact that the old line reactionaries were silenced and routed. It was rumored that the reactionaries had intended to heckle militancy and progressive pronouncements. At the opening session, John P. Davis, declaring that the delegates must not bound their intellectual horizon by the capitalist scheme of things, brought to his feet Dr. Kelly Miller, an old-time educator and reactionary, who demanded that they stay within the bounds of Christianity, democracy and the constitution.

But the reactionaries did not accomplish their aim. Their antics were dull compared to the progressive pronouncements of the great body of the conference.

McPherson Answers Negro Misleaders

Robert Dunn, summarizing the second session of the Negro industrial worker, called attention to the fact that the N.R.A. "brought about a tremendous increase in profits" while increasing Negro and white mass poverty. He also criticized the top leadership of the American Federation of Labor and cited the need of unity with the "main stream of the labor movement," in the Federation's ranks. To Dr. Meyers, who had declared that the real enemy of the Negro is not the employer, it is rather the prejudice of the whites," Dunn replied that "it is unity that is ultimately going to wipe out this poison from the blood of the white worker as they realize that the employer is the common enemy of the black and the white worker." In later sessions James W. Ford made a scathing attack upon Kelly Miller who declared that the whites are the enemies of the Negro workers and Dr. Dubois who likewise looked upon the white workers as the enemies of the Negro people. He showed that Dr. Dubois and Dr. Miller were the counterparts among the Negroes, of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor among the white workers causing a schism between the two.

Industrial workers backed up this

coumured by sending as many rank and file workers as can possibly be financed.

Coordination of Rank and File Work

It is now necessary that the rank and file activity among the longshoremen in the East Coast ports be intensified, and that the work in New York be coordinated with the work in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, that there be a constant interchange of materials, experiences, etc.

But even more important than this is the coordination of the I. L. A. rank and file movements on the West Coast and the East Coast. With Frisco the main center looking to the Frisco longshoremen for rank and file strength in the I. L. A., with the longshoremen throughout the country more and more for leadership, any tendencies on their part towards a purely local or West Coast orientation means playing right into the hands of Ryan and the shipowners,

Urges Unity on Minimum Program as a Basis of Cooperation

position by telling how they are uniting now in the mills and in the picket line among the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. unions. Vice-President McPherson, Negro secretary of the recent rank and file convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, told how Negro and white workers in the steel industry are fighting both the trusts and their reactionary president, Mike Tighe. Ford's speech at closing session

Shows Way Out

The clash of ideas as to which way out for the Negroes was between the speeches of James W. Ford, representing the Communist Party, and that of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. Dubois made an attempt to develop the traditions of the Negroes but it was an incomplete analysis.

He declared that he "began to advocate a new social program as early as 1928," and that he "was by no means clear in my thinking, but was groping for light and for that reason had visited Russia, had begun the study of Karl Marx and had voted the Socialist ticket since 1912."

Dr. Dubois made a sharp attack upon the Communist Party of the United States. He said that "one of the worst things Negroes could do today would be to join the Communist Party or any of its branches. The Communists of America have become dogmatic exponents of the inspired words of Karl Marx as they read it, in immediate, violent and bloody revolution and they are willing to try any and all means of raising hell anywhere and under any circumstances."

"This is," he said, "a silly program even for white men. For American colored men it is suicidal." In making this unwise attack upon the Communist Party, Dubois contradicted an early part of his speech where he said: "We must not forget that the last effective act of violence which the slaves used was their mass movement during the Civil War which added 200,000 soldiers and even larger numbers of servants and laborers to the Union Army."

Dr. Dubois concluded with his segregation program, the position of Booker T. Washington 30 years ago: "So to organize the vast consumers' power of this group as to secure wide economic independence through the exchange of services and the exchange of manufactured goods."

"If segregated homesteads and segregated land will give us more secure employment and higher wages, we cannot for a moment hesitate. If segregated schools will give us better education, then we must have segregated schools. If segregated housing will give us decent homes we have no right to choose for our children and our families slums for the sake of herding with the white unit. Our first business is, in the midst of the

whose fundamental policy it is to keep both classes separated.

It is imperative that the militant longshoremen in San Francisco, immediately take steps to establish close relations with East Coast rank and file groups in order to give them maximum cooperation and assistance. Unless this is done at once, not only will the convention preparations be held back, not only will the whole development of the I. L. A. rank and file movement continue to lag, but even the advances made on the Pacific Coast will be endangered, because of isolation, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to stress the responsibility of the revolutionary labor movement to now give the utmost support to the weak forces of the rank and file movement in the I. L. A. in carrying throughout their tasks in preparation for the longshoremen's national convention, and in winning the masses of union members for support of the rank and file program.

Anti-Fascists Answer Rally For Pilsudski

Robert Minor Calls on Workers to Build Mass Labor Party

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24.—More than 500 workers in the Polish district on the South Side answered the call of the Communist Party for an anti-fascist demonstration here on Monday.

The meeting was called in answer to the Pilsudski memorial meeting which was called by the Polish Council, a Polish fascist organization.

An enthusiastic response was given to the speakers from the Communist Party. The workers who attended requested the Party to make the holding of such meetings a regular thing in this section of the city.

Robert Minor, who spoke here Sunday evening, was roundly cheered when he called for a mass labor party based on the trade unions and farmers organizations.

Minor analyzed the program of the Progressive Party led by La Follette and showed how the promises of the party had been repeatedly broken.

A series of similar meetings held in Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and throughout Milwaukee met with wide response from workers who declared their dissatisfaction with the old parties.

Negro Is Held After Police Instigate Riot

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 24.—John Brewer, Negro worker of 421 Plainfield Avenue, is held under \$4,000 bail for the Grand Jury in connection with a police-instigated riot here last Tuesday night, in which many Negro workers and two policemen were injured.

Mrs. Lucy Conner, 35-year-old Negro woman, 548 West Fourth Street, was fined \$50 by City Judge William G. DeMeza yesterday on a charge of "agitating a crowd," when the manager of the James Butler store at 322 Plainfield Avenue, attacked Hayward Waller, Negro, 671 West Fourth Street, for protesting the inclusion of several rotten tomatoes in a purchase he was making. Waller demanded his money back, and received in reply a can of fruit stoned at his head.

Brewer, who was in front of the store at the time, protested and sided with the customer. Patrolman Harry Stites, the cop on the beat, appeared on the scene and ordered the two Negro workers to get going. When they refused, he pulled out his blackjack and attacked them. The workers defended themselves and were supported by hundreds of Negroes as police reserves tumbled out of radio cars and began laying right and left with their clubs.

When John Waldron, a white man, struck Brewer on the back of the head while he was held by police, wild resentment spread through the crowd of Negro workers, and a determined attempt was made to rescue Brewer. Waldron then fled to Abrams' tavern at 330 Plainfield Avenue, and hid in the cellar.

Brewer is charged with "atrocious assault and battery." He is being defended by Leroy Jordan of Elizabeth, N. J., who is acting as his attorney.

great economic revolution which is going on, to secure a place for ourselves."

Revolutionary Traditions of the James W. Ford in his speech developed the traditions of struggle of the Negro people. He showed the fallacies of the past arguments of Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Dubois. Ford analyzed in detail the effects of the New Deal on the Negro farm population and the industrial workers.

"The only class in American society today that can change conditions is the American working class," declared Ford. "The most important ally of the working class is the Negro people. The struggle for the change of the land system and the freedom of the Negro people, and the working class struggle in the country as a whole will develop hand in hand. The revolutionary way has not been strange to the Negro people in the United States. Rebellion and revolutionary struggles have glorified their history."

Ford concluded with support to the National Negro Congress. "There may be those here," he said, "who cannot go all the way on such a program which has been outlined, but maybe we can find a minimum basis of cooperation."

The struggle for Negro freedom and Negro rights depends upon the organization of the masses to struggle for their immediate needs—better wages, unemployment and social insurance, civil rights and equal rights, etc. These daily struggles are a most important part of the struggles of the masses. These struggles are conducted by trade union organizations, Unemployment Councils and through the various mass organizations of the Negro people.

"I believe therefore the time is ripe for the calling of a National Negro Congress where a minimum program could be worked out on the basis of which the cooperation of all organizations could be achieved to carry out in section the struggle for the rights of the Negro people"

Rift in the Top Council Of AFL Shows No Real Differences in Policy

John Lewis Has No Serious Disagreement With Green—Talks of 'Industrial Unionism' But Aims at Class Collaboration

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

The A. F. of L. has at least the beginning of a crisis in its top leadership. Certainly there is a crisis in the relations of the leadership with the membership which the leadership crisis reflects. According to recent Washington dispatches and our own information, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America elected to the Executive Council at the San Francisco convention together with Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Hutchison of the Carpenters, and others enlarging the Council from 9 to 17 members at the last meeting of the Council to lead a split from the Federation and organize a new one composed of individuals unions.

Lewis had the support of Berry, American Legion fascist head of the Pressmen's Union at this meeting. He also has the support of Dubinsky who, although not present at the meeting, later expressed himself to newspapermen as believing that the inner differences would not come to a head for a year. According to reports, Lewis also has the support of Howard Green, the International Union (in whose organization there is a strong movement for the amalgamation of all printing trades into one industrial union). The Brewery Workers, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers likewise support Lewis on the issue of industrial unionism.

Moley on the A. F. of L.

Raymond Moley, editor of the official mouthpiece of the Roosevelt administration—the magazine "Today," financed by the multi-millionaire Vincent Astor—in the leading article for his May issue confirms the rumors of a developing crisis. Moley does not arrive at this conclusion because of any great gift for analysis but because of his inside knowledge of the various currents flowing within the pro-administration forces. He begins the article entitled "Labor's Choice" with the cover page question: "Are Old Union Methods Doomed to Fail?" And says in his two introductory paragraphs:

"Labor, it seems to me, must also choose. The battle of the American Federation of Labor in Washington for the control of the N.R.A., for the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, for the Thirty-Hour Bill and for the Guffey Bill has been vigorously, although not wholly successfully, waged. But the battle on that front by the leaders of the A. F. of L. has served to beloud its own confusion and losses on other fronts. It has become an important political influence through concentration on a vital and sensitive sector of legislative power in Washington. But meanwhile, it has failed to adjust itself and its internal organization to changes in industrial life. Its gain in political influence must be balanced against its loss of power and influence in the fabric of American industrial life."

"This loss might be compensated adequately if the Federation had become a genuine labor party; but it has abandoned any such purpose. On the other hand, its gradual 'politicization' has been accompanied by a continued attachment to the old forms of craft unionism, antiquated in Samuel Gompers' vigorous years but now hopelessly outmoded. Meanwhile it has lost the essentials of free industrial action."

Moley could also have said that the paralyzing influence of "non-partisan" political action—the support of this or that alleged friend of labor among the candidates of the Democrat and Republican parties—has been just as much responsible for its inaction. The craft union reaction, "worker-management cooperation" policy, disengagement of the class struggle and betrayal of the basic interests of the membership and the whole working class as well as the "old forms . . . now hopelessly outmoded."

Ostensibly Lewis is for industrial unionism because it is a more efficient form of organization for workers. Actually it is because the Lewis workers in submission to the employers—and Lewis. The real issue is just that: To work out a form of union that will be more effective in carrying out the program of monopoly capital than the craft form—in other words, it is the old issue of "worker-management cooperation," class collaboration, the question of how best to convert the present unions, especially in the basic industries, not into better weapons for the workers, but into better instruments for the capitalist class and its government.

But Lewis has no serious differences with President Green, or for that matter, with the heads of the craft unions, on general trade union policy—that is the relations of the unions and their membership to the employers and the government. This is proved, not only by a long series of suppressive moves against the rank and file, his united front in 1924-29 with the coal operators on the question of driving some 200,000 miners out of the industry and the freezing out of smaller mines, and on the union as a means of increasing production per worker, but more recently by the anti-strike and penalty agreement he signed with the Appalachian operators under the coal code. Some of the provisions of this agreement establish it clearly as a class collaboration contract with the final decision on all grievances arising resulting in the N.R.A. administration. For instance:

"The management of the mine, the direction of the working forces, and the right to hire and discharge are vested exclusively in the operators and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge these rights."

Under the head of "Mine Committee" the agreement says:

"The duties of the mine committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes arising out of this agreement that the mine management and the mine worker, or mine workers, have failed to adjust. The mine committee shall have no other authority or exercise any other control, nor in any way interfere with the operation of the mine; for violation of this clause any or all members of the committee may be removed from the committee."

The mine committee are therefore prohibited from calling strikes even to enforce the agreement. Before the dark days of the Lewis regime the mine committees were the backbone of the U.M.W.A.

Settlement of Disputes

"Should differences arise between the mine workers and the operator, or should any local trouble of any kind arise at any mine, there shall be no suspension of work on account of such differences. . . . The decision of the umpire in such disputes, appointed under the N.R.A. provisions, is final."

Further:

"Pending the hearing of disputes the mine workers shall not cease work because of any dispute; and a decision reached at any stage of the proceedings shall be binding on both parties thereto and shall not be subject to reopening by any other party or branch of either association except by mutual agreement."

Under "Illegal Suspension of Work" the agreement states: "A strike or stoppage of work on the part of the mine workers shall be a violation of this agreement. Under no circumstances shall the operator discuss the matter under dispute with the mine committee or any representative of the United Mine Workers of America during suspension of work in violation of this agreement."

Engineers and Pumpers' Duties

"When required by the management, engineers, pumpers, firemen, power plant and sub-station attendants shall under no conditions suspend work but shall at all times protect all the company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist men or supplies as may be required to protect the company's coal plant."

This clause makes strikebreakers, by agreement between John L. Lewis and the coal operators, of key workers who make up a large section of the membership of the U.M.W.A.—it splits the ranks of the mine workers in favor of the companies.

Finally, the miners themselves are made responsible for clean coal—coal free of slate, etc.—by the U.M.W.A. officials; under the head of "Preparation of Coal and Mining Practice" the agreement says:

"Each district agreement shall provide for the preparation and proper cleaning of coal. Proper disciplinary rules and penalties shall also be incorporated in such agreements."

With this kind of "industrial unionism" employers have no reason to quarrel. This anti-strike, "efficiency union" policy, under government supervision and control, is the kind of union policy that President Green and the heads of the craft unions are at one with Lewis in trying to put over on the membership. Writing in the Federationist for May of this year under the title "The Way Forward," Green says (the article is the edited text of a speech before the Finance Committee of the Senate on March 29):

"Two years ago we realized that we must have a change in our economic order. We could not go on under conditions which had developed. President Roosevelt immediately took the lead in initiating that change; industry was ready and eager to follow him, because industry recognized its own inability to find a way out of the depression. Labor was also eager to cooperate with the President in his efforts to bring about a balanced economic order. We realized that any change must be achieved through the cooperation of industry and labor—and that in order for these two groups to cooperate fully there must be government supervision."

Here is expressed, without Green's usual equivocation, the fascist side of N.R.A. This is the policy of Lewis. It is because he and sections of the employers and some government officials believe that craft unionism and its leaders do not now give the necessary guarantees for control of the workers in basic industry, especially who are growing ever more conscious and militant under the pressure of the crisis and official betrayals, that "industrial unionism" of the Lewis brand is being made an issue in the hierarchical circles of the A. F. of L. by Moley, chief of the Roosevelt courtiers, and others.

The factional lines in the A. F. of L. Executive Council and among the heads of unions who are not members are not yet clearly defined but generally speaking the rift is between the heads of big unions in basic industries—or unions with industrial charters—and the heads of craft unions or of unions in relatively unimportant industries and occupations. (There are certain overlappings, of course, but this is the general line of division.)

Furriers Push Drive to Unite In One Union

Lovestone Group Stabs Unity Movement—Scabs in Struck Shops

The failure of the old guard in the Socialist Party and the handful of Lovestonites, expelled from the Communist Party as enemies of the working class, to take seriously the demand of the fur workers for unity in the trade and the establishment of one union found its repercussions during this, the first week after the adjournment of the New York and Toronto conventions.

If nothing else, these people who make up the leadership of the Fur Workers International Union, A. F. of L., should have learned from the proceedings of both conventions that the fur workers are in dead earnest when they spoke their mind for unity in the trade, workers in the fur market remained.

Lovestonites Scab on Fur Workers Mike Intrator, a Lovestonite and business agent of the New York Joint Council, A. F. of L. attempted yesterday to bring scabs to the shop of J. Klugman, 20 West 57th Street, where the Independent International Fur Workers Industrial Union is conducting a strike for union wages. Intrator was among the Lovestonites who were denounced at the Rand School meeting Wednesday for their splitting tactics and their fight against unity and one union in the trade.

Another Lovestonite, Joe Weiss (Turk), a delegate to the International Convention, was arrested in the fur market Thursday in the act of wielding a knife in an attack on the fur workers. The same Weiss was scabbing in the striking shop of Zimmerman and Shere and was protecting scabs in the striking shop of Bader and Kaufman.

Furriers Demand One Union

The furriers are teeming with rage against the Lovestonites, who are sending every effort to prevent unity which would mean their elimination.

The Industrial Union has declared ten shops on strike for higher wages and already compelled one fur shop, the Morgan Fur Company to pay \$300 in back pay to the workers. The workers of the Sutton fur dressing shop, controlled by the International union, refused to pay dues to the business agent, More Harris, until one union is established.

Joint Council Meeting Breaks Up in Bedlam

At the Rand School meeting, called by the Joint Council for the purpose of installing the recently "elected" officers of the Council, a storm was raised by the members of the Council against the installation and for immediate unity and one union with the Industrial Union. Only about 150 workers altogether came to the meeting, but even a majority of these demanded the rejection of the convention report and the immediate election of a committee to confer with the Industrial Union for the establishment of one union.

Fearing an overwhelming defeat, Goldstein, the chairman of the meeting, refused to submit the motion to a vote. Bedlam arose during which the president, Lucchi, ran out of the meeting with a "headache." The meeting broke up without voting on anything and it was evident that the Council members have exhausted their patience and refused to wait for the maneuvers of the convention committee on the question of one union.

Local 3 Furriers Table Convention Report

From the Rand School meeting, Mr. Lucchi went to the meeting of his Local, No. 3, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, where the members were considering the report of the convention. His headache grew worse at that meeting, when the members of Local 3, hissed and booed him and decided to table the convention report and to give the International an ultimatum to stop maneuvering and accept the proposals of the Industrial Union for one union in the week, or else, they will stop paying per capita.

The Local 3 meeting was addressed by Sam Burt of the Industrial Union, who recounted all the efforts the Industrial Union has made for one union and how the International Convention was a packed with officials, in order to black unity and instead establish a committee of seven to delay and maneuver with the question. "While the workers booed Lucchi, they cheered and applauded Burt."

Lucchi Statement Against Unity

Despite the open agitation of the Lovestonites, while in Toronto, against the unity, demands of those delegates who came instructed by their membership to fight for the unity proposals of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, the Toronto convention was forced by the pressure of the fur workers to adopt a unity resolution.

The New York convention, which established the Independent International Fur Workers Industrial Union adopted a resolution, which analyzed the Toronto unity decision and proposed a program on the basis of which one union in the trade could be established.

Contrary to the decisions of the Toronto convention, Mr. Pietro Lucchi, president of the A. F. of L. International, released a statement Wednesday putting forth the abandonment of the industrial union as a condition for unity in the trade. The action taken Wednesday by the membership of Local 3 of the A. F. of L. International is in itself ample proof that the membership of the International does not intend to back the position taken by their president, Mr. Lucchi.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Ore Mine Militant Expelled On Unsubstantiated Charge

MULLAN, Idaho.—There has been a series of events in my local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers that culminated in my expulsion on charges of dual unionism and working against the good and welfare of Local No. 9 of the I.U.M.S.W.

The charges were brought against me by Kirby Stark, the fall guy of as rank a gang as I've ever been my pleasure to run up against.

My trial and expulsion is the beginning of a drive to expel all militants and to introduce something akin to company unionism.

Unparalleled Stupidity He asked why the Communist Party did not affiliate with the A. F. of L. This question caused even the committee to admit that he was dumber than they thought a man could be.

When Joe Wilson saw that Stark was falling down on the job, he took it over and some of his questions were: "Who sponsored the North-West Anti-War Congress? Does the Communist Party advocate the overthrow of the present form of government in this country?"

Stark asked me if I considered myself a loyal member of the A. F. of L. when I attacked the local leadership. My answer was "Yes" and that Green and Wolf were agents of the bosses in the ranks of labor.

Stark then cited the fact that I introduced the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill in the local, and that was "Communist" legislation.

My trial lasted about two hours and no evidence was produced to show that I was guilty of the charges made. Yet when the committee made its report to the general meeting the vote was four to one to sustain the charges.

Fellow workers, stick to your union. Attend meetings regularly and don't allow the company and its agents to gain control of the union.

Chicago Federation Backs NRA, Sales Tax

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Federation of Labor voted on Sunday, May 19, to demand of Illinois Senators that they vote for an extension of the N.R.A. for two more years.

Four unions made reports that their local by overwhelming vote had demanded defeat of the increased sales tax. Two of these locals came in with prepared resolutions condemning Victor Olander and Soderstrom.

Delegate Arthur McDowell, who is secretary of Cook County Socialist Party, took the floor and made a pussy-footing speech wherein he tried to uphold Olander's and Soderstrom's anti-labor record and yet place it as though "they had just made a mistake in this instance."

Another delegate took the floor and asked, "Why must always the working class surrender in emergencies and why are Soderstrom and Olander ready to sacrifice the interests of the workers in emergencies? Why not make the rich sacrifice?"

Boss Union Ousts Negro Workers

BESSEMER, Ala.—The company union around the Raimund Ore Mine has recently busted up. The president of this local, who is a rat, is trying his best to drive the Negroes out of this union.

Mose Carson one of the biggest popesicles (stool pigeons) of Bessemer, went to the president of the company union and asked him for a little help.

He asked why the Communist Party did not affiliate with the A. F. of L. This question caused even the committee to admit that he was dumber than they thought a man could be.

When Joe Wilson saw that Stark was falling down on the job, he took it over and some of his questions were: "Who sponsored the North-West Anti-War Congress? Does the Communist Party advocate the overthrow of the present form of government in this country?"

Stark asked me if I considered myself a loyal member of the A. F. of L. when I attacked the local leadership. My answer was "Yes" and that Green and Wolf were agents of the bosses in the ranks of labor.

My trial lasted about two hours and no evidence was produced to show that I was guilty of the charges made. Yet when the committee made its report to the general meeting the vote was four to one to sustain the charges.

Fellow workers, stick to your union. Attend meetings regularly and don't allow the company and its agents to gain control of the union.

Chicago Federation Backs NRA, Sales Tax

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Federation of Labor voted on Sunday, May 19, to demand of Illinois Senators that they vote for an extension of the N.R.A. for two more years.

Four unions made reports that their local by overwhelming vote had demanded defeat of the increased sales tax. Two of these locals came in with prepared resolutions condemning Victor Olander and Soderstrom.

Delegate Arthur McDowell, who is secretary of Cook County Socialist Party, took the floor and made a pussy-footing speech wherein he tried to uphold Olander's and Soderstrom's anti-labor record and yet place it as though "they had just made a mistake in this instance."

Another delegate took the floor and asked, "Why must always the working class surrender in emergencies and why are Soderstrom and Olander ready to sacrifice the interests of the workers in emergencies? Why not make the rich sacrifice?"

A roll call vote was finally taken; 63 for the stand of Olander and Soderstrom endorsing the sales tax and condemning the Illinois Workers Alliance; 35 voted against.

The Ruling Class by Redfield



"Thank God he doesn't have to swim with the dirty masses in Coney Island."

Toohy's Mother Dies As Relief Heads Refuse Medical Attention

GANONSBURG, Pa.—The callous refusal of the relief officials to provide medical attention or send a doctor resulted in the death of Mrs. Anna O'Malley Toohy, mother of Pat Toohy, well known miners' leader and Communist organizer.

The treatment accorded to Mrs. Toohy by the relief officials and capitalist doctors is characteristic of that given to all workers here who become unemployed and find it impossible to meet the demands of the doctors.

Mrs. Toohy died because five Gannonburg doctors who were approached refused to come and treat her. She died because funds were unavailable to pay the doctors.

Mrs. Toohy was taken seriously ill with an attack of "miner's asthma" which rapidly developed into pneumonia. Every day for six days doctors were asked to come but they refused.

Every Saturday the Daily Worker publishes letters from mine, oil and smelter workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

U.M.W.A. Officials Initiate Attack on Jobless Councils

CENTRAL CITY, Pa.—The conditions of the miners here are intolerable as the mines work only one or two days a week.

As a rule dead work is not paid for. Even those that do get paid for it, do not get what they should. If a miner works ten hours dead work, he only gets paid for three or four hours.

All this is due to the treacherous agreement signed by Lewis and Company in which they gave the operators the right to hire and fire as they saw fit.

The officials of District No. 2 of the U. M. W. A. were also partly responsible as they helped in drafting this yellow dog contract which the miners call the "Black Jack" agreement with the company.

Everyone out here knows that this was a frame-up to railroad these two workers because they were helping the people in Helper to organize for better conditions.

The thing I want to bring out is the testimony of Mayor Gianotti of Helper. He was asked by the I. E. D. attorney if he were a member of the "Vigilantes of Helper," and he answered, yes.

The foreman said he and three others were for conviction but that four were for acquittal so they called it a mistrial and are going to try it again.

Change of Venue Denied 4 Striking Gold Miners

JACKSON, Calif., May 24.—Superior Judge Cammett has denied a change of venue to four striking miners and one miner's wife charged with participating in a riot at Jackson last February.

Pat Toohy, Sr. has worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines for more than 55 years and in that time his labors have enriched many bosses, but this is what happens to him and to all workers under a murderous capitalist system.

Are all workers' meetings in your section covered with the Daily Worker?

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Birth Control and "Health and Hygiene"

BIRTH CONTROL laws are impairing the health of thousands of women annually in the United States. It is generally known that the United States laws forbid the dissemination of birth control information. It is not generally known that one kind of information—the kind that's wrong—is permitted in the mails.

The June issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, which will be on the news stands Monday, contains an article entitled "Abortion by Pill"

This article analyzes the various kinds of abortifacients (drugs to cause abortions) that are advertised or given to women by some doctors and druggists.

YOU complain of chronic cough for many years, and you state that you would like to have your tonsils removed.

What part are the district officials of the U. M. W. A. practicing? I am just going to give a few examples to the miners so that they can see what these people are who are drawing their fat salaries out of the miners and serving the coal operators.

After the Unemployment Council was formed in the country, many of the workers' families forced the granting of relief for the needy.

Responsible for Open Shop Organizer Murphy Cush of Johnstown, a few weeks ago spoke at the Hooverville Local of the U. M. W. A. and also attacked the Unemployment Council as a dual union and as a gang of Bolsheviks.

Mr. Cush is an official in Local Union 6411 of Johnstown and he is responsible for having the open shop in the Bethlehem Mines.

Other locals, when Mr. Cush comes to speak to them, to ask him to show the agreement signed with Bethlehem, and see whether they can even find the word United Mine Workers in it.

Lewis and his henchmen are attacking the Unemployment Council so as to force the miners to starve and then they will be able to put over the present agreement for another year.

The miners are aware of this and are taking steps to build a strong rank and file leadership in all the locals in the June elections, and to fight for the autonomy of the districts.

Will the following please send in their addresses: Pearl Wolin of Brooklyn, full name of Mrs. G. R. of Youngstown, Ohio; Lucille Marcy; C. H. of Phila. Pa.; A Reader, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Blank HEALTH and HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 35 East 124th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 13th St., New York City

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

UNITED YOUTH DAY

Two boys were coming out of Wilson Junior High. "Well, Jack, Thursday's a holiday. It'll be good to have a day off."

"You said it! Specially since I'll miss my darned French lesson." "What are you going to do?" asked Joe.

"Oh, hang around—then go to the Memorial Day parade, I guess. My whole family goes. My big brother, Wally, is a National Guard and he'll be marching."

"I'm going to march too—but in a different parade. For United Youth Day."

"Yeah, I heard of that, red outfit, ain't it?" "No, it's not. All young fellows and girls from everywhere—the Methodist church, the Y's and so forth. The others are parading to show off the glory of their uniforms and of war. We're demonstrating against war and against fascism."

"Aw, heck! We got no fascism, that's in Germany," scoffed Jack.

"Well, it smells like it, right here. And we got to do something to stop it. Hitler don't allow strikes, right? But, how about our own strikes. Guys get beat up and arrested on the picket line. They call out the National Guard to shoot at strikers. They're getting ready all right. Look at all the guys in the C. C. C. camps."

"What's wrong with that?" asked Jack. "What do you suppose the government gets together a bunch of guys with officers and regular military training? 'Cause they're getting ready for another war. They need an army. Look at all the money spent for war preparations. How about your brother in the National Guard—how about yourself in a few years?"

"To heck with it. I wouldn't go and get all bandaged up for nothing," answered Jack. "No, not for nothing—for the big guy's dough. But it won't be so easy to say 'no' when war is declared. It's tough then—but you up before a firing squad. People are scared. We've got to fight right now and show by big demonstrations that we won't go to war."

"Aw heck. Who pays attention? What difference does it make?" "Plenty! When they see all the people massed together against war, they'll think twice before starting one. And on United Youth Day all the young people will hold nation-wide demonstrations. We've got to show we don't fall for all that hoopy, about patriotism!"

"My brother says a guy should defend his country when it's attacked," said Jack. "That's what all the governments said in the last war. Every one of them was 'attacked.' They're all set to jump at each other's throats and we've got to pay for it with our lives. But we won't any more. Our United Youth Day is an answer to Memorial Day. They say 'Remember the millions who were killed.' Yes, we remember them. We remember they were victims of boss war, but we won't be victims."

IF THERE IS A UNITED FRONT DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR CITY DON'T FAIL TO BE THERE



are scared. We've got to fight right now and show by big demonstrations that we won't go to war."

"Aw heck. Who pays attention? What difference does it make?" "Plenty! When they see all the people massed together against war, they'll think twice before starting one. And on United Youth Day all the young people will hold nation-wide demonstrations. We've got to show we don't fall for all that hoopy, about patriotism!"

"My brother says a guy should defend his country when it's attacked," said Jack. "That's what all the governments said in the last war. Every one of them was 'attacked.' They're all set to jump at each other's throats and we've got to pay for it with our lives. But we won't any more. Our United Youth Day is an answer to Memorial Day. They say 'Remember the millions who were killed.' Yes, we remember them. We remember they were victims of boss war, but we won't be victims."

IF THERE IS A UNITED FRONT DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR CITY DON'T FAIL TO BE THERE



Send FIFTEEN 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. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department 243 West 17th Street, New York City.



The Fight for Anti-Nazi Is a Fight Against All Fascism

HEAR GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, RECENT ARRIVAL, TELL OF FASCIST PERSECUTIONS, IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MONDAY NIGHT

In Germany, where the drums of war beat their loudest, the Fascists are heightening the terror of their dictatorship against all "objectors" as they "clear the decks for action" against the Soviet Union.

Each day discloses some new savagery of the hard-pressed Nazi butchers:

In the concentration camp of Dachau Franz Mortl, former Socialist municipal councillor, died, hacked to death by Schutz-Staffel thugs.

In Duisberg mass arrests were followed by the murder of three Communists. Their relatives were told that they "hanged themselves in their cells."

In Oberhausen two workers died under the torture of "questioning." A third man, Fritz G., was brought

to the morgue with a triple skull fracture. The doctor who signed the death certificate found that he was still alive.

In Altenessen, a worker was arrested and "shot while trying to escape." A crowd of hundreds followed his hearse; in the churchyard the police cordon was broken and a shower of flowers and wreaths fell on the coffin.

Dr. Hirschfeld, a doctor, was arrested in Halle for the crime of having assisted Jewish exiles. He was brutally mauled and hanged in his cell.

When a few days ago Johann Juergens, a Communist, appeared in court in Hamm (Westphalia) with bandaged head, his arm in a sling, as a result of the ill-treatment suffered while being "questioned by the

police," he was admonished by the hypocritical magistrate to think of his wife and children and leave Communism alone. Juergens answered: "Nothing can turn me from Communism. I hold it dearer than everything else." He was sentenced to nine years' penal servitude.

The Communist Party of Germany and the anti-fascist struggle of the German masses cannot be destroyed by bloodshed. But this does not mean that the leading cadres of the German Party are not in daily danger of physical extermination.

The gangsters of Nazi Germany are watching for the most favorable moment to strike down the greatest anti-fascist leader of all, Ernst Thaelmann. Hundreds of Socialist, Catholic and other anti-fascist workers stand menaced by the Nazi axe.

Let us remember that every German Socialist and

Communist worker building up the illegal trade union in his shop, who distributes his revolutionary newspaper, who stands up like a man to his tormentors, fights not only for the liberation of the German people but for the preservation of all the world's masses from the horrors of war and fascism.

Tear the axe from Hitler's hand! Beat back the onslaught of fascism in the United States! Strike a powerful blow at the war and fascist schemes of Hearst, Coughlin Long and Roosevelt!

A leading functionary of the German Communist Party, who has just come from the perilous and heroic underground movement in Germany, will address the protest meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday.

Rally in mass solidarity with the German toilers at Madison Square Garden Monday evening!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 12th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 804, National Press Building,
4th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7714
Chicago Bureau: 224 North Wells St., Room 905, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 2011.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, .75 cents.

Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.

By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1935

Fight Hunger Program

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S signature on the coolie wage-scale edict was hardly dry when out came the Labor Department announcement that 120,000 more persons were added to the army of unemployed in the month of April and that payrolls had decreased during that period by about \$300,000.

There were 25,000 less workers working in the mining industry last month than during the month before.

More unemployment combined with the shifting of sections of the toiling population to the slave projects—this is Roosevelt's "recovery" plan.

Defeat the hunger program of Roosevelt by organizing on the projects and in the factories and mines for strike.

Next Step for Vets

THE Patman Bonus Bill is dead—BUT NOT THE BONUS.

The fight for immediate payment of the veterans' long overdue back wages must now go on in real earnest and on a new lease.

The Judas kiss of Roosevelt no more than the bayonets of Hoover can kill the stormy, rising demand of millions of the working people of the country that the bonus be paid in full NOW.

The greatest danger now is that the veterans will be tricked into supporting another boomerang bonus scheme which will put the burden of payment on themselves and the rest of the working masses of the country. Already the shady "friends" of the veterans in Congress, aided by the top leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, have started the ball rolling to pay the bonus by issuing bankers' bonds or by taking it out of the \$4,000,000,000 work relief fund.

Bankers' bonds means taxing the people, including the vets, to pay the bankers. To take it out of the work relief fund means cutting the \$19 a month coolie wage in half.

Veterans: the Hearsts, Coughlins and Longs are trying to use you to advance their own fascist aims against the labor movement. Join hands with the workers and farmers in a mighty invincible movement to demand:

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF THE BONUS BY TAXING THE RICH!

Unite your ranks with labor and against Roosevelt's starvation program and for the payment of the bonus by taxing the war, "prosperity" and depression profiteers!

Coughlin and O'Connell

CARDINAL O'CONNELL has unleashed another blast against Father Coughlin. The O'Connell blasts are of the same quality as those of Gen. Johnson: they are so saturated with the slave owners' contempt for the sufferings of the masses that they are grist to the mill of the fascist Coughlins, Longs and Hearsts.

When O'Connell attacks Coughlin and his fellow-demagogues as "people who stir uprisings and create discontent in the hearts of the poor," he merely expresses the fear of a certain section of the American capitalist class that the Coughlin demagoguery, by playing up to the anti-capitalist sentiments of the masses, may be unleashing a whirlwind. For the same reason Hugenberg in Germany opposed Hitler.

The differences between O'Connell

and Coughlin are not differences as to aims. Both stand for the preservation of the system, for fascist reaction and the continued enslavement of the people. Rather, are their differences as to the methods of achieving these aims.

Behind Cardinal O'Connell stands the Morgan-DuPont American Liberty League. Behind Father Coughlin stands the Committee for the Nation, the Rockefeller interests, Hearst and Henry Ford. In other words, as far as the American people are concerned, it's six of one or a half dozen of the other.

Protest for Krumbein

THE order of the U. S. Board of Prisons withholding the Daily Worker and other labor publications from Charles Krumbein, Communist leader imprisoned for his loyal devotion to the cause of the working class, is an act of special persecution of a political prisoner.

Protests should flood the U. S. Board of Prisons demanding a reversal of this vicious order. Rush protest telegrams and letters to Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and to President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.

Force LaGuardia and Valentine to Testify

THE spectacle of a mayor testifying before a commission he himself appointed, is afforded in Mayor LaGuardia's persistent dodging of the open hearings held by the Commission on Conditions in Harlem.

Confronted by indignant demands of Negro and white workers for an end to the jim-crow oppression of the Negro people of Harlem, to police murders and beatings of Negro workers and their children, to discrimination in relief, jobs and housing, both Mayor LaGuardia and his Police Commissioner Valentine have ignored the people of Harlem.

The Commission claims that, with the addition of Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard to its membership, it has the power to subpoena witnesses.

Make LaGuardia and Valentine testify!

The Young Worker Edition

TWO hundred thousand copies of the special United Youth Day edition of the Young Worker, the finest edition in its long history, have just come off the press. With its attractive green cover, its fine make-up and popular content, this edition will be a powerful weapon in rallying the youth for the May 30th demonstration against war and fascism.

Every effort should be made to give the Young Worker the widest circulation. Every workers' club, every trade union, every fraternal organization should order a bundle of this edition for circulation among the youth. Proper utilization of the Young Worker will be of great aid in making May 30th the day of the mightiest youth demonstrations yet seen in this country.

Act Against Tighe

EUGENE GRACE, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and other employers in the steel industry, emphasized the drive of employers for company unions and the "open shop," and against the A. F. of L., in the Institute's meeting, just ended.

The repeated attacks of the steel employers on the unions must be answered by the unity of the steel workers, if their demands are to be won. To combat the company union drive of the steel magnates, it is essential to build the union through an intense organizing campaign.

The National Emergency Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers lodges has called for such an organization drive. Mike Tighe, president of the union, has expelled these lodges, representing most of the union members.

All A. F. of L. and other worker organizations should demand of Tighe that he stop blocking unity, and that a campaign to organize the unorganized steel workers be launched.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

United Youth Day
More Serious Work in YPSL
Young Workers Must Be Won

THE splitting tactics of the leadership of the Young People's Socialist League in the American Youth Congress places squarely before the Y.C.L. the task of developing more serious work among the membership of the Y.C.L.

Our main emphasis in the struggle against the reactionary elements in the Youth Congress is to strengthen our work within the trade unions, especially in the A. F. of L. and the bourgeois-controlled mass youth organizations. We must now make it our job to speak to the rank and file of the Y.P.S.L. of the bourgeois-controlled organizations and convince them of our sincerity in building the united front—the Youth Congress.

The Yipsel leadership has spoken. We must now make it our job to speak to the Yipsel membership. It is not enough to write articles and editorials in our press calling upon the Socialist youth to reject the splitting tactics of their "leaders." It is not enough to print thousands of leaflets addressed to the Socialist and trade union youth.

What is necessary is that our Y.C.L. units carry on their basic united front work—united front work from below—with the local Circles of the Y.P.S.L. with the Yipsel membership in the shops, trade unions, neighborhoods, etc.

If we carry out this basic work properly, we will not have to worry about the actions of Melos Most and the other "militant" leaders of the Y.P.S.L. We say this because if we work properly we will win the support of the Y.P.S.L. membership for the united front; and when we have got this support, we will not have to worry so much about the splitting policies of the Y.P.S.L. leadership.

In this way we will be able to guarantee that the Y.P.S.L. rank and file which is already becoming distrustful of the policies of its leadership, will turn this distrust into positive action; will reject the attempts of Most and the others to split the United Youth Day demonstration, and will instead unite with the fighters against war and fascism in one mighty rally and parade on May 30.

In one Y.P.S.L. Circle, the sentiment for unity is so great that a few Yipsels marched with us on May Day. This was achieved with little or practically no work being done among them. Furthermore, we have been asked to come to their Circle meetings and discuss the united front question with them. Yet to date absolutely nothing has been done.

The situation is another Yipsel Circle is such that the organizer of the Young Communist League unit in that territory reports that the Circle is determined to build the united front in spite of the leadership. Here some work is being carried on. Our comrades are friendly with the Yipsels; we attend their meetings. Yet, this work is not satisfactory by any means. It is spasmodic, planless; we do not pay enough attention to the question of for the American Youth Congress, discussions, united action on local issues, joint committees to mobilize etc.

In both instances, we see tendencies of deadly reliance upon spontaneity, upon the hope that the Socialist youth will spontaneously, without the Y.C.L. playing a direct, significant, organizing role, come close to our League, fight for the united front, and join with us on May Day. We have got to fight this tendency bitterly. We have got to make our comrades understand that the degree to which the Y.P.S.L. membership will support the United Youth Day demonstration depends basically on the degree to which we carry on organized and systematic work below, among the rank and file Yipsels, with the Circles, in the unions, etc.

H. P. Org. Sec'y.
Section 15, Y.C.L., New York.

Join the

Communist Party

15 East 12th Street, New York

Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

ORDER OF BUSINESS

by Limbach

World Front

BY HARRY GANNON

Belgian Strikes
Illustrate 2 Types of Facts
Soviet and S.P. Leaders

HOW familiar to the American workers is the cry of the 15,000 Belgian miners now on strike for higher wages: "We want bread for our children, not tear gas bombs."

Nor do the tear gas bombs feel the less acrid or biting when they are thrown by police of a Socialist-coalition government.

"Five Socialist ministers in Premier Paul van Zeeland's Cabinet," the Associated Press dispatch from Brussels tells us, "were freely denounced as traitors to the workers, and it was said some or all of them might resign."

More than 100,000 threaten to strike against the famine wages imposed by a government in which the five leading Socialists in Belgium participated. One of them, Vanderveide, is the outstanding leader of the Second (Socialist) International which refused time and again to form a united front with the Communist International against hunger, war and fascism.

Here we have an excellent illustration of the difference between the Socialist leaders' agreement with their capitalist governments, directed against the interests of their own working class, and the peace pacts of the Soviet Union with capitalist governments, in the interest of peace and the toilers of the whole world.

THE SOCIALIST CALL raises a loud howl against the mutual assistance pact signed by the Soviet Union with France to block Hitler's war moves. Unfortunately, in the language of Hitler himself, they declare this is an old Czarist military pact. But what is the actual situation? Hitler's Fascism bent on plunging the world into the bloodiest war in all history is impeded and seriously thwarted by the action of the Soviet Union with a capitalist power, France. This agreement is vociferously attacked by certain Socialist leaders in the United States, almost as vehemently as it is by Trotskyists.

The pact of the Soviet Union is the agreement of a victorious working class with a capitalist power, forced against its desire, because of its fear of Hitler, to enter into an understanding with the Soviet Union for insuring peace. Does this help the workers throughout the world? It certainly does. By staving off war are the revolutionary struggles of the workers of all countries advanced. By all means they are.

IN BELGIUM, Vanderveide who criticizes the Soviet-French mutual assistance pact just as loudly as the Trotskyists, enters into a strike-breaking agreement with the bourgeoisie of his own country against the workers.

While the whole world can see how much more difficult the Soviet peace policy is making it for Hitler's war, the Belgian working class through bitterness and misery, is beginning to feel how the Socialist alliance with the van Zeeland capitalist government brings starvation, gas bombs, and terror.

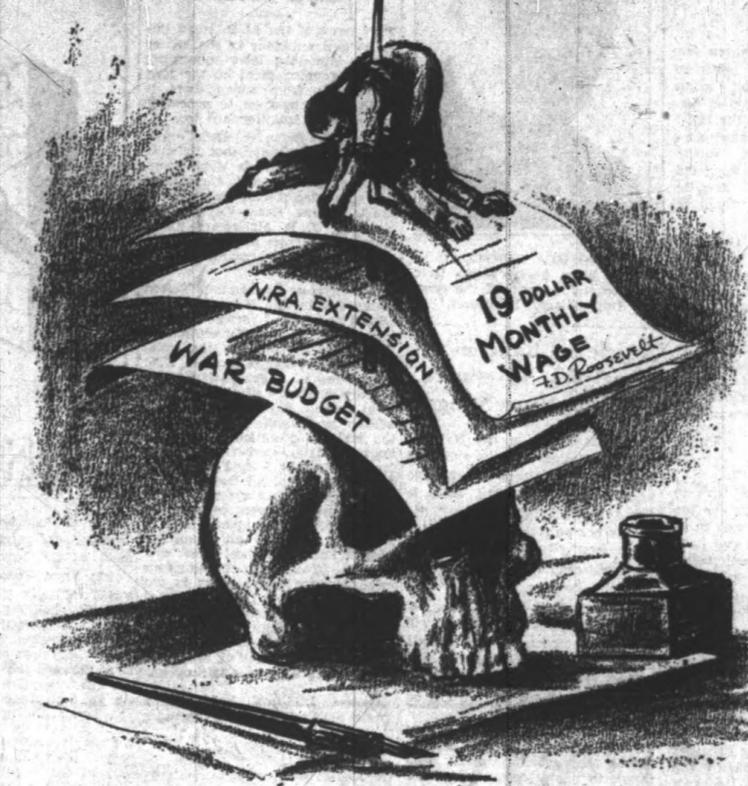
Yes, here we have two fundamental principles: two internationalisms, two parties—Communist, on the one hand, Socialist on the other. Here, on the one side we have the deeds of the victorious working class in the Soviet Union making mutual assistance pacts, on the basis of its power, its strength, its great Socialist advances. On the other, we have the treachery and betrayal of the toilers in a capitalist country by the leader of the Socialist International.

This betrayal of the Belgian workers becomes so obvious now so terrible, that after the Socialist leaders have helped the bosses tide themselves over the first critical days of inflation, they are now ready to quit—or rather to be shoved out of office by the strike movements of the workers, which have made them useless in their cabinet posts.

The Danish Socialist government at Geneva assisted Hitler by being the only government not to vote to condemn Hitler's re-arming.

It is the Vanderveides, the Trotskyists, and last but not least, the Nazis themselves, who are most vicious in condemning the great results for the workers of all countries of the peace successes of the land of victorious Socialism, the U. S. S. R.

Socialist workers! Despite the Vanderveides who help the bosses put the noose around the neck of the workers, let us fight together for the united front against hunger, war and fascism.



Letters From Our Readers

The Starvation Program and the Herndon Decision

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The infamous Herndon decision of the U. S. Supreme Court comes almost at the same time as the publication of the President's starvation program, and for good reason.

If the "Executive Order" should be read carefully, it will be seen that F. D. R. is afraid that he might not be able to get away with his insecurity wage (\$19 minimum in the Black Belt) but in substance advises Hopkins that more money might have to be paid if the workers raise too big a kick. At the same time, the Supreme Court tells the workers down South, "Don't dare kick, or—"

Before the Civil War, the Southern "master" usually fed his slaves, because the slave was an expensive bit of property, and if he starved to death the owner was out quite a bit of change. Since the war, the "master class" finds the way to starve and work the Negro at one and the same time.

Analyzes Roosevelt's Speech On Bonus Bill

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Reading President Roosevelt's speech on the veto of the Patman Bonus Bill, I picked out the following high lights:

1.—He is willing to give the veteran a \$750 bond for his \$1,000 certificate of 1945. This will allow the banker, "the forgotten man," to collect \$250.
2.—No inflated wages shall be paid to future munition workers in war time. They will be on a par with the man who digs the trenches. Last war he averaged \$3.30 a month.
3.—The President did not fail to remind the radio audience that he was "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

H. R.

Hitler Menace Must Arouse World Proletariat

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

After reading "Hitler Over Europe," I am forced to pinch myself to find out whether I'm awake or just dreaming of mythical ogres somewhere in Mars. I'm awake all right, and these things are real and proven, and if permitted to go on are too horrible to contemplate. But living in a capitalist world, no cruelty should shock the working class. It is best to face the truth.

The war schemes of the Nazis, explained by the author, sound fantastic, the scheme of fanatics and fiends, but these facts are substantiated by books and speeches by Hitler, Rosenberg, Goebbels and Goering themselves. Fantastic! But so was the Reichstag fire; so was the June 30 purge; so is the treatment of political prisoners. The Brown International, with headquarters in Berlin, of which Rosenberg is the head, has already undetermined governments throughout the world for that very aim. The feverish activities in the heavy German industries is proof enough that war is not far away.

There is a word of hope, however,—yes and a mighty one. The united front underground movement led by the Communist Party is far stronger in Germany than it ever was before Hitler. It has not only the working class of old to rely on, but all the petty-bourgeois elements buffeted by Hitler's promises. Today's May Day was evidence of its powerful strength. It will crush these maniacs with a revolution long before they have a chance to put their inhuman, perverted ideas into play.

If one thinks that the inferno which is now Germany is peculiar

Speakers Needed to Counter Long-Coughlin Influence

Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Today in the heart of the Borough Hall section of downtown Brooklyn, at the junction of Fulton and Montague Streets and Myrtle Avenue, there were congregated many workers, mostly unemployed, eagerly discussing political questions. At the time there was no platform or speaker. I joined this group and heard them wrangling about Coughlin and Huey Long, wondering what new Messiah would deliver them. I joined in the discussion and another comrade who was there, together with myself, shifted the talk to Hearst and his lies. At last the talk came down to the class question.

Of this I was certain, that they were thirsty for information and ready to listen to everyone. I learned that Long and Coughlin had platform speakers almost every day about noon. Communists spoke officially only at election time, and if it were not for occasional college students and comrades, the revolutionary class struggle would not be brought up at all.

I bring this up to propose that concrete action be taken around this. Literature should be spread among these workers. This is an ideal location for a Red Builder.

A. K.

Lenin on the Role of the Banks

"SOME three or five of the biggest banks in any of the most advanced capitalist countries have achieved a 'personal union' of industrial and banking capital, and have concentrated in their hands the control of billions upon billions, which form the greatest part of the capital and

revenue of an entire country. A financial oligarchy, creating a close network of ties of dependence upon all the economic and political institutions of contemporary bourgeois society without exception—this is the most striking manifestation of this monopoly.—From "Imperialism."