

CUBA COMMUNISTS LEAD STRIKE AGAINST MILITARY RULE

William Z. Foster, Improved in Health, Returns to U.S. After Stay in the Soviet Union

A. F. L. Officials Rob Jobless in Shakedown Racket on CWA Work

Government Protects the Grafting Union Heads

MEMBERS PROTEST Jobless Pay Tribute Or Get Fired

By CARL REEVE
NEW YORK. — Graft and racketeering in the C. W. A. apparatus, giving of jobs to political payroll artists, and the robbing of large portions of their pay from the destitute C. W. A. workers by blood-sucking A. F. of L. officials has been uncovered in many cities. In New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Youngstown and other cities graft scandals in the C. W. A. have come to light. The Roosevelt government has protected these A. F. of L. officials in exacting exorbitant tribute from unemployed union members.

The C. W. A. national administration placed the giving of C. W. A. jobs to "organized labor," that is, unemployed members of trade unions,

The above article is part of a series in the Daily Worker exposing A. F. of L. racketeering. Workers, send in reports on A. F. of L. rackets to the "Daily."

into the hands of A. F. of L. officials who have forced the unemployed union men to "kick back" more than half their pay in "initiation, assessments and back dues," before getting the C. W. A. jobs.

Government Turns Him Down
In the city of Pittsburgh, Vincent A. Moller, 608 Boggs Ave., Mt. Washington, an unemployed steamfitter, sent a letter to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, revealing that Leo Green, secretary of the Steamfitters' Union, No. 449, A. F. of L., was preventing Moller from working on C. W. A. work, because he couldn't pay back dues, gave his two sons-in-law, Carl McGrath and Oliver Hegley, C. W. A. jobs on Mellon's "Cathedral of Learning."

The answer came back from H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation in the U. S. Department of Labor, that the department has no authority to interfere in affairs of organized labor. The government protects the A. F. of L. racketeers.

Frank Mallon, a bricklayer of 5802 Kirkwood St., Pittsburgh, protested against the fact that he was forced to kick in with more than half his wages to the A. F. of L. officials as "back dues" before he could get a job. The demand of the bricklayers' union was so excessive that Mallon couldn't pay it. He was told to pay \$5 a month for a two-year period. "The C. W. A. is not running the bricklayers' union," C. W. A. officials told him when he complained to the C. W. A. headquarters.

\$800 a Year Graft
An electrician in Pittsburgh was told by the building trades council that it would cost him \$600 a year in union fees if he were to be given a C. W. A. job, the \$600 to consist of initiation fee, quarterly assessments and daily deduction from pay "for relief purposes." In addition, he must pay his back dues.

The fight in Pittsburgh of two political factions for juicy C. W. A. payroll jobs brought to light not only this robbery of C. W. A. workers, but at the same time the use of the C. W. A. payroll to build political fences

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobs, Wages Drop Faster Than 10 Year Average, U. S. Reports

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Payrolls and employment continued their decrease through December, 1933. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced today. As compared with November of the same year, employment in 89 manufacturing industries decreased by 1.8 per cent, a figure which the Secretary admitted "is somewhat greater than the average decline over the past ten years."

Payrolls declined by 1 per cent, as compared with the previous month, a drop of two-tenths of 1 per cent over the average decrease for the past ten years.

"The percentage decline in factory employment between November and December is estimated to represent approximately 113,000 workers and the percentage decline in payrolls is estimated to represent \$880,000 in weekly wages," Miss Perkins declared.

It is very significant that the figures for chemicals and explosives show a huge gain as compared with December, 1932, in the neighborhood of 40 per cent. It even moved one of the conservative reporters to ask Miss Perkins: "Why the heavy increase during the last year in chem-

icals and explosives?" The Secretary referred him to the use of chemicals in the textile industry, especially in the silk and rayon goods end of it.

A glance at the Secretary's own index chart, however, shows that whereas dyeing and finishing textiles increased only from 78.0 in December, 1932, to 81.3 in the corresponding month of 1933 and silk and rayon goods from 59.7 in December, 1932, to 61.6, chemicals shot up from 84.6 in December, 1932, to 121.3 in the same month of 1933, and explosives from 79.3 in December, 1932, to 103.3 in the corresponding month of 1933. Obviously, the manufacture of the various types of ammunition had a great deal to do with filling up the difference.

"The most pronounced declines in the separate industries," the Labor Department statement said, "were: men's furnishings, 19.7 per cent; women's clothing, 16.1 per cent; shirts and collars, 10 per cent; carpets and rugs, 17 per cent; and knit goods, 6 per cent." Silk goods dropped 5.6 per cent, woolen and worsted goods 4 per cent, and cotton goods 3 per cent.

Tokio Revamps Army for War On the U.S.S.R.

Japanese Troops Push Into North China in New Invasion

TOKYO, Jan. 18.—The Japanese Government today moved for a rapid reorganization of the army, as the government pushed its plans for military control of North China and armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

A military commission will be appointed at once, it was announced, to supervise the reorganization. An increase in the number of divisions is projected, the new divisions to be formed by calling more men to the colors.

The Japanese War Office will ask an increase in the already huge military budget before the Diet, to provide 6,000,000 yen for anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and other equipment.

Japanese troops occupied the Chinese village of Longmenshuo, several miles inside the Great Wall of China, yesterday. Its seizure shows that the new Japanese invasion of North China is already well under way.

Despite instructions from the Nanking government not to resist the Japanese advance, Chinese troops in the village put up a fierce resistance but were finally driven out when their ammunition was exhausted.

Japanese-Manchukuo troops have driven the Chinese garrisons out of a large strip of territory outside the Wall claiming the territory belongs to the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

The Japanese advance into North China is accomplished by increasing provocative acts against the Soviet Union, raiding of offices and workshops of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrest of Soviet officials of the railway, and flouting of the authority of the administration of the road, sharpened yesterday by the derailing by Japanese officers of a Trans-Siberian express on the railway, causing the death of four passengers, and serious injuries to 29 others.

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French Demand Nazi Arms Supervision Storm Troops Included as Part of German Army

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The French Government revealed today that in its note of Jan. 1 to Germany, it demanded that the Nazis submit to continued supervision by the League of Nations, controlled by France and Britain) of German armaments. The demand is tantamount to a rejection of the Nazi demands for arms equality, although within the past few days it has become clear that the government is yielding somewhat to the demands of certain sections of the French bourgeoisie, who are in favor of an understanding with Hitler against the Soviet Union.

The note also declared that any construction of German military strength must take into account the demand for arms equality, and that the government is yielding somewhat to the demands of certain sections of the French bourgeoisie, who are in favor of an understanding with Hitler against the Soviet Union.

Have you sent your contribution to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment to the National Council, 80 East 11th St., New York City?

During his visit to the U.S.S.R. Foster received treatment in three sanatoria: Kislovodsk, in the North Caucasus; Sochi, on the Black Sea, and Arhangelsky, near Moscow.

According to reports of Soviet physicians, Foster was suffering from long years of overwork which culminated in a severe overstrain brought about by the election campaign of 1932 when he was the Communist candidate for President. The difficulty manifested itself in an acute heart attack and a complete nervous breakdown which nearly cost Foster his life.

Improved in Health

There is a marked improvement in the veteran fighter's health. He comes back to America enthusiastic and anxious to return to the struggle. The doctors warn, however, that

British Order Eight Destroyers for Navy

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Admiralty awarded contracts for eight destroyers to cost \$11,250,000 today, under the government's plan to rush naval construction in the race with the U. S. and Japan.

The Admiralty announced that contracts would soon be given out for construction of two 9,000 ton cruisers and one 5,200 ton cruiser.

U. S. TO LAUNCH ANOTHER DESTROYER

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 18.—The new U. S. destroyer Farragut will be launched in February, it was reported today, as construction was rushed for its completion.

William Z. Foster



Return of W. Z. Foster, "Most Beloved Leader," Hailed by C. P. U. S. A.

Communist Party Hails Return of Foster

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. announces that William Z. Foster, National Chairman of our Party, the best known and most loved leader of the American workers, has returned from Europe greatly improved in health. It is confidently expected that after a short period of further recuperation Comrade Foster will be able to resume his active duties as the chief of the fighting forces of the American workers. With wages and conditions of labor undergoing the sharpest fire through the N. R. A. with its strike-breaking, inflationary and fascist measures as a conscious effort to destroy the American standard of living, and with imperialism war rapidly approaching—now more than ever the services of the best leader of the American working class and its rapidly growing revolutionary party required.

—CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U. S. A.

By HARRY RAYMOND
NEW YORK.—Considerably improved in health, although not yet sufficiently recovered from his long and dangerous illness to return to active work on the fighting front, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and outstanding leader of the struggles of the American working class, returned to New York yesterday on the S.S. Champlain, after a five-months' stay in the Soviet Union.

Meeting Foster at the boat was a delegation of Party and trade union leaders composed of Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Jack Stachel, Mother Bloor, Henry Sheppard, M. Olgin and Phil Aronberg.

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Dimitroff in Danger, Paris Cable Warns; Immediate Aid Urged

PARIS, Jan. 18 (By Cable).—Latest developments in the ranks of the Fascists have given rise to the gravest alarm for the safety of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, who is still being held incommunicado in a Nazi jail despite the fact that he was acquitted, with Torgler, and his Bulgarian comrades, of the frame-up charge of having fired the German Reichstag.

It will be recalled that two days ago Dimitroff's aged mother was refused all assurances by the Nazi Minister of Justice that he would be released. Instead, the German authorities informed her that the offers of the Soviet Union to grant safe entrance to Dimitroff had been refused. The Nazi authorities also declared that Dimitroff was a "menace" to Fascism, and could not be freed.

Since that time Dimitroff's fate has been shrouded in silence. It will be recalled that Hermann Goering, Fascist head of the Storm Troopers, threatened the life of Dimitroff in the Leipzig Court.

Gold Bill Sped By House In Trade Warfare

Secret Meetings on Bill Considered by Senate

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Proceeding with haste and irregularity unheard of even during war times, Democratic leaders today set the Roosevelt dollar devaluation program for action in the House of Representatives on Saturday, and then began a Committee hearing to give preliminary consideration to the measure.

At the same time the Senate Finance Committee continued secret hearings and agreed to decide later on whether there shall be any public hearings.

Rising Prices
The vital question of price rises which the Roosevelt program will bring about came to the surface at the House Coinage Committee hearing of the Roosevelt proposal, but he flung out a banker's warning that unless certain safeguards are established, particularly provision for ceasing colossal borrowing, "we shall have paper money (he referred to uncontrolled inflation) regardless of any present resolve."

Warburg appeared before the House Coinage Committee, which had won a vigorous fight with the House Banking and Currency Committee for possession of the measure. This fight, together with the Democratic leaders' determination to jam the legislation through with super-war haste, and the Republicans' alertness to an opportunity to make political capital out of the situation, resulted in a confusion of parliamentary procedure which old habits of the Capital said had never been equalled in history.

Committee Fight
The resort to a special rule to jam the Roosevelt program through the House became necessary not because of any opposition to the principles involved, but because the ludi-

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A. F. L. "Labor Bills" in Congress Ignore CWA Wage Cuts, Federal Unemployment Insurance

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today revealed that the "labor legislation" which is "being urged" upon Congress by him and his fellow bureaucrats absolutely ignores Federal Unemployment Insurance and fails to object to the administration's announced plan to cut down C. W. A. wages by shortening the hours.

A vague "unemployment insurance" proposal is included among the "legislative measures which will be proposed in the different states." The A. F. of L. moguls also will urge "legislation which will provide for continuation of relief measures as represented by the Civil Works Administration."

The usual references to the "economic and social interests" of the workers and to "social justice" acted as the bugles to the announcements

of the A. F. of L. program. "The American Federation of Labor is committed to the furtherance of a legislative program which relates to and affects very vitally the economic and social interests of all classes of working people. It comprehends legislative measures which deal with vital economic questions relating to wages, hours and conditions of unemployment for government workers, as well as social justice legislation, which relates to social interests of the wage earner and his family."

In proposing "amendments" to the National Recovery Act, Green actually asks the hundreds of thousands of workers who suffered from the strike-breaking activities of himself, Edward McGrady, John L. Lewis and other N. R. A. officials of the same A. F. of L. breed, to believe that "the intent and purpose of the labor sections of the National Recovery Act" are pro-labor.

Workers, Army, Navy, Students Set Up Committees of Action

Large Corporations Gather Big Profits, Bank Report Reveals

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The financial reports of a representative group of large corporations showed an increase in net profits during the second and third quarters of 1933, though industrial production continued its rapid July to October decline through the seasonal drop during November, the January 1934 Federal Reserve Bulletin announced today.

In the third quarter of 1933, the Federal Reserve Bulletin declared, "profits were larger than at any time since the second quarter of 1931."

Mine Convention Votes to Spread Hard Coal Strike

Priest Pleads in Vain for "Arbitration"; Fight Writs

By DAN SLINGER
WILKES BARRE, Pa., Jan. 18.—Four hundred delegates at the reconvened convention called by the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania unanimously decided to continue the strike. The convention opened with Maloney making a short talk on the injunction that was coming up at Scranton, and that the convention would have to get through with the business for the officials to be present.

Maloney then introduced Father Curran as "one who has done everything to avoid strikes and to keep peace in the mining industry throughout the anthracite for the well being and good of all concerned."

Father Curran opened his remarks with a declaration that the Commission as proposed by the National Labor Board was unfair to the U. A. M. P. and that we reject the Labor Board as being unfair, and that we circulate a petition to present to President Roosevelt, asking him to appoint a commission that would be fair and impartial, to investigate the conditions here.

Maloney did not dare tell the miners that this was the same program that he had proposed before, and so he brings in the proposal as coming from Father Curran, his main instrument. Father Curran referred to his proposal as "one which would help the coal industry, preserve the business, and create peace," but he did not mention what the miners were to get from his proposition in

Students Strike
Aia Izquierdas, left students organization, has called for a national

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11 Woolworth Pickets Released on \$300 Bail

NEW YORK.—Eleven young workers and students arrested last Saturday for picketing the Woolworth store on Brighton Beach Ave. in solidarity with the Woolworth strikers in Cuba, were released on \$300 bail each Wednesday when their case came up for trial.

The trial was set for Feb. 5. Edward Kaminz, international Labor Defense attorney, is defending the picketers.

Rueggs Removed from Hospital Back to Nanking Prison

CHICAGO WORKERS VISIT CHINESE CONSUL TO DEMAND RELEASE
NANKING, Jan. 18.—Paul and Gertrude Rueggs were rushed back to jail yesterday, the Nanking government brutally denying them an opportunity to fully recover from the effects of their treatment in prison and their recent hunger strike against prison conditions.

The two anti-imperialist fighters, delivered over to the Nanking hangmen two years ago by British imperialist agents in Shanghai, had been removed only a few days ago to a hospital in an extremely critical condition. The removal was made after vigorous protests by workers and intellectuals in China and throughout the world against the deliberate attempt of the Nanking authorities to murder the two workers. Local doctors declared today that the return of the Rueggs to prison negates the chances for recovery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A delegation of five workers, headed by Newhoff, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, presented a resolution to the Chinese Consul General at 201 N. Wells Street, protesting vigorously against the barbarous treatment of the Rueggs and demanding their unconditional release. The delegation demanded that a copy of the resolution be forwarded by the Consul to the Nanking government.

The A. F. of L. program includes, among other things, "the strengthening of immigration statutes," and "the enactment of an old age pension law for the District of Columbia."

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Lenin Meetings to Be Mobilization Points Against Roosevelt War-Inflation Program

To Hold Meets In Hundreds Of U.S. Cities

Defense of the U.S.S.R. Will Be Keynote at Demonstration

Trade Union Unity Council Backs Lenin Memorial Meets

Poyntz, Gold, Other Union Leaders to Speak at the New York City Demonstrations

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By DEL



NEW YORK—Probably the greatest series of Lenin Memorial meetings ever held since that bitterly cold Moscow January ten years ago when V. I. Lenin, leader of the international working class, passed away, will be held within the next seven days all over the United States.

whose work is to help the Roosevelt Government in its attacks against the American workers. The Tenth Anniversary of the death of Lenin must be utilized to wield the unity of the New York workers in their struggles for higher wages to meet the rising cost of living, against the N. R. A., against war and for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

Foster, Health Improved, Back from Stay in U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

Possible Stoppage of CWA on Feb. 10, Say Federal Heads

Announce Final Plans to Taper Off Work Soon

Cuba General Strike Against the Rule of Military Rulers

(Continued from Page 1)

established starvation wage levels, turning over the whole of industrial control to big capital, while trustification of industry and finance has gone on apace. As to the farmers, their bankruptcy is proceeding faster than ever before, while the growing fascist tendencies of the Roosevelt regime become clearer every day. Roosevelt's new military budget is striking evidence of the war character of the whole N.R.A. program.

SCHEDULED LENIN MEETINGS

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—There will be at least 20 meetings in the Chicago District, so far reported, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of Comrade Lenin. The meetings will be held in the following places:

Two warships elected delegates to the joint action committee and pledged full support to the Communist Party and the Cuban National Confederation of Labor.

Gold Measure Sped by Congress While Trade War Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

Bloor Will Address Phila. Lenin Meet

Mills to Invite Strikers to Join C. P.

Earlier in the day, Harry Hopkins, Federal C.W.A. administrator, stated that the C.W.A. would start its "tapering off" process on Feb. 15. C.W.A. workers in Southern states will be laid-off to insure plantation owners a plentiful supply of cheap labor for spring planting, and demobilization will move northward to permit the unemployed to starve in the comfort of warmer weather.

Against Britain
A sharp fight on the floor developed. This was revealed that House leaders, at least, are aware that the most immediate concern of the Roosevelt Neutemants in getting the program through is to establish the \$2,000,000,000 fund for American imperialism's currency war for markets.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—Sunday, Jan. 21, Finnish Hall, 130 Grider St., speakers, John Hunter, S.M. W. U. worker and Jim Jones, W.C.L. speaker.

Leopold Stokowski, World-Famous Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, to Give Concert

Representative Burns of Tennessee, leader of the Democrats, finally was convinced by Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania, a Republican who wanted to know why such a tremendous sum should be handed over to the Secretary of the Treasury.

T. U. U. C. Will Elect New Officers Tonight

Henry Shepard, Back from Cuba, Reports

Leopold Stokowski, world-famous conductor of the renowned Philadelphia symphony orchestra, known to millions of music lovers, will speak at the meeting on his symphony "Ode to Lenin," which will be rendered by the Pierre Degeyter String Quartette.

Representative Snell of New York, the Republican leader, sought more time for consideration of the measure in view of its great import "several generations by representing McFadden of Pennsylvania, a Republican who wanted to know why such a tremendous sum should be handed over to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Lakewood, N. J. Bosses Obtain Injunction to Break Lock Strikes

Wm. L. Patterson, King to Speak Sun.

(Continued from Page 1)

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Mine Convention Votes to Spread Hard Coal Strike

(Continued from Page 1)



Belle Jones, M. Baer, Casanova

By TED ROBERTS (Batting for St. Gerson)

the way of remedying the conditions of the miners. He spoke about the role of President Roosevelt (Theodore), how he had given the miners "peace through arbitration."

BELLE JONES, one of the uncouth thousands of jobless women in New York known as the "unattached," slipped back this week into the dream state of childhood. She was one of the many women committed to an institution within the last ten days.

City Events

MILITARY WORKERS FORUM
NEW YORK.—The Military United Front Committee has called upon all Military Workers of the world to meet in New York City to attend the open forum, tomorrow, concerning every military worker.

greatly reduced salary. Those baseball magnates certainly know how to effect retrenchments in salary and through their underhanded slinking tactics they not only succeeded in reducing the Babe's wage but at the same time paved the way for further retrenchments in their 1934 payrolls.

UNEMPLOYED AND C.W.A. WORKERS CONFERENCE

A conference of unemployed single workers and registered C.W.A. members will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at the Neighborhood Center, 178 E. 2d St. The conference will be held for the purpose of organizing for demands for C.W.A. jobs or unemployment insurance.

ALL this brings to our mind a very interesting flashback of what Max Baer's managers are doing. Max Baer, the romping romeo of the boxing profession is now doing four-a-day at Loew's Metropolitan and two a night at the Cafe de Paris. Baer's managers must be scolding with voracious eyes the weekly receipts but, as is sometimes the case with financiers who are at the head of industry, they can't see further than their nose. All they are interested in at present is capitalizing on Baer's laurels. They are speeding him up with untold pressure. He must make money for them and so they get him as many contracts as he can manage to take care of in twenty-four hours of the day. But in their greedy manner they are sending a fighter to his doom. Everyone knows that Baer cannot continue as he is and still remain the hardened slugger he is reputed to be. Speed-up does no one any good. Even Casanova had to admit that in the end.

SHAN-KAR

And His Ensemble
Hindu Dancers and Musicians
Sat., Jan. 20 8:30 P. M.
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Ashland Place

Allerton Avenue Comrades! The Modern Bakery

was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the FOOD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION
691 ALLERTON AVE.

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107 BRISTOL STREET
Dentist
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 4-5 P.M.

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Substantial Meals at Low Prices

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Dr. EMIL EICHEL

Dentist
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Dr. Lexington Ave. Tel. ATwater 9-9832
Hours: from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun. 9 to 11
Member Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

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116 Second Ave., cor. 7th St.
Prescriptions Filled by Registered Pharmacist
DR YDOCK 4-7155

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION Friends of the Soviet Union

JANUARY 26th, 27th, 28th, 1934

L. J. MORRIS, Inc.

General Funeral Directors
266 SIXTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN
Phone DIKens 1-1273-4-5
Night Phone: DIKens 6-5229
For International Workers Order

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 26th
MASS MEETING
—Well Known Speakers—
C. A. HATHAWAY, Editor Daily Worker
MOTHER BLOOR
Furns Organizer
DR. REUBEN YOUNG
Negro Intellectual
CORLISS LAMONT
Author of "Russia Day by Day"
O. G. CRAWFORD
Socialist Party of Erie Pa., etc.

From Broadway Hit, "Men in White" will appear after theatre hours, 11:30 sharp.
VERNON ANDRADE's Orchestra
Hot music, until 7 hours. Best Negro band in Harlem.

EXHIBITION
Pictures, books, models of progress in the Soviet Union. A miniature model of the Kremlin. Marguerite Bourke White's pictures. Latest books on Russia, and from Russia. Shows progress in Agriculture, collectivization, culture, education, industry.
VISITORS INVITED ALL DAY
New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Avenue

Boston Stevedores Carry on Meal Time Strike for 2 Months

Defeat I.L.A. Officials' Move to Scab and Break Their Action

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—One hour after a leaflet was distributed on the docks exposing Ryan, head of the International Longshoremen's Association, and his attempted sell-out of the meal-hour strike, police visited the hall of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and beat up the port delegate who refused to inform them of the secretary's residence or whereabouts.

The police visited the headquarters twice later. Ryan has postponed a meeting of the longshoremen until Sunday fearing the effect of the leaflet would defeat the sell-out.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Longshoremen of Boston, organized in the International Longshoremen's Association, are today rallying their forces to prevent a sell-out of their meal hour strike, by Ryan, their president.

These longshoremen have been striking on the job for the past two months, refusing to work the meal hour until they are paid the old double time rate. Ryan has taken away from them through the treachery of Ryan. As a result of their action, many passenger ships in order to maintain their schedule have been pulling out with as much as a third of the cargo still on the dock.

The shipowners have tried to break the ranks of the longshoremen, without success. The press has launched the most vicious attack upon the strike. Attempts have been made to break their ranks by offering individual grants the double time rate to work certain particular ships.

The shipowners now desire to play their last card. They have called in their faithful servant Ryan, who furnished scabs to break the longshore strike in 1930. This slimy tool of the shipowners, who was warned by the longshoremen to stay the hell out of Boston, now tries to come to town and to break their spirit. Already the press reports that he and the local officials have negotiated a satisfactory agreement with the shipowners.

The pressure of the rank and file has forced the officials to call a meeting of all three locals at Federal Hall tonight. The longshoremen, who are rapidly losing faith in their local officials, are turning more than ever to the Marine Workers Industrial Union for guidance. A leaflet issued by the M. W. I. U., warning them against a sell-out, received a tremendous response on the docks.

The Roosevelt government, while trying to control and put in one of their own democratic grafters, has already shown that it will gloss over all Pittsburgh graft charges and continue to rob the poverty stricken unemployed. Already it is announced that Robert Kelso, who was reported to have been formerly on the city payroll and is part of the Republican Party Machine, in Brentwood, Westmoreland County, a councilman, John Foreman, was given a C.W.A. job, in violation of C.W.A. regulations that officeholders shall not get C.W.A. jobs.

White wash applied. The Roosevelt government, while trying to control and put in one of their own democratic grafters, has already shown that it will gloss over all Pittsburgh graft charges and continue to rob the poverty stricken unemployed. Already it is announced that Robert Kelso, who was reported to have been formerly on the city payroll and is part of the Republican Party Machine, in Brentwood, Westmoreland County, a councilman, John Foreman, was given a C.W.A. job, in violation of C.W.A. regulations that officeholders shall not get C.W.A. jobs.

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New England Units to Discuss "Daily" Feb. 6

BOSTON, Mass.—The Units of the Communist Party of District 1, which take in the New England states, will devote their discussions at their Feb. 6 meetings entirely to the Daily Worker, and as to the best means for spreading it among the workers.

A.F.L. Officials Rob CWA Workers' Pay in New Job Racket

(Continued from Page 1) while the unemployed can't get work. The articles of Comrade Gannes have shown the graft centering around the Mellon "Cathedral of Learning" a C. W. A. job, which has been assigned to a union member who was charged hundreds of dollars for jobs, men like David W. Charles, a banker under suspended sentence for stealing the funds of depositors in the Merion Title and Trust Co., was made assistant C. W. A. controller by Eric H. Biddle, Pennsylvania state C. W. A. administrator.

When thieves fall out. When "thieves fall out" interesting facts come to light. Charles has now resigned in attempting to save Biddle's neck. It has been revealed that the Roosevelt government, through the U. S. Department of Commerce, attacking Biddle's graft, themselves are placing 2,000 hand-picked C. W. A. workers as census enumerators in Pittsburgh, selecting them not even from the registration lists, but picking out jobs purely on political favorites. Biddle said the U. S. Government was "handpicking them after consultation with local political leaders."

An Allegheny County official placed his son on the C.W.A. payroll as draftsman at \$1 per hour. Fifty-nine unemployed Oakland (Pittsburgh) citizens have taken up charges of political favoritism on C.W.A. jobs with Major Charles Gibbs, C.W.A. employment director. They declare in their petition that the most of the Fourth Ward C.W.A. jobs were formerly on the city payroll and are part of the Republican Party Machine. In Brentwood, Westmoreland County, a councilman, John Foreman, was given a C.W.A. job, in violation of C.W.A. regulations that officeholders shall not get C.W.A. jobs.

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Chicago Committee Calls Meet Against War, Fascist Terror

Group Endorses Work of U. S. League Against War and Fascism

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A United Front Call for a Conference against War and Fascism was issued here today to all organizations, trade unions, clubs, churches, pacifist organizations, etc., willing to unite in resistance to the growing drive for war reflected in the monster war preparations and increasingly bitter trade and currency wars by the imperialist powers.

The Conference will be held Feb. 10 and 11, at the Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Boulevard, under the auspices of the Chicago Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. The call for the conference is signed, in their individual capacities, by Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Chairman, International Commission, Chicago Urban League; Miss Julia I. Feinthal, president, Chicago Conference of Jewish Women's organizations; Morris Pine, Chairman, Chicago Youth Conference Against War and Fascism; Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, chairman, League for Industrial Democracy; Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, National Board member, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Thomas M. McKenna, Executive Secretary, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee; Dean Curtis W. Reese, chairman, Chicago Branch, League for Industrial Democracy; Rev. W. B. Walmira, executive secretary, Socialist Minister, Fellowship; and John Werlik, Local 6, Metal Polishers Union of the A. F. of L.

All the signers pledged themselves to work in their organizations to obtain support for the Conference and to establish a broad and effective base for the Chicago branch of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Organizations are entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each 50 members or fraction thereof for city-wide organizations, or one delegate and one alternate for each Chicago branch or local of city, state or national organization.

Rank and File Committees in each local union to control the giving out of all C. W. A. jobs to organized workers.

All union officials participating in the taking of money from the unemployed C.W.A. workers should be immediately removed from office.

A. F. of L. Workers Demand in your local union. No assessments or back dues to be paid by an employed member of the A. F. of L. on C.W.A. jobs. All unemployed shall be placed in good standing immediately without the payment of any dues. Organize the rank and file opposition. Defeat the proposals of Hearst-Copeland for state controlled fascist unions. Fight for rank and file control of the local unions.

Note—A second article, on graft of A. F. of L. officials on C.W.A. work will appear tomorrow.

On January 7th, the Central Committee of the Communist Party brought together, for the first time, the Party forces in the textile districts, including the Textile Union organizers, A. F. of L. opposition leaders, Party District organizers and active Party members from the textile mills. This conference was held for the purpose of reviewing the work of the Communists in this important industry, and of making plans for the development of a real mass movement around our program.

Leading members of the Central Committee participated in the discussion and in helping to formulate the tasks of the Communists in the textile industry. The following important textile centers were represented: Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New York; Paterson, Passaic, N. J.; Easton; Allentown, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pa., and North Carolina.

United Front. The Central issue discussed was the application of the united front policy as a method for winning over the broad masses of textile workers to our struggle program. The conference noted the great desire for unity among the textile workers, especially as exemplified by the splendid fourteen week national silk strike.

Because there are numerous unions in the silk industry (N. T. W. U., U.T.W., Independents) the Conference set itself as a central task the bringing together of the members of the various unions and the unorganized into one class struggle organization in the industry. The national silk strike and the united front policies proposed by the N. T. W. U. during the course of this strike have already laid a basis for such a union. However, the question of building such a mass industrial silk union cannot be accomplished merely

Cuban Teachers in Strike Demonstration



Cuban teachers, along with all other educational workers, supported by the students and industrial workers, went out on strike last week for increased pay and free lunches for their pupils. Above photo shows a typical demonstration of the militant school employees.

Bear Mt. CWA Workers Fired, Terrorized by Brutal Foreman

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Five C.W.A. workers and six C.W.A. foremen were fired Wednesday for resisting the forcible removal of their overcoats by a brutal foreman. The men are not permitted to wear overcoats while working on the icy slopes of a mountain.

Last Tuesday, a natural leader sprung up from the rank and file of 1,100 men who are working on Project 77 there, and with the aid of four others, explained to all that they must fight together to improve their conditions. On the long trip from Chambers St., New York to Weehawken by ferry and then by train to Bear Mountain, 500 signatures to a petition were obtained, which asked for the right to elect their own foremen.

Skilled Workers Get Laborer's Pay. Eleven hundred men are working at Arden, N. Y. Carpenters, mechanics and blacksmiths are using their own tools and are doing skilled work at laborer's pay. Six hundred of them are getting 60c an hour because they struck the first day on the job but five hundred later arrivals get 55c an hour for the same work. Men who get hurt on the job, instead of getting medical attention and Workmen's Compensation, are fired at once.

Men sixty-five years old, though weak and sickly, are chopping down trees. Some, who have from five to nine children, are taken off relief and given jobs under the C.W.A. and when they can't stand the pace and get sick, they are summarily discharged. Workers are travelling from Coney Island, Tonkers and the upper Bronx to get to Weehawken by 6:40 a. m. when the work train leaves, many therefore get up at 3:30 a. m. and don't get home before nine at night.

Negroes are about 60 per cent of the whole, which means that they are being sent far away from their homes to discourage them from applying for work.

Fired for Lighting Fires. No clothing or boots has been provided, so a man lights a fire to help warm his fellow-workers. The brutal foreman stamps it out and fires the offender. Lloyd was so rotten that three different gangs of men refused to work under him.

There is no sanitation whatsoever for these 1,100 workers. The only drinking water comes from a creek which passes houses and dairies, which means that the water is polluted.

Charles Seldens, official in the C.W.A., who spoke up on behalf of the men, was, in his own words, "unceremoniously removed" and an

Orange County politician got the job. The workers' demands are: standard union wages for skilled work; pure drinking water and for the construction of latrines; C.W.A. to pay transportation with no docking for sickness or bad weather; Workmen's Compensation for injuries on the job and to and from work; full rights for Negroes; the job; and for recognition of job committees and unions of their own choice.

There is no pay for rainy days although the men must travel all the way to Bear Mountain to report. The C.W.A. deducts 50c a day for transportation and many men have to pay 20c each day for subway fares to the Chambers St. ferry from their homes.

Every delegate reported that the burning issue before all textile workers today is the problem of concentration.

A.F.L. Officials Get \$125 Weekly By Forcing Starving Workers To Pay; Letters Tell of Graft

Workers Write to 'Daily' of Racketeering AFL Local Officials

To Editor of the Daily Worker, Dear Sir: I am a member of the Metallic Lathers Union, Local 47, 76th St. and Third Ave., New York City. I am working on the C.W.A. relief work and for every day I work my union makes me pay 1 of my wages to pay the delegate's wages which are \$125 a week.

I don't think it is fair, as I am nearly two years behind in my dues and have a family to support; and my own dues are mounting up and must be paid soon or eventually I will be suspended from the union.

Our constitution states a member cannot be assessed more than his dues for any one month, which is \$3.50. If we complain the union guerrillas will beat us up. There is no account kept of the money. It is taken from the men. Every delegate for himself.

Will you kindly investigate and see what can be done to relieve this condition. A Union Member. P. S.—All men outside of relief, working, are also made to pay; that is, men employed on building construction.

In the Waiters' Union To Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Sir: We read your paper every day now and find it in every respect extraordinary good. Just the paper we needed so long, us workers. It can't be beat. The E. C. G. I. has got the right stuff and idea.

I follow the racketeers' expose in your paper, especially the waiters' racket, on account of my line. You tell exactly the truth, as I belong to a local of the International Alliance affiliated with the A. F. of L. It's a blood-sucking local union. But what can you do about it. They got the jobs and if you don't pay you don't work and starve.

You do not write enough about the waiters and what we make in tips after we work for almost nothing, and after paying the union, the graft to the officials of the union, the headwaiters, the captains, the boys and now the food, all of the few tips we make a day. It's a dog's life, worse than that, and the clothes, uniforms we have to buy, to keep them clean and neat as the bosses want us, all from a few tips, and if we dare complain we get kicked out on the spot and put on the blacklist—no more work.

The employment agencies take \$5 and \$10 fees for one week's work. We work one week and we get fired so the agency can send another man, taking another fee, as the law in the receipt says after a week the fee is forfeited, and so they split the fee I presume, with the employing headwaiter or manager.

Two months ago the Paris Employment Agency on Sixth Ave. advertised in the New York American, the Hearst paper, as you know, for 100 waiters for a high-class restaurant. When several of us waiters applied for the job, the manager told us confidentially he wanted his fee of \$10 for promising the job at \$6 a week, for while he should charge \$2.50, 10 per cent according to the law, 10 per cent for one month's work, and what else.

We were supposed to pay the proprietor of the restaurant \$150 to obtain the job. A few of us understood the racket and politely told him we would be back. I do not know if anyone did pay the amount or not. This is true, as you can look up the conditions of the American being the first to the fifth of November. I thought I'd write you then, but I passed it.

A VICTIM. The conference clearly exposed our failure to build strong Party Units in the mills during the periods of mass struggle. This in the main is responsible for the weakness of the N. T. W. U., especially indicated by the big turnover in membership. The conference demanded that the Party leadership in the center, district and section assume more responsibility for the development of struggle and organization in the textile industry in the light of the Open Letter.

Activity Inside Mills. The central organizational task is the initiation of the most stubborn fight for the fullest development of our activity inside the mills. Success will depend on our activation and development of the workers to initiate and build organization under our leadership. The textile workers are in movement everywhere. They are looking to our Party for leadership. We must go to these textile workers with full confidence in their readiness to accept our line and to fight and build a mass class struggle union and a mass Communist Party.

Concentration. The lack of results in our main concentration centers in Lawrence (wool), New Bedford (cotton) was severely criticized. Both of these centers are strategically important textile centers where we led big struggles of textile workers. The conference sharply stated that we must learn to dig in, build and stabilize the National Textile Workers' Union in those places where we lead struggles.

Even now, after the strike, when the A. F. of L. got some signed agreements with the silk employers, the work inside this organization was so neglected that our union did not even prepare the workers for the elections of officers within the A. F. of L. when elections came.

Every delegate reported that the burning issue before all textile workers today is the problem of concentration.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Daily Worker begins today the publication of letters from workers exposing some startling facts of racketeering and graft by A. F. of L. union officials. We urge all workers acquainted with similar or other racketeering to write us their experiences for publication.

We also publish one letter from an A. F. of L. member in Detroit telling of the upsurge of the rank and file in his union against the high-salaried, strike-breaking officials.

The victim of racketeering in the waiters' union asks: "But what can you do about it?" There are thousands and thousands of A. F. of L. members, victims of the racketeering of the leaders who individually ask this question.

What is necessary is the organization of rank and file opposition in every local of the A. F. of L. The most militant workers must take the lead organization of these workers who are ready for struggling and looking for the means to fight. Only in this way can these racketeering leaders be defeated.

We urge all these workers to get in touch with A. F. of L. Rank and File Opposition Committee at 1 Union Sq., New York City, in order to get help and advice in their struggles.

Send in your letters, A. F. of L. members. Tell us about racketeering of your officials and discuss your problems of rank and file opposition struggles.—Editor.

Rank and File Upsurge To Editor Daily Worker, Dear Comrade: I lack words to adequately describe the disgust that wells within me at the latest vicious outbreak, which is devoid of sense, by William Green against the only force that is worthy of speaking in the name of labor, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and its organ, the "Daily Worker."

I want to assure your organization that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of rank and file members of the A. F. of L. who resent most deeply this anti-laboring class ranting of your \$20,000-a-year official, whose concern is entirely in the interest of the biggest industrialists.

Our members are beginning to hear the buzz of your daring initiative for a Workers' and Farmers' Government. Naturally it frightens and irritates these strike-breakers. We, the rank and file, are in sympathy with you towards the great goal to which your Party has pledged themselves.

Our bureaucrats mobilize their entire press, which dispenses lies daily against the most devoted and consistent fighter for labor. We know you are forced to contradict these filthy fabrications. These wanton tongues are, in reality, nothing but the voices of the exploiters of the Wall Street government.

Organize Rank and File. The A. F. of L. long to shake off the yoke of these strike-breaking allies of capital. To work against them in one union means not only to work for ourselves, but for the entire working class. This course of action will create temporary inconveniences for us rank and file members, but it is our duty if we want to prevent much

The struggles that have developed, especially around the Lake St. territory in the last few days, prove that this conference is necessary particularly to fight police brutality against the Negro workers. Claude Lightfoot, the secretary of the L. S. N. R. was brutally slugged by police under the orders of Captain Stege, well known for his activities on the South Side together with Barker in smashing workers meetings and beating Negro as well as white workers.

"Police brutality against the Negroes is outstanding," the call states: "The growing unity of the white and Negro workers is feared by the boss class. We must not allow the ruling class to break this unity."

The I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R. calls upon all organizations to send delegates to the conference in Forum Hall on February 3rd, 2 p. m.

Portland, Me., CWA Workers Form Union Demand \$18 Minimum Wage; Union Rates

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 18.—Fifty C. W. A. workers, representing the workers on C. W. A. projects here, formed the Portland Relief Workers' Association at a meeting held at the Workers' Center, 82 Union Street.

Upsurge of Rank, File in Detroit Shows Growing Opposition

more suffering on the part of all rank and file and the entire working class in general. Most every one of our members when discussing the question of leadership, reply that "They sell us out every chance they get" and that "They are the tools of the bosses." These answers pretty generally, I think, express the sentiment of most rank and file members.

Green says he is against persecution and Fascism. What is his latest outburst but a call for Fascism and persecution against a militant union and a great section of the working class? What a cowardly way to fight Fascism. Contrast this with the heroism of George Dimitroff in the interest of the working class against Fascism. What figure in drama could rival the matchless leader of the working class. Facing the most fanatical enemies of the working class he triumphantly emerged the victor and restored the confidence and admiration of the great mass of workers in the leadership of the Party he so ably and heroically defended.

What have the Greens, Matthew Wills, Martelli done for us? I am not a member of the Communist Party or any branch affiliated with it, but how can any worker with a sense of justice surging in his breast fail to sympathize and lend a helping hand to your organization that fights so valiantly for all workers, as exemplified by the Scottboro Case in the face of the open betrayal of our leadership?

My local has about 400 members. Most of us have been unemployed for over three years, without any prospect of ever getting work again. Some of our members are on the welfare, most of us can't get any relief at all. But what do our leaders care about that? The President of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Frank Martell, drives a LaSalle automobile, has a nice home and indulges in expensive parties, while the rank and file rack their heads how they are going to continue to live. The N. R. A. and the part played by the A. F. of L. officials in the New Deal has disillusioned many on us in the Detroit area. We must necessarily be going away with the capitalist system, based on the scandalous and inhuman exploitation of the workers and poor farmers, and establishing in its place a society that will start forging ploughs out of swords and produce commodities for the use of all instead of a few parasites.

AN A. F. OF L. MEMBER.

Chicago ILD, LSNR Call Conference

Urges Organizations to Demand Negro Rights

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, have issued a joint call for a conference to be held on February 3rd, 2 p. m. at the Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill. In this call it asks all organizations and groups of workers to send delegates to the conference to fight against the discrimination of the Negro workers on the C. W. A. projects and to the extent of their power to continue the work of the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference held some time ago.

The struggles that have developed, especially around the Lake St. territory in the last few days, prove that this conference is necessary particularly to fight police brutality against the Negro workers. Claude Lightfoot, the secretary of the L. S. N. R. was brutally slugged by police under the orders of Captain Stege, well known for his activities on the South Side together with Barker in smashing workers meetings and beating Negro as well as white workers.

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Portland, Me., CWA Workers Form Union

Demand \$18 Minimum Wage; Union Rates

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 18.—Fifty C. W. A. workers, representing the workers on C. W. A. projects here, formed the Portland Relief Workers' Association at a meeting held at the Workers' Center, 82 Union Street.

The workers formulated demands for improved sanitary conditions on the job; a minimum wage of \$18 a week supplemented with city relief for heads of families; union wages for skilled workers; right of the workers to organize on the job; and the right of workers, elected by the workers, to handle distribution of relief.

An organizational committee, representing the C. W. A. workers on the projects at Forest City Cemetery, St. John St. Sewer Job, Monjoy Hill, Rocky Hill, and North St., was elected to organize the men on the job.

A resolution for unemployment insurance was tabled until the next meeting to be held on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 82 Union St., to enable a fuller discussion of the resolution.

LENIN Memorial Meetings

● PHILADELPHIA
Friday Eve., Jan. 19th at BROADWOOD HOTEL
Broad & Wood Streets
MAX BEDACHT, main speaker on "Leninism and the American Workers"
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, an explanation on "The Ode to Lenin"
WORKERS CHORUS — John Reed Club, Pierre Degerter Quartette
Admission at Door—35c Unemployed—10c

● DETROIT
Sunday, Jan. 21st, 2 P.M. at ARENA GARDENS
Woodward & Hendrie

MASS SINGING—International Chorus, Pageant of Workers Struggles
ANNA SCHULZ, recently returned from Germany, main speaker.

● CLEVELAND
TWO MEETINGS
Jan. 20th at 7:30 P.M.
West Side
SWISS HALL
2719 WALTON AVENUE
East Side
WOODLAND CENTER
46th and WOODLAND
Speakers: C. A. HATHAWAY, Editor, Daily Worker
ROSE CLARK
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Dist. Organizer, C. P.

● NEWARK
Sat., Jan. 20th, 8 P. M., at Y.M.H.A. AUDITORIUM
High & W. Kinney Sts.
WM. PATTERSON, National Secretary I. L. D., will be main speaker.
Special Musical Program
Revolutionary Chorus
Admission 25c; Unemployed 10c

● BOSTON
Sun., Jan. 21st, 2:30 P. M., at CONVENTION HALL
26 St. Botolph St. cor. Garrison
PROMINENT SPEAKERS
INTERESTING PROGRAM
Admission 25c

National Events

I.W.O. YOUTH SECTION CIRCUS CHICAGO.—The I.W.O. Youth Section will give an International Circus and Carnival at Satire and Caricature on Saturday, Jan. 20, at Peoples Auditorium.

LENIN-LEBKNECHT-LUXEMBURG ALLENTOWN, MEMORIAL. Lenin-Lebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial Meeting will take place Sunday, Jan. 21, at Hungarian Hall, 520 Union St.

WORKERS RELIEF UNION MEETINGS CLEVELAND.—Workers Relief Union, Local 5, meets every Sunday, 2 p.m. at 6021 St. Clair Ave.

Rank and File Committees in each local union to control the giving out of all C. W. A. jobs to organized workers.

All union officials participating in the taking of money from the unemployed C.W.A. workers should be immediately removed from office.

A. F. of L. Workers Demand in your local union. No assessments or back dues to be paid by an employed member of the A. F. of L. on C.W.A. jobs. All unemployed shall be placed in good standing immediately without the payment of any dues.

Organize the rank and file opposition. Defeat the proposals of Hearst-Copeland for state controlled fascist unions. Fight for rank and file control of the local unions.

Note—A second article, on graft of A. F. of L. officials on C.W.A. work will appear tomorrow.

On January 7th, the Central Committee of the Communist Party brought together, for the first time, the Party forces in the textile districts, including the Textile Union organizers, A. F. of L. opposition leaders, Party District organizers and active Party members from the textile mills. This conference was held for the purpose of reviewing the work of the Communists in this important industry, and of making plans for the development of a real mass movement around our program.

Leading members of the Central Committee participated in the discussion and in helping to formulate the tasks of the Communists in the textile industry. The following important textile centers were represented: Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New York; Paterson, Passaic, N. J.; Easton; Allentown, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pa., and North Carolina.

Communist Party Textile Conference Plans Work in Key Centers

ONE UNITED UNION, OPPOSITION WORK, BUILDING PARTY AND NTWU, CONCENTRATION ARE TAKEN UP

through amalgamation alone, but the development of one day to day work in the shops, and of struggle and immediate demands in the shop.

Police Mobilized to Fight C. W. A. Workers in Detroit

Stoolpigeons Also Used to Prevent Struggle When Officials Break Promises

(By a C. W. A. Correspondent)
 DETROIT, Mich.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, upon coming to work on a C. W. A. job No. 13A Piquette and Brush, we found about one half of Detroit's police force. They remained for about an hour, then they left, and all the rest of the day there were scout cars chasing through about every half hour. Police were doing special duty on special beats through the alleys and streets keeping an eye on the C. W. A. workers, expecting, I suppose a strike. And here is why they expected a strike.

The work done here is the same as most other C. W. A. jobs (pick and shovel) yet most workers are skilled men such as, specialized auto body workers, carpenters, draftsmen, auto mechanics, skilled machine hands, tool and die makers and even welders are state as laborers, getting 50 cents per hour.

When these C. W. A. jobs began, we can all remember the promise of \$16.80 per week and then found out that we receive only \$15 per week, if weather permits.

Well most men as you can see by their previous line of work, are not used to such work, so the bosses on the job promised the men 80 and 85 cents per hour, for those who would work on the concrete mixer, or around the mixer, such as spreading the concrete, pushing the wheelbarrow, with cent or more which is extra heavy work. They also promised the hammer men 65 cents per hour. Men who swing heavy hammers to break concrete, which is hard work too.

Pay Day Brings 50 Cents an Hour
 But when pay day came (after working hard and hearty) they found out that they only received 50 cents per hour, again being fooled. Is there any wonder why the police force were on the job the next day, just a day after pay day, just a day after the men found out how they were fooled?

Stoolpigeons Collins, Jackson and Davis and their flunkies were busy bringing in information as to how the feeling was among the workers.

On Wednesday morning a new bully (boss) was imported on the job. He immediately began to get hard, although the men did not know who he was. A fire was started in a barrel as usual, the bully came over and kicked the barrel over, which fell on a worker standing nearby. This was imported on the job. This new boss was made a past at him. Then stoolpigeon Collins went to call the police. They then tried to frame up a story of using a knife but, of course, no knife was to be found. Just the same they locked him up (Wm. Wright), because Wm. Wright happens to be a Negro.

The workers then began to gather and discuss the matter of refusing to go to work until Wm. Wright is released. But like a streak of

lightning we were surrounded by a hungry pack of wolves. Stoolpigeons Collins, Davis and Jackson got busy again, and started to point out who they thought were the ring leaders or who they thought they could get rid of because they did not buy them any drinks, accusing them all as agitators. Four more went back in the Black Maria to the Canfield station.

At the station, the workers were bawled out for not being Democrats and for demanding what they were promised. They were then told that they were fired, and to go back to the Welfare. These four immediately went down to C. W. A. headquarters and demanded to see some one at the head of C. W. A. projects in Detroit. After telling their story, the bosses finally decided to put them back to work, to avoid a possible strike.

In the meantime the police kept guard all day on the job. When the afternoon shift was coming on to work, an extra force of police were on guard for the rest of the day.

Police Keep on Guard
 The police kept on guard all day. The bosses were still trying to find some knife, or at least some witnesses, but when they heard that the workers dared tell the truth, they finally let Wright go. But they would not take Wright back to work again.

Only us organized in a union and elect a grievance committee on the job. Show the bosses that we are human beings and have a right to live, show them that we can and will organize.

Stop all this police brutality, strike for the reinstatement of Wm. Wright.

On Thursday morning they still guard for the higher wages that have been promised us, for the removal of the police guard off the job. We are no chain gang to have police guards over us.

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Chicago Postal Workers' Protest March Wins Demands For Extra Christmas Jobs

A Letter from the Waterfront Jobless Council

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)
 NEW YORK—Here is a letter I am addressing to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hopkins: How would you like to eat a book? How would you like to sleep on a book? Yet your answer to our letter concerning food and lodging was a form letter saying that the C.W.A. office in New York was to be found at a certain address and a booklet, No. 10, of Regulations of the C. W. A.

Mr. Hopkins, we do not eat books, we eat bread and meat and vegetables, by preference. At present we are not eating those things in any large quantity, we unemployed seamen on federal relief in New York, as we told you in the letter you answered pointlessly with a book.

Mr. Hopkins, we unemployed seamen sent you a letter, endorsed by several thousand unemployed seamen on federal relief, protesting against the inadequate relief, and the manner of the delivery. We are protesting, Mr. Hopkins, and the charge that a major part of the relief still goes to "overhead" payments for the benefit of the same gang of thugs and grafters who have lived fat on the funds collected for relief of the crisis since the beginning of the war, is not unfounded. Mr. Hopkins, those charges of insufficiency of relief and diversion of funds have not been met either with your book, or with the certificates men are forced to sign, saying they are satisfied with the amount of relief doled out in the Seamen's Church Institute and other charity rackets now living on federal relief.

Anger of Subs at Favoritism by Politicians Leads About 75 to Join in Demonstration

(By a Post Office Worker Correspondent)
 CHICAGO, Ill.—For the last twelve months, we, the regular subs of the Chicago Post-Office, have been averaging less than \$8 a week. But all this time only one thing gave us good hope; the promise of getting more working hours during the Xmas rush.

When Christmas came, however, we were utterly disappointed. Instead of working 8 to 10 hours each day as we were promised, we were not getting more than four hours a day. While this was going on, the political subs (temporary workers, hired with the aid of local politicians), were getting from 8 to 10 hours a day.

This situation created quite a great deal of discontent among the day set, which was affected by it. But there was no leadership to give direction and guidance to this discontent.

A few of us, more class-conscious workers, got together on a day when one of the bosses granted us five hours out of the "goodness of his heart." We got ourselves together and organized a march inside the Post Office—right through the work rooms, under the eyes of the bosses and the other workers, direct to the office of the Superintendent of the Delivery Division. Almost the entire day set (about 75 in all), participated in this protest march.



When the Big Shots in the Superintendent's office saw the crowd of angry faces, they became panicky-stricken. They hurriedly asked us who our spokesman was. We immediately elected two spokesmen from our midst to represent us—while the rest of us waited outside—in front of the office. A few minutes later our spokesman came out and told us our demands were granted. From that day on we all got 10 hours a day throughout the entire rush period.

This shows what organized action can do. It's the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of the Chicago P. O., inasmuch as each year for the past four years subs have been taking this sort of treatment submissively.

By this we see clearly the need for militant rank and file action to get our demands!

Brooklyn Postal Subs, Victims of Bosses' Politics

(By a Post Office Correspondent)
 NEW YORK—The substitute workers of the main post office in Brooklyn were given a swell Christmas present when they reported for work the day after Christmas. They were laid off and told not to report until Jan. 2. The reason given for the lay-off by the supervisor was that all the substitute time allotted for the quarter (Sept. 1-Dec. 1) had been used up.

This does not mean that there was no work for the subs; just the opposite. The Christmas rush had as yet not entirely died down and there was plenty to do. But there was no money appropriated for the sub, with the result that the sub was laid off and the regular men given three hours overtime nightly.

A committee appointed to see the postmaster in Brooklyn was told the postal authorities cut the appropriations for the quarter to economize. Economy, hell! The substitutes get about 59 cents an hour for night work; the regular, whenever he is called upon to work overtime, makes from 80 to 85 cents per hour. Where is the economy when the government lays off its substitutes and pays the regulars more money for working overtime?

The public also suffers because the mail is delayed.

Two Answers
 Of course, when the subs were laid off and given time to think the whole thing over, they found two answers to the question. The first answer was that too many hours were given to the temps, the mail used during the Christmas rush. These "temps," many of whom were politically active in the last city election, had to be rewarded by the Brooklyn postmaster who has much influence in boro politics. The more hours given to the temps meant less hours given to the sub.

The second answer which suggests itself is also a political one. Postmaster Sinnott is a Democrat; his assistant postmasters are Republicans. Naturally, Mr. Sinnott would like to bring some of his personal friends (also Democrats) into the post office and have them take the places of the Republicans. The latter he could only get rid of by pointing to their inefficiency. The mail could not be gotten out in time, then he has a case of inefficiency against his Republican assistants. By laying the subs off and thus delaying the mail, the postmaster has some grounds for their removal. And while this is going on, the subs have to suffer.

What is to be done? It can be readily seen that nothing can be expected from the major political parties. Only action on the part of the men themselves can help the pitiful plight of the sub. This may be brought about by the building of a militant trade union to force the authorities to give the substitute what he needs. Organization in the Brooklyn post office is now very weak. When these men will realize the role of a militant union then they will unite and fight against any such occurrence which took place last Christmas.

PARTY LIFE Action, Not Merely Decrees, Needed to Activize the Units

Chicago West Side Unit Which Developed Real Mass Fight for Free Speech Is Cited

In yesterday's column we spoke of the Bolshevik self-criticism carried out by Section 5, Chicago, and of the thorough-going analysis undertaken by the section of the entire work of the units. Today the Section Organizer tells of the results of this criticism and the resulting discussion in the units.

Our section Committee does not feel that we can win out in our undertaking simply by "drawing up Communist decrees." If we did, we would be suffering from what Lenin called, "Communist vanity."

We pointed out to the comrades that the present high fluctuation in the Party was due mainly to the laxity and apathy which existed in units; that this condition existed because of the bickering, the pointless discussions over routine questions, the general looseness and the failure to develop mass struggles in the neighborhood for the immediate interests of the workers.

We reminded the comrades of the fact that when a unit on the North West Side actually developed a mass struggle for free speech during the summer months—during a period of real decline in our movement, this unit at that time one of the worst in our Section actually vibrated with a new life and drew the comrades away from their inner Party orientation — to the masses — to struggles!

Every unit in our Section has read the letter from the Section Committee. Special meetings are being called by units on days other than the regular meeting night. Just as in the Section Committee, each member of the unit, starting with the Bureau, joins in the discussion, starting with himself. These discussions inevitably bring out into the open every tendency which before existed, but was hidden. Who of us will readily admit that there is anything at all wrong with ourselves? Is it not much easier to point the finger at the other fellow?

It is important to note that while a unit seen from the minutes seems quite good to the reader there is often a different picture presented when you examine carefully its composition—its work—its outlook. We have already learned that going back with the comrades helps us to understand their problems better.

In one unit, at such a meeting, we found the following: One comrade refused to attend the meeting if a certain comrade was present. Another demanded a transfer because he couldn't get along with the comrades. Another one dropped the Party because she couldn't stand the gossip. The financial secretary did not attend to her business for four weeks—but the unit did nothing about it. The Unit Bureau did not really try to solve the problem—decided that only the Section could solve such a hopeless mess, as they themselves termed it.

At this meeting, one old Party member made the following statement to a comparatively new member: "I, as an old Bolshevik, don't give a snap for your opinion!" One member of the unit, who was a functionary in another Section and at one time in Section Five said: "While I'm not acquainted with this mess, I'm glad to say I'm out of it entirely." And yet these comrades with the "higher understanding" were in this unit all the time and permitted things to reach the stage they did!

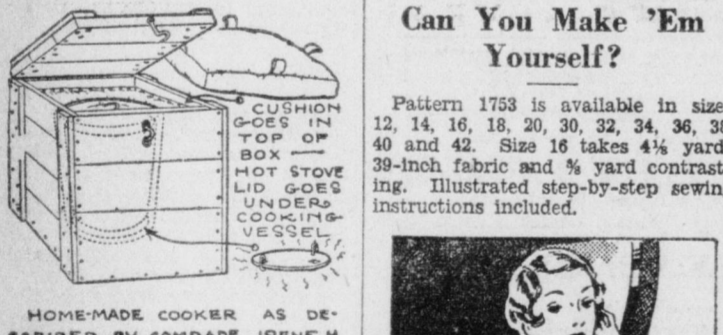
As a result of this meeting the Unit elected a new Bureau—straightened out the comrades engaged in petty squabbles—and went out some concrete steps to improve the situation.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Continuing from yesterday, the directions for making and using a fireless cooker, Comrade Irene writes: "This well-insulated cooking box is all you really need for the cooking of most things, but it will make the cooker even more convenient if you get hold of a discarded stove lid which will slip into the cooker.

Try it in the inner container of the cooker and be sure there is room



HOME-MADE COOKER AS DESCRIBED BY COMRADE IRENE W.

for it under the cooking kettle. Then get some one to bore some holes near the edge and fasten in loops of good strong wire to take the plate out when it is hot. Now to use the cooker:

Beans
 "In the morning wash and sort out the bad ones from the amount of beans you usually cook and place them in the kettle, with all the water you want them to have when done; but you do not need to allow any for cooking away. The beans to be cooked this night, because they are to be soaked, though you can if you wish. Put these on the regular stove in cold water and bring them to a good rolling boil. If you have the plate (stove lid) heat it to a good sizzling heat, and after putting it into the bottom of the cooker, set in the boiling beans on top of the plate.

"Put the lid on the cooker, and stuff in the cushion, and fasten the lid down tight. Forget the beans until about half an hour before time for dinner. Then take them out, re-heat them and put in the seasoning you prefer. They should be done to a turn."

"Anything which requires long, slow cooking in boiling water is improved by the use of this type of cooker, and you have no idea how much time it saves."

Comrade Irene also sent methods for making cereal and boiled beef in the cooker, but to make room for the sketch we must postpone the use of these. The cooker which Comrade Erling O. gave is somewhat different from this, and has a pair of useful appendages in it. Will describe this later and give some more information about such cookers.

If the sketch I have made is not correct, will Comrade Irene please

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(By a Subway Worker Correspondent)
 NEW YORK—About a year and a half ago, all B.M.T. workers received a 10 per cent wage cut. But the bosses were afraid that we would protest and perhaps organize. They promised us, therefore, that when earnings increased, our basic rates would be restored. For the first 10 months of 1933 the B.M.T. reported the largest earnings in its history: \$5,780,000.

Have the bosses kept their promise to restore our 10 per cent cut? No. The policy of the B.M.T. is: Greater profits at our expense, through further wage cuts and speed-up. The conditions of our shop are becoming more and more unbearable. Our demands are made and broken almost every day, so that we are always working at breakneck speed.

The company has eliminated all depot repair shops. Our shop at Ave. Y is the only train repair shop in Brooklyn. We must now do ALL the work that was formerly done by five or six repair shops—and at less pay.

The company representatives are the bosses' men and they will do nothing for us. WE OURSELVES must do it. —A B.M.T. WORKER.

(By a Messenger Correspondent)
 NEW YORK—Among the many bad conditions that we messengers have to contend with, there is one, which must be soon as possible do away with.

That is the question of idle time. We messengers sit every day on the benches, waiting for calls on the average of about four hours a day, not receiving one penny during that time. During this time, we wear the companies' uniform, and we are supposed to be working, but not receiving one cent for compensation.

The question is this: Are we, or are we not working during the time that we wait for calls or deliveries? Definitely we are. Then why are we not getting paid for that time. That time should not be classified as non-working time, because we are still wearing the company uniform, and because we are still subject to their orders. The fact that we are idle is not our fault. We should be compensated by the company for that time.

Of course all this revolves about this terrible "piece-work" system, of which we are slaves.

The company must be made to check our time coming in, and going out, and pay us on the basis of 20 cents per hour each day. This demand is a fair one, one which has been denied us for so long a time, one which, by directed struggle, we can attain. The messengers must unite to fight for this condition of idle time to be done away with. Let our slogan be:

"Down with the evil of idle time."

organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

In yesterday's column we spoke of the Bolshevik self-criticism carried out by Section 5, Chicago, and of the thorough-going analysis undertaken by the section of the entire work of the units. Today the Section Organizer tells of the results of this criticism and the resulting discussion in the units.

Our section Committee does not feel that we can win out in our undertaking simply by "drawing up Communist decrees." If we did, we would be suffering from what Lenin called, "Communist vanity."

We pointed out to the comrades that the present high fluctuation in the Party was due mainly to the laxity and apathy which existed in units; that this condition existed because of the bickering, the pointless discussions over routine questions, the general looseness and the failure to develop mass struggles in the neighborhood for the immediate interests of the workers.

We reminded the comrades of the fact that when a unit on the North West Side actually developed a mass struggle for free speech during the summer months—during a period of real decline in our movement, this unit at that time one of the worst in our Section actually vibrated with a new life and drew the comrades away from their inner Party orientation — to the masses — to struggles!

Every unit in our Section has read the letter from the Section Committee. Special meetings are being called by units on days other than the regular meeting night. Just as in the Section Committee, each member of the unit, starting with the Bureau, joins in the discussion, starting with himself. These discussions inevitably bring out into the open every tendency which before existed, but was hidden. Who of us will readily admit that there is anything at all wrong with ourselves? Is it not much easier to point the finger at the other fellow?

It is important to note that while a unit seen from the minutes seems quite good to the reader there is often a different picture presented when you examine carefully its composition—its work—its outlook. We have already learned that going back with the comrades helps us to understand their problems better.

In one unit, at such a meeting, we found the following: One comrade refused to attend the meeting if a certain comrade was present. Another demanded a transfer because he couldn't get along with the comrades. Another one dropped the Party because she couldn't stand the gossip. The financial secretary did not attend to her business for four weeks—but the unit did nothing about it. The Unit Bureau did not really try to solve the problem—decided that only the Section could solve such a hopeless mess, as they themselves termed it.

At this meeting, one old Party member made the following statement to a comparatively new member: "I, as an old Bolshevik, don't give a snap for your opinion!" One member of the unit, who was a functionary in another Section and at one time in Section Five said: "While I'm not acquainted with this mess, I'm glad to say I'm out of it entirely." And yet these comrades with the "higher understanding" were in this unit all the time and permitted things to reach the stage they did!

As a result of this meeting the Unit elected a new Bureau—straightened out the comrades engaged in petty squabbles—and went out some concrete steps to improve the situation.

Make BMT Keep Promise, Urges Subway Worker

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Demand Pay for "Idle Time," Says Messenger Boy

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

Keep Coastwise and Deepwater Workers Divided

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Moore-McCormack Steamship Co., with ships running coastwise and ocean-going, has coastwise men working on coastwise vessels, both organized in the International Longshoremen's Association (1291 dockwater local; 1260 coastwise and car gang local).

Dick Curl, head foreman for the company, hires for all ships. Dick does not recognize these laws, but hires his favorites with the support of the I.L.A. officials, who, in turn, urge the men to favor local 1260 for coastwise work and 1291 for deepwater. This guarantees the officials, Polly Baker and company, double pay for dues.

This discrimination hits the Negroes hardest, due to the little work and many men.

The bosses and I. L. A. officials, desiring division among the workers, not only organized two locals (deepwater 1921-coastwise and car gang 1260), but utilize every means to direct the fight among the nationalities and races as to job, rates of pay, etc. This fight between the two locals is the big weapon to lower the standard of living of both deepwater and coastwise men. When the deepwater men refuse to work coastwise ships for 60 cents per hour they are blacklisted from all ships of the company. Deepwater pay is 85 cents per hour.

The fight between the foreman, Dick Curl, the truck driver, Bobbie, and the I.L.A. officials for greater graft is a long one. When there is no compromise and Polly Baker is trying to settle the matter in order not to expose the rackets, Kurtzberger, the knife artist and strong-arm body guard of Polly Baker, who has also cut several of our comrades in 1931, steps up behind Polly Baker at 96 and stabs "Bobbie" with out warning. Donald Krutzberger is under \$500 bond waiting in jail for trial. Bobbie is in the hospital critically wounded.

Kurtzberger, delegate for both locals, is hated by both rank and file I.L.A. locals. He is known as a criminal racketeer and gunman with a long record of betrayals.

Letters from Our Readers

N. Y. I. L. D. SETS UP SPEAKERS BUREAU TO AVOID FUTURE MISHIAPS
 Dear Comrade Editor:
 One of our present tasks is the rebuilding of the Sacco-Vanzetti English-speaking branch of the I. L. D. in Ossining. At the first re-organizational business meeting, at which 36 members were present, plans and arrangements were made for a Scottsboro Anti-Lynch Meeting at the Full Gospel Tabernacle, a Negro Church in Ossining, which was obtained through the efforts of a Negro and white delegation.

The night of the meeting, Dec. 21, about fifty people turned up at the church, many of whom were old members of the I. L. D. who had drifted away from the organization, and several potential I. L. D. members from among the church congregation.

Our appointed chairman opened the meeting while another comrade went to the train to get the I. L. D. speaker, who was due at 8:25 but who didn't show up. The chairman continued with her talk, hoping that the speaker would turn up on the 9:18 train—but he did not! This was a keen disappointment to the sympathetic audience and to our comrades who had worked hard to get these speakers from the organization.

We noticed in the "Daily" that the I. L. D. had two rallies in Brooklyn on Thursday, Dec. 21, and Friday, Dec. 22, for which they managed to corral a great many of their best speakers, but they could not manage to get us one. One of our comrades was in the I. L. D. office over a week before the meeting to arrange for a speaker; a letter was sent Dec. 18, informing the I. L. D. office of the definite meeting place, and again urging them to arrange for a speaker. It was stressed the importance of

CHANGE THE WORLD!



By Michael Gold

The New Song

Yesterday I sang Songs of flowers And mountains, Songs of crab grass And maple-tree Leaves. I sang songs of sorrow, Of sorrow and death And a lone mountain cabin Where an old mother Grieves.

Western Theatre Festival to Take Place in Portland

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Western District of the League of Workers Theatre will hold a theatre festival and conference during International Theatre Week. The affair will be held for two days, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18. On Saturday a theatre competition will be held. It will consist of one act plays, 25 minutes being allotted to each group for preparation of stage, presentation of play, and clearing of stage. The winning groups will be sent to Chicago to participate in the National Workers Theatre Festival.

LENIN ON CULTURE--By Clara Zetkin

MY first visit to Lenin's family strengthened the impression I had received at the Party conference, and which in frequent conversations with him since then, has been deepened. It is true that Lenin lived in the Kremlin, the former tsarist fortress, and that one had to pass many guards before reaching him—a regulation justified by the counter-revolutionary attempts on the leaders of the revolution which were still being made at that time.

and culture in Soviet Russia," he said, "is good, very good. The stormy reality of this development is understandable and useful. We must and shall make up for what has been neglected for centuries. The chaotic ferment, the feverish search for new solutions and certain artistic and spiritual tendencies today, the 'crucity' of tomorrow, . . . all that is unavoidable. The revolution is liberating all the forces which have been held back, and is driving them up from the depths to the surface. Let us take an example. Think of the pressure exercised on the development of our painting, sculpture and architecture by the fashion and mood of the tsarist court, as well as by the taste, the fancies of the aristocrats and bourgeois. In a society based on private property the artist produces goods for the market, he needs buyers. Our revolution has lifted the pressure of this most prosaic state of affairs from the artist. It has made the Soviet State his protector and patron. Every artist, and everybody who wishes to, can claim the right to create freely according to his ideal, whether it turns out good or not. And so you have the ferment, the experiment, the chaos.

New Gorki Drama In Third Big Week At Artef Theatre

NEW YORK.—In the play "Yegor Bulitchev" the mastery hand of Maxim Gorki has painted the picture of the class struggle on the historic border-line between two epochs in the history of the Russian Revolution—1917. The play is filled with the intricate and distressing struggle around the sickness of the merchant Yegor Bulitchev. This determines the dominant tone of the whole play, but this is not a family drama based on the problems of everyday life; it is not a drama of the "eternal shadows" of life and death. It is a vivid social drama of the Revolution whose main characteristic is in depicting the so-called "defeat," but instead he would call the notorious extortion contracts which take all the postal revenue and give it to favored railroad lines, favored air lines and favored steamship lines.

Revolutionary Poets to Hold Reading for New Masses, Sunday

NEW YORK.—The New Masses Lecture Bureau will conduct a reading of revolutionary poetry at the Allied Arts Studio, 152 W. 67th St., Sunday evening, Jan. 21, at 8:15. Among the poets who will take part in the affair are: Maxwell Bodenheim, Stanley Burnshaw, Martha Miller, Edwin Rolfe, Alfred Hayes, and S. Funnaroff. Joshua Kunitz will be chairman. Discussion will follow the readings.

Postal Worker Learns Some Things About F.D.

(By a Postal Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Thanks for your front page article of Jan. 10 in reference to the Recovery champ's "oh again—off again—Finnegan" tactics. Here's a little fact one that typifies his much-heralded square-shooting. If he was in earnest about giving us or anybody else a New Deal he wouldn't acquiesce to Farley's figures (which are practically the same as the old regime resorted to in compiling the so-called deficit), but instead he would call the notorious extortion contracts which take all the postal revenue and give it to favored railroad lines, favored air lines and favored steamship lines.

Stage and Screen

"No More Ladies" Coming To Booth Theatre Tuesday

A. E. Thomas' comedy, "No More Ladies," is scheduled for next Tuesday night at the Booth Theatre. The cast is headed by Melvyn Douglas, Lucille Watson, Rex O'Malley and Ruth Weston.

Soviet Dancers To Give Second Program Saturday

The Soviet dancers, Vecheslava and Chabukani, stars of the Mariinsky Theatre, Leningrad, will make their second American appearance tomorrow night at Carnegie Hall. The program follows: "Waltz," "Masquerade," "Dreda," "The Ocean Genie," "Ashley," "Goldfish Dance," "Pami," "Pas de Deux, from the ballet 'Corralle'"; "Adam," "Melodie," "Gluck," "Serenade," "Chopin," "Leszinka," "Dolizze," "Kacuca," "Dunajevski," and "Pas de Deux, from the ballet 'Don Quixote,'" Minucosa.

Workers Lab Theatre to Present Lenin Pageant

NEW YORK.—In connection with the Lenin Memorial celebration to take place at the St. Nicholas Arena on Saturday, the Workers Laboratory Theatre is presenting a pageant which will dramatize the significance of Lenin in the American revolutionary movement. The pageant will employ a cast of over fifty.

Begun to Lecture at Forum of Harlem Workers School

NEW YORK.—Isadore Begun of the Unemployed Teachers Association will lecture on "A New Deal for Workers Children" Sunday, Jan. 21, at 3:30 p. m. sharp, at the Workers School Forum, 200 W. 135th St., Room 214 A. Admission is free, and the public is invited to participate in the question period and the general discussion following the lecture.

Theatre Group Notice

NEW YORK.—A meeting of functionaries of all workers' theatres groups will be held Sunday at 12 noon sharp at 42 E. 12th St. for further preparations of the New York Spring Days to the National Festival in Chicago. All groups must be represented at this meeting.

Baltimore

M. M. WICKES will speak at Lincoln Hall, 800 Block N. Howard St. at 8 p. m.

Chicago

ANNUAL BAZAAR of the N.W.U.O. on Jan. 26, 27, 28, at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Dancing every night.

Cincinnati, Ohio

DANCE and Social at Shoemaker Center, 1041 Gutter St. on Saturday, Jan. 20 at 8 p. m. Auxiliaries Workers Club of Cincinnati.

AMUSEMENTS ENEMIES OF PROGRESS ACME THEATRE

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN & OTTO SCHACK

JUDITH ANDERSON in COME OF AGE

DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS FORUM Presents CORLIS LAMONT

"Communism and Religion" Sunday, Jan. 21st, at 3 P. M.

B'way Coffee Shoppe 866 Broadway. Quality Foods

500 Writers Sign Petition; Demand CWA Project Jobs

NEW YORK.—Five hundred writers signing a petition for a C.W.A. project for writers are being called to a mass meeting of the Unemployed Writers Association at Irving Plaza, Monday evening, Jan. 29. Several prominent writers have been invited to address the meeting.

Some of the clubs being asked for approval are the Authors, Pen and Hammer, Pen and Brush, P. E. N., Literary Guild, Poetry Society of America, John Reed Club, National Writers Club, and the Fiction Guild. Petitions circulated by the committee and signed by hundreds of writers read, "Artists under C.W.A. get \$3 a week and their own type of work. Writers, when used, are classed as clerks or laborers and paid for less. We suggest a project to defend writers' work as socially useful and worthy of support from public funds."

Some of the writers who signed the petition are Marguerite Vanderclock, Edwin Seaver, Edward Dahlberg, Maxwell Bodenheim, John Wexley, Scott Nearing, Edwin Rolfe, Leon Stralman Herald, Robert Whitcomb, Everett E. Hale, J. G. Grey, Kaye Crichton, Ben Field, John Coffey, Albert Boni, Granville Hicks, Paul Reeve, Paul Jones, Robert Lane, Donald Macmillan, William Bruce and Lorine Pruette.

Matthew Woll Exposed in Current New Masses

NEW YORK.—The current issue of the New Masses, out today, contains among other articles by Margaret Wright Mather entitled "A Happy Birthday to You," which tells how and why Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., undertook the leadership of the Presidential Birthday Balls to be held throughout the country in President Roosevelt's honor on January 1; an article by Erskine Caldwell on "Parties Unknown" in Georgia; a background story of some unreported lynchings; "A Handbook for Prisoners," by Arthur Kallit, and "Blood on the Lettuce" by Michael Quin, a story of terror in the California agricultural strike area.

TUNING IN

- Below 200 Meters By I. S. MILMAN Last week the members of the Workers Short Wave Radio Club had a few interesting pick-ups on two-tone sets. We got Cuba and Caracas in the early evening. They came in with plenty of volume. We tried to get R V 59-50 meters (Moscow) but met with little success. Comrade Sobel, Bronx, picked up the Moscow station one afternoon and could hear it quite well. Using a home-made converter, about which he will report soon. Comrade Garfield, Brooklyn, has something interesting to tell. He picked up a code station Sunday morning, and heard the signal for radio, He deciphered the code, and, waiting until the message ended, found the station to be Santiago de Cuba at 86 meters. It was, apparently, operated by an amateur member of a Workers' Defense Code, Garfield also picked up South America and Moscow at 5 p. m., but only for a few minutes. All this was brought in while using a two-tube battery set, made at the club. We intercepted a call from Indochina to France. They were saying, "Allot! Allot! Marselles!" We did not understand, since none of us knew French. Below is a list of code stations from the Soviet Union. Marmansk R W 79; kc 610-kw 10 . . . Petrozavodsk R W 29 kc 648-kw 10 . . . Kiev R W 9; kc 722-kw 100 . . . Stalino R W 25 kc 776-kw 10 . . . Dnepropetrovsk R W 73 kc 850-kw 10 . . . Gomel R W 40 kc 813 kw 10 . . . Odessa R W 40 kc 950-kw 12 . . . Tiraspol R W 57 kc 968-kw 10 . . . Tchernigov R W 86 kc 1013 kw 10 . . . Leningrad II R W 70 kc 1040-kw 10 . . . Krasnodar R W 43 kc 1050-kw 10 . . . Vinnitsa R W 75 kc 1095-kw 10 . . . Kharkov R W 20 kc 1185-kw 10. The Fourteenth Street Branch of the Workers' Short Wave Radio Club will have its next meeting and lecture at 220 E. 14th St., in the Workers' Vegetarian Club, this coming Friday, Jan. 19th, at 8:30 p. m. The Co-operative Branch of the W. S. W. R. C. at 2709 Bronx Park East, will be open at 8:30 every evening and will meet in the Radio Room in the basement. All workers interested in short wave activity are invited to attend and to join our club.

- WEAF—660 Kc 7:00 P. M.—Morton Bore, Tenor 7:15—Billy Backler—Sketch 7:30—Circus Dues—Sketch 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch 8:00—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 8:15—Lyman Orch.; Frank Mann, Tenor 8:30—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 8:45—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 9:00—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 9:15—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 9:30—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 9:45—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 10:00—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 10:15—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 10:30—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 10:45—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 11:00—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 11:15—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 11:30—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 11:45—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; Male Quartet 12:00—The Circus—Jesters Dragouiste, Soprano; 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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934

Mr. Green On Fascism

WHEN WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, raises his hands in a gesture of horror against Hitler's labor code, we cannot fail but to observe that this gentleman's own hands have fascist stains on them.

On the publication of the German Fascist labor laws, decreeing formally the end of all trade unions and the absolute submission of the workers to the Nazi conditions of wages and conditions, Mr. Green issued a strongly worded statement.

He declared that Hitler's labor code signified the "enslavement and autocratic control" for the German workers. It was "servitude," opined Mr. Green. He said it returned the workers to the most "primitive relationship between master and servant."

Mr. Green even borrowed from the N.R.A. to state that the German workers cannot belong to "unions of their own choosing."

But we remember that the chief Nazi butcher Hitler himself declared that the N.R.A. codes followed the labor policies of fascism.

What Mr. Green is trying to accomplish by raising a cry about—and at the same time trying to crush a struggle against—Fascism in Germany is to make the American workers overlook the seven league boot advances of Fascism under Roosevelt.

AT THE SAME TIME, Mr. Green, sensing the growing, bitter hatred against Fascism being aroused among the workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, wants to deflect this struggle away from a real, militant campaign, which will strike at the roots of Fascism.

He does not want the American workers to develop a united front to help their German brothers overthrow Fascism and establish a workers' and farmers' government.

Mr. Green finds it convenient to talk about "slavery" in Germany, because he thinks he can effectively block action on the part of the American workers to overthrow this slavery, and the whole system on which it rests.

Yet in this country we can see how every action of Mr. Green on the National Labor Board, his support of the war program of the Roosevelt regime, his strikebreaking attack on strikes, lead to the rapid development of Fascism.

Every time the workers resist the slavery of the N.R.A. codes through strike, every time the workers develop militant action for unemployment insurance that may disturb the war plans and budget of Roosevelt, this gentleman is the first to offer his lackey services to the bosses. Mr. Green is more than an embryo Dr. Ley, German Fascist Minister of Labor. Fundamentally, there is not the slightest difference in the philosophy of Mr. Green and Dr. Ley. Both are for class collaboration, with the bosses' state acting as the "umpire." Mr. Green is for tying the unions closer to the state apparatus of Wall Street. Mr. Green is against strikes, against resistance to the N.R.A., which shackles wages down, while Roosevelt, through his inflation, shoots prices up and squeezes the American workers' standard of living to the pauper, coalie level.

MR. GREEN follows Hitler's method in attacking the Communist Party, in calling for a capitalist attack against the Soviet Union, going to the extent of manufacturing documents to present to President Roosevelt to break relations with the Soviet Union.

But Green suits his Fascist deeds to the needs of the present situation in the United States—the demagogic New Deal methods, which are a firm development towards Fascism. His whole energy is devoted to crippling and smashing the fighting ability of the American workers in trade unions, making them prey to Fascist assaults.

With this background in mind we can understand Green's latest statement. His statement on boycott of German goods also becomes clearer.

The "boycott" becomes the hypocritical flag that all social-fascist forces drape around themselves to hide their real support to German Fascism.

RECENTLY, quite in line with Mr. Green's policy, the Socialist Party of New York sent a letter to its branches urging them to join the "boycott" movement against German goods. They specifically ordered these branches not to permit the Communists to come in on a united front in the boycott. To justify this, they lied scurrilously, saying Communists are not in favor of the boycott.

The Daily Worker has made the Communist position on the boycott crystal clear. Mr. Green and the Socialist leaders do not want a boycott. They are for the boycott in words. The Communists declare that these betrayers of the workers' struggles in the United States use their phrases about "boycott" only to keep the American workers from developing a real, militant and effective struggle against German Fascism, and against rising Fascism at home.

The Communists are for a boycott—a real boycott—connected with a broad united front of all workers to develop mass actions that will help the German workers overthrow Hitler. This requires development of struggles below, in the unions, on the dock, ships and railroads, among the rank and file, to refuse to unload and transport German goods, the development of mass demonstrations against those responsible for the transportation and sale of German goods. In other words, the Communists are for an effective, real boycott, participated in by all workers, and made effective through the actions of the workers themselves. With this must be coupled mass meetings, demonstrations, and other actions against German Fascism.

AT THE SAME TIME, to make this struggle count, right here at home we must speed the struggle against the Fascist menace. On this point, the A. F. of L. leaders help the fascists; the socialist leaders do the same, in different ways. They do it by sabotaging the united front struggles. They do it particularly by urging the workers "now is not the time to strike" against the N.R.A. slave codes. They do it by favoring Roosevelt's inflation and war program, calling it a step towards socialism.

Mr. Green is vincible in telling the American workers that Hitler's labor code outlaws strikes. But he does it to distract their attention from the fact that the N.R.A. in all its deeds is making strikes impermissible and illegal.

Mr. Green is following the same policy in the United States as the German trade union and Socialist leaders did in helping to pave the way for Hitler. He and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats are trying to keep the workers from struggling while Roosevelt speeds ahead with his inflationary and war programs, leading to Fascism.

We must mobilize the workers in the A. F. of L. in a fight against German Fascism and against all the fascist deeds at home, against the strikebreaking, fascist deeds of Mr. Green.

Chicago Workers to Greet Delegates on Way to F.S.U. Meet

30 from Middle West Will Leave Soon; Chicago Send-Off Jan. 19

NEW YORK.—A bus-load carrying 30 delegates from Chicago organizations, reinforced with a number from Milwaukee, Gary and other nearby cities, will make the trip to the first national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, the national office of the F. S. U. announced today. The convention will be held in New York Jan. 27 and 28.

A send-off for these delegates is being arranged by the workers of Chicago for Friday evening, Jan. 19, in the People's Auditorium.

From various other parts of the country, including California, delegates are being elected, according to reports received here.

Emma Redell, described by Senator William E. Borah as "America's culture ambassador to Russia," Justice Wise Tulin, daughter of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Margaret Schlauch, professor at New York University, have just endorsed the convention.

Emma Redell declares that "the battle of sixteen years has at last been won by the American friends of the Soviet Union—a battle of truth against lies of information against misinformation, of light against darkness."

Justice Tulin Wise, calls upon all intellectuals, professionals, workers groups, and farmers, to support the F. S. U. convention. "The Friends of the Soviet Union courageously fought apathy and bitter opposition in their effort to show Americans what was being built in Russia day by day. It is good to know they are not resting on their arms, because the first skirmish has been won. Russia may be the part of the burden of the spreading plague of fascism and imperialist ambitions. But effective organization to help her meet that burden is essential now."

Margaret Schlauch likewise calls upon support of the F. S. U. convention. "In the present critical hour of world affairs, it is extraordinarily important to mobilize and make articulate all forces that are friendly to the U. S. S. R. The work of the Soviet Union in behalf of peace is enough to win it large numbers of friends in America, even among those who are not aware of the tremendous significance of the attempt to establish socialism over one sixth of the earth's surface."

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The institutions will be reopened on Jan. 21, when it is expected that thousands of workers will visit them.

Sixty thousand workers visit the Lenin Exhibit yearly, Bierman told the writer. The institute has 38,000 documents connected with Lenin's life and work, and has published 300,000 copies each of 30 volumes of Lenin's collected works. With the entire edition sold and workers clamoring for more, the institute published 600,000 copies of selected six volumes. When this did not answer the need, the institute began the publication of one million copies each of a two-volume selections from Lenin.

Millions Read Works

The six-volume sets as well as the two-volume sets have been translated into the 12 languages used in the Soviet Union, as well as the principal European languages. In addition, the museum has published 25 volumes of almanacs, posthumous works of Lenin, including his philosophical note books, with notes on imperialism, the agrarian question, letters and documents of the "Iskra" period, the years of the formation of the Party, etc.

Bierman, the Lenin Institute secretary, pointed out that the publication of Lenin's philosophical notebooks created a sensation and started a furious discussion in the philosophical and scientific world.

The Lenin Institute has a library of 600,000 volumes in all languages, and has a staff of 80 scientists doing original research in Marxism-Leninism, as well as a corps of 120 trained assistants. The institute is directly controlled by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Among the noteworthy works of the institute was the publication of Marx-Engels documents which for years had been concealed by the Social-Democrats. The Lenin and Marx-Engels Institutes merged recently, and within four years will build a huge building which will house all activities now in scattered buildings.

French Destroyers Crash in Fleet Maneuvers

TOULON, Jan. 15.—Two French destroyers were slightly damaged today when they brushed each other during fleet maneuvers. News of the

accident is the first intimation of the outside world as to the war maneuvers of the French fleet which are being held under strict war-time secrecy.

Soviet Toilers Greet Moscow Regional Conference

Delegates, Visitors, Cheer Report of Victories in Socialist Construction

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (By Radio).—The Moscow City and Provincial Communist Party Conference opened here yesterday in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and confidence in the tremendous victories of Socialist construction, and at the same time a clear consciousness of the great problems facing the Bolsheviks in the further development of industry and in the struggle against war.

The conference is being held in the great hall of the Moscow Trade Union House. The prevailing feeling of the delegates and visitors is that the conference is as monolithic as granite. The delegates know but one unique feeling—the greatest loyalty to Lenin's and Stalin's work and the greatest readiness to engage in new struggles under the leadership of Lenin's Central Committee in unswerving support of Stalin.

Stalin, Thalman Elected to Honorary Presidium

The conference elected an honorary Presidium, including Stalin, Secretary of the Russian Communist Party; Molotov, Soviet Premier; Kaganovitch, a member of the Politburo; Voroshilov, Soviet War Commissar; and Ernst Thalman, leader of the German Communist Party, now facing death at the hands of the Nazi regime in Germany.

Workers, Farmers, Red Army Greet Conference

A throng of the greatest sympathy unites the Moscow Conference to the Moscow proletariat, the collective farmers, and the toilers of the whole country. Workers from Moscow and regional plants came to the Conference with offerings of specimens of their production and achievements.

The Conference was greeted by representatives of the Red Army and representatives of the collective farms, whose speeches evoked the most enthusiastic applause.

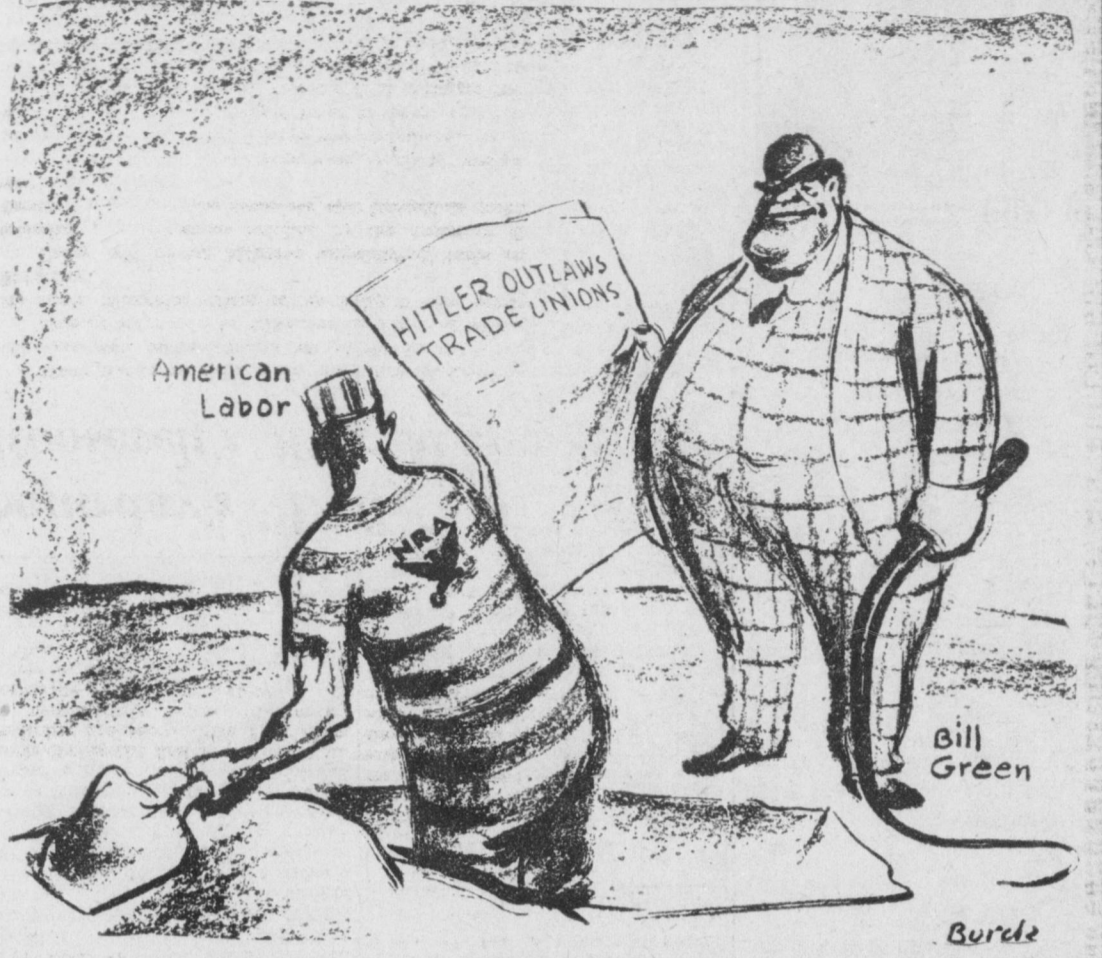
Kaganovitch in Opening Address

The Conference was opened by L. M. Kaganovitch, who stated that the Moscow Bolsheviks, together with the whole Party can now summarize the results of the three and a half years between the 16th and 17th Party Congresses. This period of time, he declared, has seen a mighty industrial development such as had taken hundreds of years for other countries to achieve.

"This period," he continued, "has been one of extreme tension and enthusiasm of records of the country in its struggle for Socialist reconstruction. Today, on the eve of the 17th Party Congress, it may be said that our Party has justified the name of Lenin's Party. At the head of millions of toilers it has achieved in

'You'se Guys Don't Know When You Got It Soft'

—By Burck



Writings of Lenin Brought to Masses by U. S. S. R. Institute

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Jan. 18.—(By Radio).—The vital significance of the work of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute was pointed out to your correspondent today by Bierman, scientific and organizational secretary of the institution.

In preparation for Lenin Day, which will be commemorated by millions of workers and peasants throughout the Soviet Union, the institute as well as the Lenin Institute have been temporarily closed for the purpose of reorganization and enlargement.

The institutions will be reopened on Jan. 21, when it is expected that thousands of workers will visit them.

Sixty thousand workers visit the Lenin Exhibit yearly, Bierman told the writer. The institute has 38,000 documents connected with Lenin's life and work, and has published 300,000 copies each of 30 volumes of Lenin's collected works. With the entire edition sold and workers clamoring for more, the institute published 600,000 copies of selected six volumes. When this did not answer the need, the institute began the publication of one million copies each of a two-volume selections from Lenin.

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Nanking in Drive on Foochow Workers

HONGKONG, Jan. 18.—Martial law was established in Foochow, Fukien seaport today as Nanking troops opened a campaign to crush the anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang upsurge of the Foochow workers.

Cantonese troops continued their advance into South Fukien Province today as Kwangtung Province war lords challenged Nanking for hegemony over the province, following the sell-out of the Fukien secessionist leaders to the Nanking regime.

Eugene Chen and other leaders of the secessionist movement, fomented by British imperialists in the intensifying imperialist drive for the dismemberment of China, have taken refuge in the British colony of Hongkong, off Canton.

The 19th Route Army is reported to be practically intact. Its officers, while pledging their aid to Nanking's anti-Communist offensive against the Chinese Soviet Republic, are stated to be opposing Nanking's plans to reorganize the 19th Route Army to bring it directly under the control of Chiang Kai-shek.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The imminence of a new world war is emphasized in the increasing speculations in European diplomatic circles on the possible line-up of the various imperialist powers. This question was discussed today in a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies. Some members of the Committee declared that Nazi Germany was supporting Japan in an attack on the Soviet Union. Former premier Edouard Herriot expressed the opinion that the United States would oppose Japan's attempt to add to its war resources by the seizure of the natural resources of Siberia.

The speculations are significant in showing the conviction of European statesmen, based on doubts on secret information in their possession, that Japan is planning an early attack on the U. S. S. R. The discussion in the French Foreign Affairs Committee is further significant in the light of the study by French financiers of a scheme to finance Japan's war on the Soviet Union.

Foreign Policy Body Sees U. S. War With Japan

Tokyo Policy Threatens U.S. Hegemony in China, Pacific, It Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—War between the U. S. and Japan in the struggle for hegemony of the Pacific and control over China is envisaged in a report issued today by the Foreign Policy Association, an appendage of U. S. imperialism.

The report declares that the U. S. policy of the "Open Door" in China and U. S. imperialist interests are threatened by Japan's "far-reaching bid for complete Japanese hegemony in the Far East." The report makes the significant statement:

"Given the hesitancy of the European powers to venture on vigorous support of the 'open door,' the chief onus of its defense is likely to fall on the United States."

Japan's policy, the report declares, contemplates the realization of the program of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915. These demands, designed to establish Japanese control over North China, especially the Shantung Peninsula, were met with fierce resistance by the U. S., and Japan was forced to withdraw them and to recall its troops from Shantung.

Japan's present drive to realize these demands is sharply attacked in the report as a challenge to "the effective maintenance of the open door policy in China and threatens to drag China along against its will in the van of Japanese imperialism."

The report raises sharply the question of the U. S. fighting Japan as against the alternative, with which it speculates, as follows:

"Withdrawal from the Philippines, after negotiation of a pact with Japan neutralizing the islands, could be completed; American extraterritorial privileges in China relinquished; American marines withdrawn from Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin, and American gunboats removed from the Yangtze River and China's coastal waters. The Exclusion Acts could also be repealed, and a few score Chinese and Japanese immigrants admitted each year on a quota basis."

Against these steps, however, the report summarizes that "such measures might eventually jeopardize even the legitimate American interests in China," emphasis ours, Daily Worker.

The report suggests a third alternative, already adopted by the Roosevelt government, based on doubt on secret information in their possession, that Japan is planning an early attack on the U. S. S. R. The discussion in the French Foreign Affairs Committee is further significant in the light of the study by French financiers of a scheme to finance Japan's war on the Soviet Union.

Kaganovitch Hails Heroism of German Communists; Honor Thalman

our responsibility, our principles to a still higher level, as also our understanding of internal, political, economic and international questions, and our international obligations.

"Especially today when fascism is endeavoring to save flabby and deteriorating capitalism, when fascism in Germany, is inclining to brutal chauvinism millions of the masses of toilers, our country must raise still higher its voice for the internationalist slogan: 'Toilers of the Whole World Unite for the Overthrow of Capitalism!' (loud applause)."

"Our last Conference received greetings from the Berlin Regional Committee of the German Communist Party. The German comrades included in their greetings the two slogans: 'Long Live Platietka in four years!' (Five Year Plan in Four Years) and 'Long Live the World Proletarian Revolution!' (Thunderous applause)."

Warmly Greets Heroic German Communist Party

"We replied to our Berlin comrades," continued Kaganovitch, "we will fight for the victory of Platietka, for the victory of Socialism in our country, and we call upon them to struggle for victory over the class enemy, for victory of Socialism in Germany, for a Soviet Germany. Today we again send our warm and ardent greetings to the Berlin Regional Committee and brotherly greetings to the entire illegal Communist Party of Germany."

Here Kaganovitch was interrupted by long and thunderous cheering and applause.

"We, too, were jailed, we fought and won," he continued, "struggled underground for a long period. We, too, were arrested and thrown into the prisons of Tsarism. Our people, too, were beaten by whips. We fought and conquered. Fight you now steadfastly for Soviet Germany!"

Again the great hall shook with thunderous applause, as delegates and visitors joined Kaganovitch in expressing the greatest, most militant solidarity with the heroic German Communist Party.

"We come to this Party Conference with closed ranks. We must raise



L. M. KAGANOVITCH

at a time of desperate conflicts against class enemies and against opportunist elements within our own Party. We owe these achievements to the heroism of millions of toilers and the exceptionally strong fighting faculty of our great Party, that we continued along Lenin's path, that we are assured a great future. The plan of reconstruction developed by Stalin was already expressed in 1923. Full realization of our organizational plan will elevate still more the practical guidance of Socialist construction and aid to a realization of all our great works.

Calls for International Solidarity of Toilers

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Saturday's "Daily" to Unmask Roosevelt's War Manoeuvres

What immediate steps is the Roosevelt Administration taking to plunge the American workers into a new blood-bath? This question will be answered in a special article by James Casey in the Lenin Memorial edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press this Saturday.

Casey will reveal hitherto unpublished facts on war preparations, including an agreement reached by the American Government and industrial barons for the complete and immediate mobilization of labor for war purposes.

Lenin's "Letter to the American Workers," written in 1918, when the newly established Soviet Union was threatened by imperialist supported white armies, will also be published in Saturday's "Daily."

Additional articles will include "The Struggle for Unemployment Insurance in the Light of Lenin's Teachings," by L. Amster; "Lenin and the Trade Unions," by J. Stachel; "Lenin's Struggle Against Opportunism," by Alexander Bittelmann. Stalin's famous "Mountain Eagle" speech on Lenin will be printed in full.

Orders for this outstanding and historical edition must be wired to make certain that they will be filled.

Lenin Corner

On Jan. 21 workers throughout the world will commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the death of their revolutionary leader, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The Daily Worker, under the heading "Lenin Corner," will devote daily space to quotations from the works of Lenin. There will also be articles on Lenin in other sections of the paper.

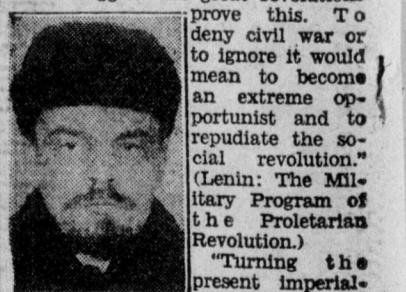
The Daily Worker of Saturday, Jan. 20, will be a special Lenin Anniversary edition.

Lenin on Civil Wars

"Civil wars are also wars. Whoever recognizes the class struggle must also recognize civil war, which is in class society a natural and under certain circumstances, an inevitable development and accentuation of the class struggle. All great revolutions have driven this. It is a deny civil war or to ignore it would mean to become an extreme opportunist and to repudiate the social revolution."

(Lenin's Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution.)

"Turning the present imperialist war into civil war is the only correct proletarian slogan. It is indicated by the experience of the Paris Commune, it was outlined by the Basle resolution (1912) and it follows from all the conditions of an imperialist war among highly developed bourgeois countries. However difficult such transformation may appear at one time or another, Socialism will never relinquish systematic, insistent, unflinching preparatory work in this direction once the war has become a fact." Lenin: The War and the Second International.



V. I. LENIN

Step By Step

STEP BY STEP, day by day, the Roosevelt government is leading the American masses toward the wholesale slaughter of imperialist war.

Hardly a day passes now without bringing to light some evidence of persistent, deliberate organization for war by the Roosevelt government.

The report of the Daily Worker Washington correspondent printed in yesterday's issue revealing that the top administration machinery of the N.R.A. is quickly establishing the closest possible hook-up with the War Department through the appointment of another military expert, is certainly significant of the war preparations of the Roosevelt government.

General Johnson has appointed as head of the strategic Planning Division of the N.R.A. a man expert in the rapid organization of industry for war production. This man, Colonel R. H. Montgomery, has been part of the Hoover War Department, and has served American imperialism as a member of the War Policies Commission.

IT IS necessary to remember that the whole Roosevelt N.R.A. program is directed toward gearing up the entire American economy to war efficiency and centralization.

Let us not forget that Roosevelt has in his possession a secret memorandum delivered to him several days ago by his advisers Prof. Tugwell and Peek regarding the immediate survey of every American factory, with the objective of ascertaining its place in relation to war needs.

The N.R.A. codes, the forced destruction of the "marginal" that is to say, the small, non-trusted producer in agriculture, oil, cotton, etc., the government intervention in speeding the further trustification of the telegraph, telephone and radio industries, together with the constant appointments of military men to strategic positions in the industrial divisions of the N.R.A. and the survey of American industry for war purposes—all these day to day actions of the Roosevelt government give overwhelmingly cumulative evidence that the government is deliberately organizing for war!

That explains why the Roosevelt government is now engaged in the most gigantic program of naval and military building this country has ever seen. Within the past nine months Roosevelt has poured over \$1,000,000,000 into direct war expenditures!

That also explains why the voice of official pacifism is growing louder every day—why Mrs. Roosevelt, for example, is indulging in the most gushing kind of pacifist sentimentality, while the machines of war preparation roar day and night! For, this rise in official pacifism is always the forerunner of war. It is the smokescreen, it is the camouflage behind which the Wall Street imperialist war-makers can go about their war preparations unhindered.

Now Roosevelt drives the American workers and impoverished farmers deeper into starvation through the N.R.A. scissors of rising prices and cheapening currency. As he does so, he prepares to complete their suffering by sending them to the imperialist war shambles—all to protect the profits and investments of Wall Street imperialism.

In the factories, shops, unions, everywhere where the toiling masses gather, the day to day war steps of the Roosevelt government must be wrested from the obscurity in which American capitalism tries to conceal its war plans, and revealed to the workers for what they are—plans to hurl the masses into slaughter for Wall Street imperialism.

EVERY DAY letters come from workers telling what the Daily Worker means to them. The following excerpt, re-printed word for word from one of such letters, typifies the deep response our paper calls forth from workers once they start reading it.

This worker writes:

"We read your paper every day now and find it in every respect extraordinary good. Just the paper we needed so long as workers, it can't be beat. The E.C.C.I. is got the right stuff and reached over 200,000 new workers, last Saturday's edition, containing the historical statement by the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the world crisis, Dimitroff's speech and other features, afforded a splendid opportunity for planting the roots of our Daily Worker among the working class masses.

But very few new workers were reached with this edition. The orders for it showed little increase over usual orders.

The same is unfortunately true of our Lenin Memorial edition coming out this Saturday. Despite the historical importance of this issue, the added agitation and organizational value of this Lenin Memorial edition, orders for it show very little rise.

In short, while workers are ripe to read and follow the Daily Worker, there is on the whole a decided lack of effort to get the Daily Worker in the hands of these workers.

How then, comrades, will workers become readers of the Daily Worker, and in this way our fellow-fighters in the struggle against capitalism, hunger and war? Will the capitalist class and its agencies spread the "Daily"? Certainly not.

The task is ours. If we fail to carry it out, it will not be carried out by anyone else.

We call for an immediate awakening on the part of all class-conscious workers to the pressing and imperative need of spreading the Daily Worker among our fellow workers. Hunger, through the N.R.A., is cutting deeper into the bodies of the workers! War is no longer on the horizon, but hovering over our heads!

One of our most powerful weapons against the hunger and war programs of the bankers is our Daily Worker. Place this powerful weapon in the hands of the working masses. Take up the Lenin Memorial edition of the "Daily"! Spread it and following issues by the tens of thousands among new workers.

Join the Communist Party

36 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....