

Jobless Demonstrate Feb. 5, In All Cities, For Social Insurance

Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Make Preparations

Cleveland Demonstration
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Unemployed and C.W.A. workers here will demonstrate on Feb. 5 for the continuance and enlargement of the C.W.A., against lay-offs and wage cuts, and for the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

All delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held on Feb. 5 will meet on Jan. 30 for final instructions. A mass send-off meeting for the delegates will be held on Feb. 1.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—C.W.A. and unemployed workers will demonstrate at the local Court House Monument where resolutions will be adopted and forwarded to Congressmen, Senators, and to the President, demanding that they receive the workers delegates from the National Convention Against Unemployment, and demanding the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and its endorsement by the local government.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—An intense drive is being carried on here to raise funds with which to send delegates to the National Unemployed Convention. Jesse Amrozewich, of the Russian Mutual Aid Society, was able to collect \$7 in a few hours, setting an example to members of the Unemployed Council.

DETROIT, Mich.—A send-off mass meeting will be held here Jan. 31, at 7:30 p.m. at the Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry St. The Michigan delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment will leave for Washington on Feb. 1, at 1 p.m., from 1343 E. Ferry St.

NEW YORK.—The unemployed organizations, C.W.A. workers unions and A. F. of L. and T.U.U.L. local

Fire 9,000 Detroit CWA Workers, Cut Relief List in Half

Strikes, Unions, Protests, Workers' Answers to Roosevelt

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—Nine thousand C.W.A. workers were fired here last week following the announcement of Roosevelt's abandonment of the C.W.A. program. Twenty-five thousand others received pay cuts of 20 per cent, reducing their weekly wage from \$15 to \$12.

Together with this latest Roosevelt attack upon the workers comes a general relief cut for Detroit's jobless. The relief lists, numbering 46,000 three weeks ago, have been cut to 29,000 at the present time. The Relief Workers Protective Association and the Unemployed Councils have issued a general call to all C.W.A. workers to organize and prepare for a mass march to the city C.W.A. headquarters to protest the mass lay-offs and wage cuts.

Stop All C.W.A. in Superior
SUPERIOR, Wis. — All C.W.A. work here was stopped at the close of the work week on Jan. 25, throwing several hundred workers out of employment. Many of the workers transferred from the relief rolls had only been on C.W.A. for a day or two. By this maneuver hundreds of families are being cut off relief lists.

Hold Mass Meet in Emsus, Pa.
The Unemployed Council of Emsus, Pa., has issued a call for a mass meeting of all C.W.A. workers to plan a struggle against wage cuts

(Continued on Page 2)

the Daily Worker Today

- Page 2 Sports, by Jerry Arnold.
- Page 3 Communist Party Resolution on Textile.
- The Hard Coal Strike, by Carl Reece.
- Page 4 Letters from Readers. Doctor Lutinger Advises Party Life.
- Page 5 Change the World, by Mike Gold. Tuning In. "The Scoop," by James T. Farrell.
- Page 6 Editorials: Comrade Stalin's Speech; Unity in the Hotel Strike; Roosevelt Signs a 40 Per Cent Wage Cut. Foreign News.

Lewis Meets First Defeat In Many Years

Miners at Convention Fight Appointive Power of Lewis

BULLETIN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—William Green continued Lewis' sale of the N. R. A. to the 33rd Convention of the U.M.W.A., when the President of the A. F. of L. spoke at the opening of the second week of the Convention here today.

Immediately before Green spoke, resolutions calling for the freeing of Mooney, Billings and the Scottsboro boys were carefully emasculated by the U.M.W.A. officialdom.

By F. BORICH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—"First opposition against the reign of Mr. Lewis came yesterday in a floor offensive on the appointive powers of the international president.

"Administration forces were saved from defeat by abatement of the resolution temporarily referring it to the committee on constitutional amendments." — The Indianapolis Times, Jan. 28.

This particular resolution did not raise the whole question of the appointive power. It simply referred to the officials who are defeated in the elections, demanding their return to the mines for at least a year before they could hold any office in the union. Another resolution dealing with the appointive power as a whole will be considered at the time of constitutional amendments.

As soon as the resolution was read hundreds of hands of the rank and file went up demanding the floor. These hands, preponderantly of the caulked type, indicating that they are working in the mines with pick and shovel, went up time and again for their chance to say who should

(Continued on Page 2)

5,000 Toledo CWA Men Protest Mass Layoffs, Wage Cuts

1,000 March Under Banner of Unemployed Councils

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Nearly 5,000 C. W. A. workers here paraded through the city in protest against the curtailment of C. W. A. work. Although the American Legion and the Polish Falcons, who organized the demonstration, refused to invite the Unemployed Council and the C. W. A. workers' union, 1,000 of the workers who marched paraded under the banner of the Unemployed Councils.

Preceded by a band, the workers marched through the city, calling upon the onlookers to join their ranks, more than doubling their number at the starting point. Many of the workers carried shovels.

500 Demonstrated
SEATTLE, Wash.—More than 500 jobless workers, who demonstrated here before the C. W. A. offices, forced the city to grant immediate relief to all C. W. A. workers who were formerly on relief and had been discharged before a National Labor Board conference on the fur industry that Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and A. F. of L. representative on the Labor Advisory Board, informed fur manufacturers that they would not be able to get an N.R.A. fur code unless they signed up with the A. F. of L.

"Nobody, as yet, has denied that," Potash added.

Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board called today's meeting to discuss existing contracts in the industry and the threat of a strike.

Potash also produced documentary evidence showing that the New York Joint Council (A. F. of L.) is financially maintained by the manufacturers, and that nearly all of the workers are members of the N. T. W. I. U.

Judge Panken, Socialist leader, appeared as "unofficial" representative of the A. F. of L. Council. "The workers do not have to ratify agreements. It is enough when the officials continue the agreements and they can do so in the name of five per cent and compel the other 95 per cent to go their way," Panken declared.

"What you are proposing," sir, is Fascism," Wagner replied.

Panken responded confusedly, obviously taken aback, and left the room.

Louis Budin, Council for the N. T. W. I. U. workers, charged that the manufacturing associations and the A. F. of L. are considering to force workers into the A. F. of L., that the employers are locking out workers because they have selected the N.T.M.I.U. as their union; and that some N.R.A. officials are encouraging the manufacturers.

The meeting will be resumed tomorrow when it is expected that a full contingent of the labor will be convened.

John L. Spivak

What has happened in the United States during the past four years of capitalist crisis? What changes have taken place in the lives of the workers, the farmers, the Negroes, in the Black Belt of the South, the great army of white collar workers?

Determined to provide its readers with the answers to these questions—in terms of day-to-day life—the Daily Worker has assigned John L. Spivak, Daily Worker correspondent and investigator, to tour the United States and present his findings in the form of a series of graphic, vividly-written articles, under the general title of "A Portrait of America."

Anti-War Delegates Met With Blunt War Talk By Roosevelt Officials

Roosevelt Spokesmen Admit Huge War Drive; Predict War Soon

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Multiple signs that the whole Roosevelt regime is centered around a drive toward war, and that its attention is riveted on immediate preparations for it, greeted the anti-war delegation of the American League Against War and Fascism today at the White House, the Capitol and at the headquarters of the Civilian Conservation Corps today.

Preparations for war and militant statements in defense of them dominated the atmosphere of three conferences between Roosevelt officials and about twenty leaders of the United Anti-War forces of the country.

Sees War in Spring
Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, repeated to the delegation, "I think there will be war in the Spring."

And, to demands that the C. C. C. be removed from militaristic army control, Rainey responded only with a complaint that the delegation would "turn them over to ministers."

Must Spread Strike
Commenting on the strike today, Wm. Albertson, Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 119 (section of the Food Workers Industrial Union), said:

"The most important thing at the present time is the question of unity in action and spreading the strike further to more hotels. This must be accompanied by mass picketing and militant action around the hotels."

Speaking of the negotiations being carried on by the Amalgamated officials with the N.R.A., Albertson said "Any dependence of the workers on the N.R.A. and the bosses would defeat the strike. United mass action is the only thing that will make the bosses come to terms," Albertson declared.

The Food Workers Industrial Union has urged all restaurant workers to

(Continued on Page 2)

Maryland Lynch Gangs Gather as Negro Is Arrested

Magee Framed By Cops on Charge of "Attempted" Assault

CENTREVILLE, Md., Jan. 29.—Maryland lynch gangs were gathering here today following the arrest of William Magee, Negro worker, on a charge of "attempting to assault a white woman" last Wednesday night at Easton, Md.

Magee is lodged at the Queen Anne's County jail here, and the authorities are making no attempt to remove him to Baltimore, despite the threatening attitude of the lynch gangs. The police have not succeeded in getting the victim of the alleged attack to identify him, but failing this, have issued a statement that Magee has been identified by "the family" of the woman. This statement, together with their pseudo-secrecy in "secretly" lodging him in jail here, has served to incite a furious lynch sentiment against the Negro worker.

The authorities are attempting to rush through the reroading of Magee and have scheduled a hearing this week, despite the rabid lynch sentiment. The prosecution has announced that it will oppose any move for a change of venue, pretending as usual that the Negro will get a fair trial in the local lynch courts.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—All 400 millinery workers of the Klein Bros. shop walked out on strike today under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The workers are demanding a 20 per cent increase in pay and recognition of the union.

The local police, at the behest of the Socialist administration, are terrorizing the pickets, chasing them out of doorways into the bitter cold. All the strikers show a militant spirit and pledge to resist all attempts of the socialist leaders to break the strike.

Spivak to Describe U.S. Today in Daily Worker Series

Special Correspondent to Make Nationwide Investigation

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Spivak, the author of "Georgia Nigger" and "The Devil's Brigade," has been a labor reporter for nearly 20 years, and has conducted investigations which have created national sensations. Recently, as special correspondent for the Daily Worker, Spivak named the lynchers of James Armwood, at Princess Anne, Md. This

created such a storm of fury, that it compelled Gov. Ritchie to go through the motions of ordering the arrest of a number involved in the lynching.

Spivak was a special correspondent for the Daily Worker during the Scottsboro trial of Haywood Patterson in Decatur last spring, as well as during the recent trials of Patterson and Clarence Norris.

On Sept. 11, last, the Daily Worker began the publication of a series of articles written by Spivak, which exposed the murder and graft regime in Welfare Island, which the LaGuardia crowd is now pretending to disinfest. These revelations were made in connection with charges by the Daily Worker that James Matthews, a young Negro, had been murdered by prison guards.

In the accompanying map is shown the centers which Spivak will cover in connection with his "Portrait of America" series. It will include the basic industries—coal, steel, oil, etc., farming, etc., and will provide an illuminating cross-section of conditions in the United States at the present moment.

Spivak's first article entitled, "How Shoe Goes, So Goes Brocken," in which he describes conditions among the factory workers of New England, will appear in the Daily Worker on Friday, Feb. 9.

The "Portrait of America" series, by Spivak, makes it urgent for the Party district organizations and all workers' groups to get behind the Daily Worker drive for 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday subscribers, in order to make the series available to the largest number of new readers.

Hotel Strike Spreads; Unity Spirit Grows

Hyde Park Hotel Settles With Industrial Union

NEW YORK.—The cooks and waiters strike spread over the week-end to the Biltmore, Graystone, and New Yorker hotels, thus practically paralyzing 75 per cent of the dining service in New York's large hotels.

While many of the hotels are trying to maintain a good appearance with scab staffs, the service generally stands at a zero level.

Pickets continue to march up and down in front of the struck hotels in the icy wind, enthusiastic and determined to win.

Unity Spirit Growing
The spirit for unity is growing hourly among the strikers. This was manifested yesterday when two pick-

ets, one a member of the Food Workers Industrial Union and another from the Amalgamated, shook hands and posed for photographers.

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Weirton Steel Workers Talk Strike; Protest Labor Board Betrayal

Washington, Jan. 29.—Steel worker delegates from the Weirton Steel Co., whose strike was smashed by the National Labor Board, declared here that steps would be taken for a general strike of steel workers if they were not allowed to choose their own representatives.

General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, today informed an A. F. of L. delegation of steel workers here to protest the Dec. 15 Weirton Steel Corporation "election," that "things look favorable for a meeting with the President."

"We're here to insist upon a fair election and to insist upon seeing President Roosevelt, inasmuch as he has seen E. T. Weir, head of the corporation, several times during the last week," William J. Long, head of the workers' delegation bearing the protest signatures of 3,000 workers, told newspaper men.

Mike Tighe, the head of the A. F. of L. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, who was in Washington for a good part of last week, didn't even attempt to see Roosevelt.

(Continued on Page 6)

USSR Party Congress Delegates All Hail Party Line Triumph

Lenin's Widow Greeted Stalin as Lenin's Successor

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—Postleshev, addressing the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., yesterday, remarked that the Revolution gave the workers the feeling of mastery of the country, while the Five Year Plans have convinced them that they can master Nature and create their own conditions.

A Gigantic Historical Epoch
Postleshev was greeted with stormy applause and ovation as he ascended the tribune to deliver his brilliant speech, to which the audience listened with close attention. He spoke of the ten years since Comrade Lenin's death as a gigantic historical epoch, of colossal Party victories achieved since the 16th Congress.

He analyzed in detail the conditions which brought victory, showing by the example of Soviet Ukraine the great strength of Lenin's leadership of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade Stalin. He described the profound changes wrought by Socialist transformation of Ukrainian agriculture.

Summing up, Postleshev spoke of the Bolshevik struggle in Soviet Ukraine against counter-revolutionary groups of Nationalist deviators who worked in contact with the interventionists.

Krupskaya Hails Stalin as Worthy Successor
The Congress greeted with particular warmth and applause Comrade Krupskaya, widow and life companion of Lenin. The entire country and the whole workers' class and collective farmers, Comrade Krupskaya declared, had looked forward to the 17th Party Congress and Comrade Stalin's report, realizing that Stalin's report would sum up the struggle for fulfillment of Lenin's behests. "Much has transpired since Lenin's death," said Krupskaya, recalling the internal Party struggles following Lenin's death. "But the Party is greater today than ever," she con-

tinued, "greater than any Party in the world. Great work has been accomplished, the foundation of Socialism has been built, decisive victories have been achieved. The warm ovation given to Comrade Stalin expressed the feeling of realization of these facts by the Congress," she stated.

Following Krupskaya, Comrade Khatayevich, of the Soviet Ukraine, spoke of the period since the 16th Congress, which required colossal concentration of Bolshevik energy and will. He spoke of Comrade Stalin's extraordinary role in carrying through the Leninist Party line and the general Socialist offensive. The speaker pointed out Stalin's great

(Continued on Page 6)

Legislature Awaits Mayor's "Economy" Wage-Slashing Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29. — The State Legislature here was today awaiting the presentation of the La Guardia Emergency and Economy Bill, which would vest complete authority for the cutting of city employees' wages, and the curtailment of city workers' pensions in the hands of the Board of Estimate.

The LaGuardia Fusion administration is pushing this wage-cutting bill as part of its entire program to balance the city budget without encroaching on the power and control of Wall Street finance capital.

Contrary to his pre-election promises, LaGuardia is standing firmly behind this measure, which would use an enforced furlough for all city employees to achieve a drastic salary cut. It is significant that none of the highly-paid departmental heads face virtually cuts, nor any of their political henchmen "secretaries."

In considering the bill, the Legislature, controlled by the Democrats, will consider several slight amendments—none of which, however, will change the basic wage-slashing nature of the proposed measure. The amendments are being proposed by politicians who have axes of their own to grind, and who are attempting to curry favor with the great majority of the city employees whose living standards would be hit by the passage of the bill.

The sponsors of these amendments have virtually been forced to their action by the tremendous protest demonstration of over 1,000 representatives of New York City workers in Albany last Friday.

An examination of the present city budget deficit, which Mayor LaGuardia is using as the excuse to put over this widespread wage-cutting bill, will reveal that out of the city's budget of almost \$700,000,000, a deficit is about \$35,000,000—or about five per cent of the gross budget.

"Portrait of America" Series Begins In "Daily" Feb. 9

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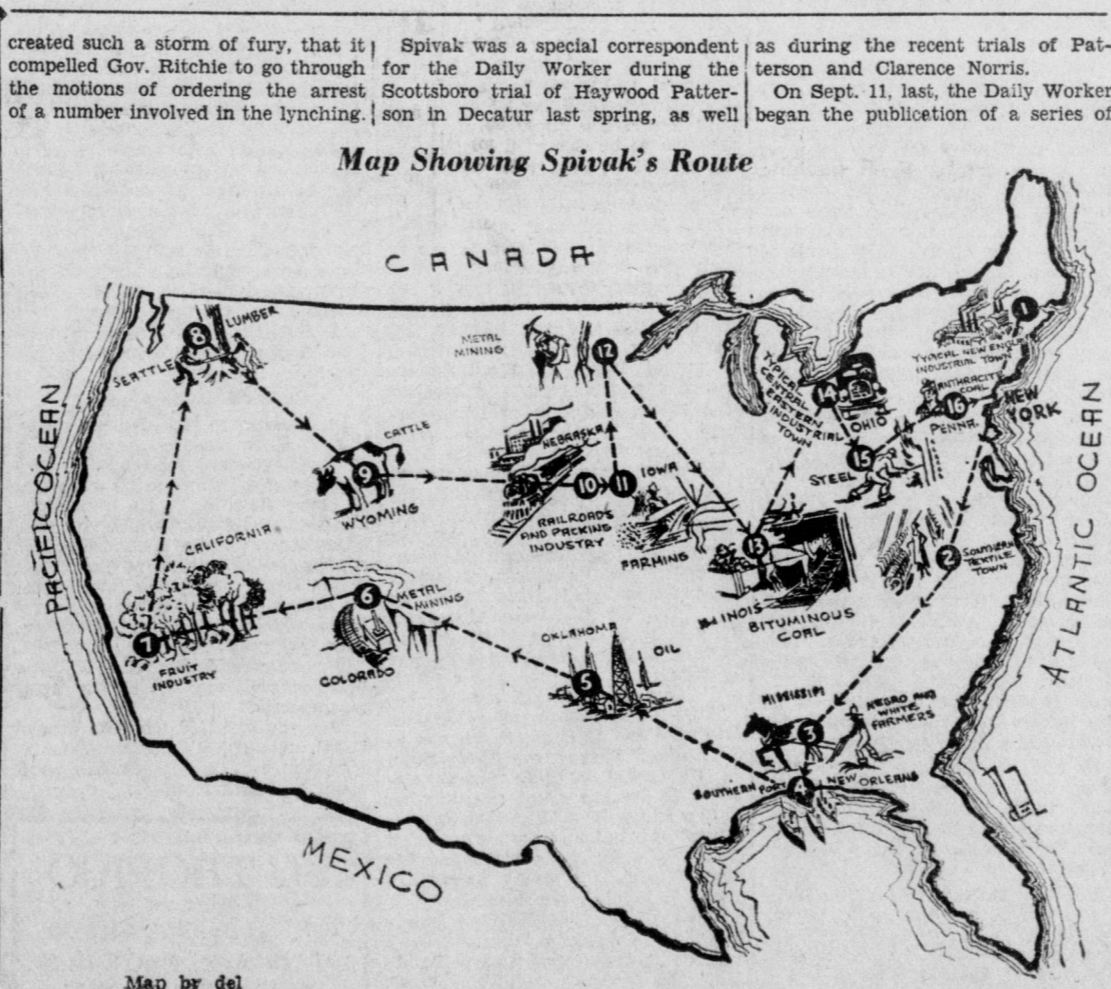
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Map by del

CWA Conferences in N.Y. Demand Stop of Wage Cuts, Lay-Offs

Lay Plans for Huge Demonstration on Feb. 5

NEW YORK.—One hundred and twenty-five elected delegates, representing nearly every C.W.A. project in New York City, met at the Furniture Workers Hall, 812 Broadway, Sunday, to formulate a united plan of action for the continuance of C. W.A. work and against wage cuts and layoffs. Fraternal delegates were sent from the Emergency Home Relief Bureau Employers Association and from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technical Workers to report back to their organizations for a concerted action together with the C.W.A. workers for the continuance of the C.W.A. and to stop wage cuts and lay-offs.

Send-Off to Jobless Convention Delegates

NEW YORK.—A send-off mass meeting will be given the New York delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment on Thursday, Feb. 1 at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 88th St. Delegates from New England will be present.

Senate Committee Okays 1,184 Planes

Vinson (Democrat, Georgia), Chairman of the Committee, strongly objected to give such blanket power to Hoover. When one of the members called that fact to his attention, he replied: "Well, we now have the New Deal."

In short, the imperialists and jingoists are rulers of the Capitol. For a servile and war-minded Congress is prepared to give them funds to fortify everything between here and the moon, while remaining silent about the starvation facing Civil Works Administration workers threatened with the cessation of C.W.A. projects on May 1. The decks are literally being stripped in preparation for the slaughter of workers for markets, especially in the Far East.

Roosevelt Approves

This House Naval Affairs Committee recommendation will be amended to the already announced \$475,000,000. Vinson five-year warship construction bill, which, with Roosevelt's support, will be brought up for debate tomorrow on the strength of a special rule given it by the Rules Committee for the purpose of giving it precedence over many other bills.

N. Y. JOBLESS WOMEN MEET

One hundred and ninety-five women delegates, representing 35,000 organized women in trade unions and unemployed groups and thousands of organized and unorganized homeless and unemployed women workers, met at Irving Plaza Sunday. Plans were made to organize for their demands for C.W.A. jobs or immediate cash relief for all jobless women.

N. Y. DELEGATES TO MEET

New York delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment will meet Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 7 p.m. at 29 E. 20th St., for the purpose of formulating their demands and for final instructions for the trip to Washington.

Demonstrate Feb. 5 In All Cities for Social Insurance

Unions are making final preparations in scores of towns and cities for the nationwide demonstration for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which takes place on Feb. 5. These demonstrations will coincide with the last day of the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington, which opens on Feb. 3. On Feb. 5, the delegates will present to Congress the demand of the unemployed for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. In all cities local demonstrations will support the presentation of the Bill to Congress.

Fire 9,000 Detroit C.W.A. Workers

Form Stamford C.W.A. Union STAMFORD, Conn.—Five hundred C.W.A. workers here packed the Pythian Hall to capacity, and enthusiastically greeted the formation of the C.W.A. Workers Protection Union. Concrete steps were made for the organizing of workers on the job.

Trick Detroit Hotel Strikers Back With "Arbitration" Talk

Martel, AFL Head, Helps End Strike Without Winning Main Demand

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—There is a temporary truce in the strike of 700 employees of the Book Cadillac Hotel, as strikers were tricked back to work Wednesday by Frank Martel, President of the Detroit Federation of Labor with the promise of arbitration of the main demand.

The strikers are demanding the reinstatement of six workers fired for union activity. The strike won concessions for cooks and waiters whose wages were raised to the union scale. The hotel was also forced to take back all the strikers without discrimination. The strikers elected rank and file strike committees despite the A. F. of L. leaders resistance.

Lewis Gets Licking At U.M.W.A. Confab After Many Years

NEW YORK.—The surge of waiters striking for higher wages has revealed the existence of a vicious "kick-back" racket that forces from \$5 to \$7 out of the waiter's \$10 weekly wages.

Anti-War Delegates Met War Talk By Gov't Officials

Against this ominous evasion by Fechner, he merely advised, "Write me a letter about it."

Trade Union Directory

BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION
799 Broadway, New York City
Gramer's 9-222

Capitalist Press Ignores Delegation

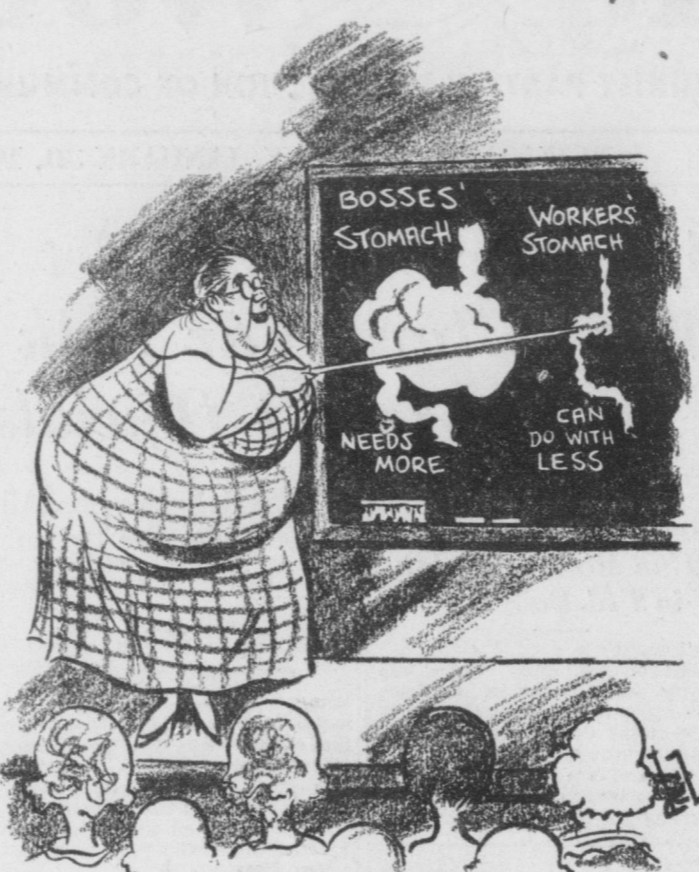
Quotes Green's Approval

10th Anniversary Daily Worker Celebrations

"WAR AGAINST THE CENTURIES"

EL TROPICO

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"HIGHER" EDUCATION

"In order to combat the depression the senior class at Pratt Institute is being taught that six can eat as cheaply as one."—News Item.

Waiters' Strike Reveals Vicious "Kick-Back" Racket

NEW YORK.—The surge of waiters striking for higher wages has revealed the existence of a vicious "kick-back" racket that forces from \$5 to \$7 out of the waiter's \$10 weekly wages.

Waiters in all the hotels of the city have to make some payment in order to hold their jobs, and in the St. George Hotel, the waiter is forced to hand over 85 cents to \$1.25 every day to Manager Fuller.

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Dismissal Motion Denied By Judge In Power's Trial

Labor Defense Calls for Workers To Pack Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—In the closing minutes of the trial of George Powers, charged with "inciting to riot" when he led an unemployed demonstration at City Hall in April 1932, it was clearly indicated by the actions of the court that it is determined to railroad Powers to a long prison term.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. recently issued a call for amateur boxers to enter their tournament held at a hotel in New York on Jan. 10. Among the aspirants who answered was one Joe Barth, young featherweight, who was accompanied by his father and a handler. Barth didn't sign an entry bank, and so, even according to A.U. rules, wasn't committed to box anybody chosen as an opponent.

Hotel Strike Spreads; Unity Spirit Grows

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SPORTS

Body and Soul

By JERRY ARNOLD (Batting for Si Gerson)

NOW, we don't often quote Stalin or Lenin or Marx in this column. These heroic proletarian leaders didn't apply their pens to the sports movement particularly. They didn't evolve any theory of the crisis in the sports world nor raise any special slogans in relation to this particular branch of human activity.

THE Amateur Athletic Union is going to pot. Athletes are casting a quizzical eye on the acts of the corrupt officials. So they've got to "protect" their interests by placing a "guard" at the exit to keep you in. And falling that, they have your registration card.

THE young hopeful was soon deluded. He arrived early in the evening and was sent down to a sub-basement, a stuffy darkened, crowded room filled with 40 boxers and handlers and important-looking, dominating A. A. U. officials.

THE Hyde Park Hotel has already settled with the union, the workers winning a substantial increase in pay and recognition of the union.

THE elder Barth demanded his son's registration card.

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Aim To Slash Pay of Rubber Workers Through NRA Code

A. F. of L. Opposition Wins Victory in the Goodrich Plant

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 29. — Despite the windy ballroom in the local Akron press about a "tremendous pickup in the rubber trade," the cold, stark facts about further wage cuts in the rubber factories, engineered by the N. R. A. officials, were laid bare here recently by a committee of Akron trade union workers who worked up a first hand report on the operation of the rubber code.

The establishment of the code in the rubber industry in Ohio, reports the committee, resulted during the past month in a direct wage cut and mass layoffs. The maximum working week is twenty-four hours and many of the workers have been staggered to less hours.

One woman interviewed at the Sieberling Plant stated that the weeks work was seventy cents. In the Goodrich Plant the hourly rate of pay has been slashed as much as twenty per cent in many departments, despite the fact that January and February are the usual months for seasonal upswing in the trade.

Opposition Leads Fight Leading the struggle against this onslaught of the rubber capitalists on the wages of the workers is a growing opposition group within the local A. F. of L. rubber unions. Within the last two weeks this opposition issued twenty thousand leaflets calling on the workers to organize for strike action against the wage cutting policy of the bosses.

Last week a group of two hundred workers from the Goodrich, Firestone, Goodyear, Sieberling and Sun factories met and adopted a program of demands, which include: a twenty-five per cent increase in wages, no wage agreement valid unless approved by referendum vote, guarantee of a twenty-five hour work week or pay for same, convocation of industrial union convention. This group issued leaflets inside the local A. F. of L. union, which were received with enthusiasm.

At the last meeting of the Sieberling local union the opposition led a big fight for a wage increase which was opposed by the officialdom of the union.

Mass Pressure Gets Results The Goodrich shop committee, led by the opposition, presented demands to the company last week for a wage

Maloney Would Betray Hard Coal Strike to NRA; Opposes Picketing And Unity, the Road to Victory

Covers Up the Scab Role of Government

By CARL REEVE

The maneuvers of Thomas Maloney, district president of the United Anthracite Miners Union, to lead the present strike of the hard coal miners up the blind alley of compulsory arbitration, are continuing. The record of the leadership of Thomas Maloney, a democratic politician and justice of the peace, is one where every act and every utterance calls for the ending of the strike by government interference before the objectives of the strikers, the winning of their economic demands, can be achieved. Maloney as justice of the peace, has signed dispossession notices to evict more than one jobless miner from his home.

Maloney called the strike unwillingly. Maloney said in a radio address: "I want to remind you here and now that not a single officer or member of the executive board of the United Anthracite Miners Union actually wished or wanted this strike."

Maloney Opposes Picketing Thomas Maloney again and again has appealed to the national government to replace Boylan in the favor of the operators by himself. "I have been very conservative," he said. The economic demands of the miners have not concerned Maloney. He wants only recognition. To prove his "conservatism" he has weakened the strike at every step. He advocates

increase, following which a ten per cent raise was promised starting Feb. first. This was the first result of mass pressure.

Supporting the strike of the Ashland rubber workers, a group of workers in the Goodrich local carried on a vigorous fight for a donation of \$1,000 out of the union treasury to the strikers. This was ruled out of order by the strikebreaking officials of the local union.

The opposition groups within the A. F. of L. rubber locals are at present preparing a tremendous mass meeting at Perkins Auditorium in Akron to be held during the first week in February, where L. Weinstein, leader of the A. F. of L. opposition, will speak and outline a rank and file program of struggle.

abolition of the check-off—hated by the miners—because the check-off goes not to himself but to Boylan, of the U.M.W.A.

In the face of sweeping injunctions, Maloney said: "The miners do not need to picket." Maloney's attorneys agreed to accept the permanent injunction granted to the Hudson Co. without any protest.

Maloney said, in refusing to violate the injunction, "It is not a union issue." The miners carried out mass picketing in violation of Maloney's instructions.

Maloney Would "Arbitrate" Maloney's latest move to end the strike—regardless of the outcome of the rank and file fight for their economic demands—was again bringing in Father Reverend Curran to the convention of the union last Sunday with the proposal to appeal to president Roosevelt to set up a new board to "arbitrate" and, of course, to call off the strike while this compulsory "arbitration" is going on.

Under Maloney's sponsorship, Curran is now circulating a petition to Roosevelt, which states in part: "We earnestly and respectfully request that you appoint a board of competent, honest and disinterested arbitrators to investigate, adjudicate and conciliate the abuses and grievances prevailing in the coal mines for many years in the past; and that said board be authorized to recognize the new Anthracite Miners Union of Pennsylvania, providing its membership should exceed in numbers that of the U.M.W.A. Upon assurance of a favorable reply to this request, we promise fullest co-operation in the settlement of the present strike, which threatens the downfall of the anthracite coal industry of the state."

Maloney brought in Curran to help him trick the miners into calling off the strike and putting it at the mercy of the strikebreaking Labor Board. Maloney was even more slavish in his appeal to the National Labor Board to deal with him. Basing his whole strategy, not on a fighting policy, but on that of "petition" to the operators and their government, Maloney praises the N.R.A., President Roosevelt, and the whole strikebreaking apparatus which has been the decisive factor in forcing wage cuts upon the workers.

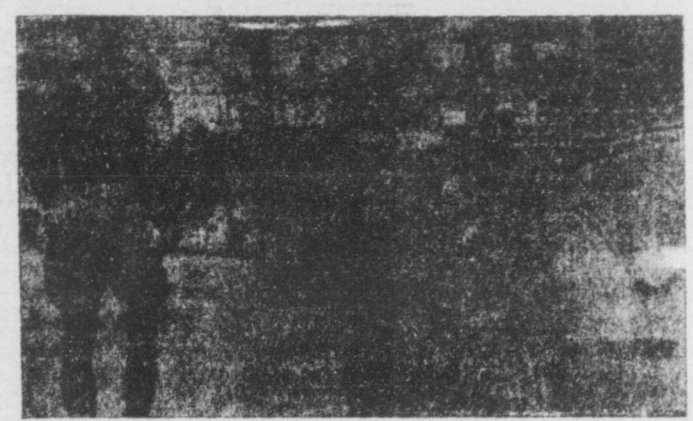
The National Labor Board, which has broken every strike which it got in its grasp, is "misled by Green and Lewis," he says; in other words Maloney would hide from the workers the strike-breaking role of the federal government, its fascist attacks on the strikers, and that it functions in the interests of the coal operators.

Maloney continued, "Not even the agencies named by a great executive (Roosevelt) are beyond selfish and sinister influences, not fully imbued with the spirit of the N.R.A., a spirit which he has invoked to meet one of the greatest calamities ever to befall a nation or its people."

Maloney heaps praise on the government, which has declared the strike outlawed. Maloney went to great lengths to make it clear to the operators that he wanted compulsory arbitration. He said: "The executive Board of the new union was not opposed to the creation of another board to make a thorough investigation of the affairs in District One and complete the incomplete work of the first fact finding commission even though it would require three months to finish the job."

Friends of the U.M.W. grasped at every opportunity, every straw, that gave any promise of averting open warfare. THE STRIKEBREAKING NATIONAL GOVERNMENT Maloney is now devoting his major energies to the selling out of the strike by means of setting up a government board which it is a foregone conclusion will represent the coal operators. It was the national government which, one day before the strike was called, declared the strike outlawed through the National Labor Board, and gave the signal for all of the strike breaking activity by ordering the miners to remain at work, characterizing the struggle for decent wages and conditions as an "obstacle to the gov-

Pinchot's Cossacks Spread Terror in Anthracite



The state police called into the anthracite strike by Governor Pinchot are carrying out a bestial reign of terror. They are upholding the injunctions against picketing secured by the anthracite operators, and are beating up, jailing and shooting at women and children as well as striking pickets. The state police are shown above helping break a previous coal strike. Pinchot, who has personal direction of the state police, is planning to run as candidate for the U. S. Senate in the coming elections and has the support of powerful banking interests and employers.

Maloney characterized Judge McLean, of the N.R.A. as an "eminent jurist, outstanding patriotic citizen and civic leader." He said of the priest, who is Maloney's right-hand man in throwing cold water on all militant strike action, "The miners owe a debt of gratitude to Monsignor Curran."

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drop his secret conferences with the N. R. A. officials and with the priest Curran. Mass marches are being arranged. Steps are being demanded for unity with the rank and file of the U. M. W. A. who support the strike.

Rank and File Demands The Rank and File Opposition demands are gaining ground. These demands include mass picketing, open defiance of the injunction, mass marches; united front strike committees in the collieries where there are members of both unions on strike, a fight for the economic demands of the miners as the basis for the strike, including maintenance of the colliery rate sheets as a part of any strike settlement before the men return to work; abolition of the check off and the institution of the voluntary dues system; no discrimination; no compulsory arbitration; unemployment relief and insurance for the unemployed miners.

The strike has demonstrated that in spite of open strike breaking activities of the state and national government, in spite of the U. M. W. A. bureaucracy's scabberding and the treachery of Maloney and the majority of his executive board, that the rank and file miners are going to fight and fight hard for an end to the wage cuts, speed-up and unemployment to which they have been subjected.

Senators Squirm As Levin Attacks Slash In Vet Compensation

Rank and File Vets to Meet in Capitol to Present Demands

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A call for another rank and file veteran's convention here while Congress is in session was issued Saturday by Emanuel Levin, Chairman of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, before an electrified sub-committee of the U. S. Senate.

The League's central demands—repeal of the Roosevelt Economy act which cut off millions of dollars worth of veteran's benefits; immediate cashing of world war adjusted service (Bonus) certificates; and immediate relief for the unemployed and impoverished farmers—were presented by Levin at the close of the sub-committee's hearing on a bill carrying slashed appropriations for veterans.

With dramatic calm, Levin told the Senators: "For your information, we are carrying on activities to gain mass support for these demands and other points pertaining to veteran's legislation. We will lead every effort to unite all veterans, regardless of their political affiliations, membership in veterans' organizations, race or creed, to again come to Washington in the support of the present program of the Veterans National Rank and File Committee."

The Rank and File Committee was elected at a convention here last May. Only spokesmen for Bonus The only veterans' spokesman appearing before the sub-committee was Emanuel Levin, chairman of the Bonus, the W. E. S. L. chairman took occasion to answer a recent declaration by President Roosevelt that "No person, because he wore a uniform, must thereafter be placed in a special class of beneficiaries."

The veteran does not consider himself in a class over and above all other citizens. "Our whole present day society is made up of classes and groups. The N. R. A. with its various codes for industry is a recognition of this fact. "This same charge of 'special classes' has always been raised

against labor, the small and poor farmers, women, etc., by those who live off profit and interest and their political representatives. For Social Insurance "The veterans support the growing demands for social and unemployment insurance at the expense of the Government and the employer. Pensions systems are not benefits which other citizens do not receive, but rather they are the forerunner of special insurance legislation which the masses are now organizing to obtain for themselves."

One "personal" question, another Senator interjected, "What political affiliations have your membership?" "It is well known that I am a Communist," Levin answered, "but the W. E. S. L. is primarily concerned with veterans. Even though one of its groups may endorse a political candidate, each member votes his free, individual choice."

His Economy Act Levin protested against the Committee's excluding him and other veterans' representatives except during the time each was testifying. The proceeding was open to the press and not to the public. Full investigation of the effects of the economy act, said Levin, is imperative to determine the real needs of veterans now. Figures not available from official sources show that the economy act has accomplished the following: —A decrease of 707,206 cases in physical examinations given to disabled veterans; a decrease of 65,183 in treatments furnished; the dropping of 10,946 hospital cases; the dropping of 11,187 from domiciliary care, and a monthly drop of 10,000 in admissions of veterans to hospitals.

Communist Party Resolution on Work in Textile Industry Calls for United Front, Fight on Curtailment

MUST BUILD N.T.W.U. AND PARTY IN DECISIVE MILLS; EXPOSE STRIKEBREAKING ACTIVITY OF U.T.W. LEADERS AND N.R.A.; FIGHT FOR WORKERS' CODE

The Daily Worker publishes below, the resolution of the Communist Party national textile fraction meeting, held recently, which was attended by Communists active in the textile field throughout the country.

The National Recovery Act codes forced on the textile workers by the Roosevelt government and the textile employers, with the aid of the United Textile Workers bureaucrats (from McMahon down to the Lovestonite renegade Eli Keller) has still

further worsened the conditions of the textile workers. For a short period last summer there was a partial pickup in textile employment caused by inflation production, but this collapsed in the fall. Since June 1933, when the codes went into effect, the textile workers have suffered a decrease in real wages, due to the Roosevelt inflation policy. The textile workers have had imposed on them a decrease in their average weekly earnings as a result of increased stretch-out, lay offs and staggering of work.

set in following the board's ruling on the Viscose rayon workers' demands opens the perspective of sharp struggle in these branches of the industry as well. At the same time the increasing numbers of unemployed in the industry are more than ever ready to take up the fight for the means to live.

The task of the Communists is to immediately prepare for these struggles, on the basis of taking up the fight for the every day grievances of the textile workers. A central issue confronting the workers of all branches of the textile industry is the drive by the manufacturers and the Roosevelt government to cut the weekly earnings of the employed textile workers by curtailing production from 2 per cent in cotton to 40 per cent in hosiery.

The United Textile Workers' bureaucracy, under the cover of demagogic phrases for a 30-hour week, is supporting this new attack of the workers. The code authorities have the power to extend this curtailment beyond the four and five week periods originally provided.

The shorter working week, resulting in many cases from this curtailment, will not increase employment in the industry. On the contrary, unemployment will grow, because the curtailment is being accompanied by a new vicious wave of stretch-out and speed-up.

equal pay for equal work for all workers; no discrimination against Negroes. The Communists among the textile workers must take the most active part in initiating the struggle against the curtailment and for the immediate demands of the unemployed workers. While we carry on a widespread agitation against any reduction in weekly earnings, \$25 and 30 hours for silk weavers, etc., we should set up the united front committees of the workers in the mills to start immediate actions, stoppages, demonstrations before city relief and C. W. A. offices, with the demand that the difference between the actual wages received and the \$18 minimum shall be made up by additions from city relief or C. W. A. funds.

side the United Textile Workers and the independent unions. It is immediately urgent to mobilize the membership of the United Textile Workers and the other unions with a reactionary bureaucracy for independent struggle for their immediate demands, breaking through the barriers set up by the bureaucrats and the N. R. A. (no strike agreements, arbitration boards, etc.). The Communists and militant workers in these unions must mobilize the membership against the dictatorship of the bureaucratic officials and for full democratic rights (right to strike by majority vote of workers, no secret negotiations by bureaucrats and employers, open negotiations by united front mill committees, all settlements to be decided on by membership, etc.).

The Communists and militant workers must put forward candidates in all union elections on the basis of our minimum program, especially in elections to conventions of these unions. In this connection we must immediately prepare for the silk conference being called by the United Textile Workers. These issues should be carried into the mills through the united front mill committees and in the union locals through a definitely organized opposition group.

A primary task in cementing the unity of the textile workers is the building and strengthening of the National Textile Workers Union, in the first place among the unorganized workers. Only on the basis of the class struggle program of the National Textile Workers' Union, which strives to unite the workers of all unions and the unorganized, can the textile workers successfully struggle to improve their conditions.

In the recent strikes, ever larger masses of textile workers were influenced by the program of the N. T. W. U. The slight gains which were achieved by the workers in spite of the U. T. W. betrayals were made possible by the activity of the N. T. W. U. and the Communists (Salem, silk and dye strike, etc.). The Communists and militant workers inside the N. T. W. U. must intensify their

John J. Ballam



National organizer in the silk industry for the National Textile Workers Union.

the A.F.F.F.H.W.U. and around the wage issue and other grievances and dislodge the Socialist Party leadership. 4. SILK, RAYON AND DYE. In silk our concentration center remains Paterson. While the silk industry is mainly unorganized, there are numerous unions of workers (N. T. W. U., U. T. W., independent and craft unions). Our task is to work inside these unions and unite their memberships and the unorganized into one mass industrial union based on the class struggle.

ONE UNITED MASS SILK UNION The national silk strike and the united front policies proposed by the N. T. W. U. has already laid a basis for such a union. The immediate step towards this objective is the building of united front mill committees combined into shop delegates councils in the various silk centers. Unless this policy is carried out there is danger of the disintegration of the silk organizations because of the disloyalty of the membership with the betrayals of the U. T. W. and Lovestonite leadership.

We must reject the theory that only through the U. T. W. can the silk workers form one organization. The thousands of workers in independent silk unions do not want to return to the domination of the Gorman and Kellers, with their splitting and class collaboration policies.

Nor can any of the "left" reformist leaders (Mute, etc.) claim that their policy is the basis for one union. In spite of their demagogy these people support the McMahon policy. The N. T. W. U., in its program, policy and actions, represents the interests of the textile workers. But the N. T. W. U. has not yet been able to become the mass union of the silk workers. Therefore, it would be a mistake to make as a precondition for the formation of one union, that all silk workers join the N. T. W. U. While building and strengthening its base among the unorganized

the N. T. W. U. must develop the united front and take the lead in the fight for one united silk workers' union. In Rayon, which is also an important part of the industry, there is the beginning of organization in the Viscose plants involving 1,000 workers, with a perspective of strike which we must strive to organize and lead. We must connect this struggle with the movement for one union in the silk industry.

The silk dying industry is concentrated in and around Paterson, with over 80 per cent of silk dying done in this area giving it a strategic importance in the silk and rayon industry. The building of united front committees and the opposition within the U. T. W. in dye, leading to one industrial union of dye workers, is especially important because of the present tendency of the dye workers to leave all organization.

The ability of the reformists and "left" reformists to mislead large sections of textile workers, the various weaknesses of the N. T. W. U., was made possible to a large extent because of the weakness of the Party base among the textile workers and the failure of the Communists among the textile workers to carry out the Party decisions regarding concentration of its base among the unorganized

to build their unions, but to win the textile workers for the Party program for a revolutionary way out of the crisis. In connection with the above we must develop a regular agitation among the textile workers in the name of the Party (separate meetings, statements, mass distribution of the Daily Worker, particularly in connection with concrete struggles, and the starting of Communist Party mill papers). These Communist mill papers can often serve as a means of building Communist Party organization inside the mills.

The building of the mill nuclei of the Party and Y. C. L. is one of our most urgent tasks for giving leadership to the united front struggles inside the mill and giving stability and endurance to the union organization that we establish. Communist fractions to give initiative and leadership to the workers; must be formed in locals of all unions; and their activity must be guided on a national scale through the regular functioning of the national Communist fraction. The Party must assign forces for work in the concentration centers and all Party organizations (District Committees, Section Committees, Units) in the first place in the textile areas, must be mobilized for the only way to organize the economic struggles of the textile workers and of this resolution.

CURTAILMENT MEANS WAGE CUTS

The low minimum wage of \$13 and \$14 established by the codes now tend to become the maximum wage. The manufacturers have taken steps to increase their profits, by securing greater production under the shorter working week, by making each worker operate more machines, by increasing the speed of the machines and by installing new "labor saving" methods and machinery. This attack of the manufacturers is tearing down the health of the employed workers more than ever before, while simultaneously it expels large masses of workers from the mills into the ranks of the unemployed. The army of permanently unemployed is steadily increasing in

the industry. The N. R. A. established cartels in the various branches of the textile industry dominated by the biggest manufacturers and finance capitalists to "plan production." Their "planning" consisted of nation-wide attacks against the living standards of the textile workers as seen in the decreed production curtailment which simultaneously cut the weekly earnings of over a million textile workers in December. These measures further intensify the planless, competitive character of the industry (struggle between rayon and silk cartels, struggle for survival by small manufacturers, etc.).

U.T.W. HEADS SUPPORT WAGE CUT CODES

The textile workers, although remaining mainly unorganized, and betrayed by the United Textile Workers' leaders, carried on a bitter struggle in defense of their interests throughout the period of the economic crisis culminating in a national strike wave in 1933 effecting over 250,000 workers.

The cotton textile code was the first adopted under the N.R.A. and set the low living standard for all other codes. The U. T. W. bureaucrats cooperated with the manufacturers in drafting and executing the codes. After the codes were enacted the U.T.W. bureaucrats, including the Socialist Party, officialdom of the Amer-

WORKERS CODE PROPOSED BY N.T.W.U.

At the code hearings in Washington the National Textile Workers' Union along with the full support of the Communist Party, proposed a real workers' code for wool, silk and cotton which already contained an answer to these new attacks of the employers. The salient features of these workers' codes were: A minimum of 30 hours per week and a guarantee of 40 hours work a year with a minimum wage of \$720 per year for the unskilled workers; unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers for the unemployed and the bringing of part-time wages up to the \$720 minimum; no stretch-out, no speed-up, right to organize, picket, strike and no compulsory arbitration;

At the same time we must react to every partial grievance of the workers on looms, against lay-offs and discriminatory firing, posting of piece price list, etc.) and connect these issues with the struggle over wages. Without simultaneously organizing the unemployed in the fight for jobs, improvements on Civil Works Administration jobs or immediate cash relief as the first step towards federal unemployment insurance we cannot succeed in our activities among the employed textile workers. The undertaking of these activities should result in the sending of a mass textile delegation to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington on Feb. 3 and 4.

Of the 1,100,000 workers in the textile industry the overwhelming majority are unorganized. The U. T.

ORGANIZE THE UNEMPLOYED

W. has succeeded with the help of the employers and the N. R. A. in increasing its membership, especially in silk, hosiery and the South. Besides the U.T.W. there has been a growth of independent unions (Salem, cotton; Woonsocket, wool; Allentown, silk; and Parkersburg, rayon). In the past year the N.T.W.U. has also succeeded in increasing its membership. The question now before the textile workers and in the first place before the Communists is to prepare the coming struggles in textile, to unite the workers of the various unions with the unorganized, to free the textile workers from the Roosevelt demagoguery and the domination of the labor bureaucrats. It will be impossible to carry out this task without systematically organized work by the Communists and militant workers in-

BUILD N.T.W.U. INTO MASS UNION

systematic recruiting of new members and build the N. T. W. U. mill locals. They must stop the fluctuation in union membership by perfecting the inner life of the locals, quickly reacting to partial grievances in the mill, and organizing the struggle against them.

CONCENTRATION ON DECISIVE MILLS

The Party must make every effort to carry out the concentration tasks. Such important concentration centers as Lawrence and New Bedford are given insufficient attention. Where we have seriously undertaken our concentration task, as in the Weidemann dye plant in Paterson, we succeeded in building the National Textile Workers' Union and in spreading the silk strike to the big dye plants of Paterson and Lodi. In Lawrence and New Bedford we have not yet succeeded in carrying out the most elementary tasks for breaking through our isolation. Insufficient attention has been paid to these centers by the Communist Party leadership. The Lawrence and New Bedford mills are in no exceptional position. Here, too, we must use the forces that we now have to strengthen the Communist Party, build grievance committees inside the mills and committees among the unemployed to launch struggles for partial demands

and systematically recruit new workers into the N. T. W. U. and the Communist Party. For the various branches of the industry we are confronted with the following problems: 1. COTTON. The recent strike wave in the South opens the perspective of intensive organization requiring special attention and forces. In New Bedford, our Northern concentration center, we must carry out the tasks already indicated and simultaneously build up an opposition inside the U. T. W. against the Battery-Bliss dictatorship. 2. WOOL. Our concentration point remains Lawrence. Both here and in Passaic we must crystallize the discontent against the 6-loom system into definite struggle and organization. 3. HOISERY. This section of the industry is mainly organized (U.T.W.) and hence our main task is to build a strong opposition movement inside

BUILDING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

This must be radically changed. The systematic recruiting of the textile workers into the ranks of the Party and Y. C. L. must be undertaken by all Communists in the industry, particularly if they are union organizers. The Party must give special attention to the winning over of the women and youth in the industry by fighting for their special demands. Special struggles, with the support of the adult workers, must be launched against the exclusion of the youth from minimum wage provisions, against the firing of the youth and rehiring them as "learners," etc. The Communists and militant workers in the industry should carry on a wide agitation favoring vocational training for the textile youth between 14 and 16 years of age and that they shall be paid while learning. On this basis we must concretely expose their exclusion from the industry without any provision made for their support. These activities should be crystallized in the formation of youth sections of the N.T.W.U. Together with this we must carry through the sharpest struggle for equal rights for the Negro workers in the industry. Furthermore, the Party must strive not only to organize the economic struggles of the textile workers and

Roulston Ex-Manager Exposes Fine Art of Gypping Public

Grocery Chain Forces Heads of Stores to Chisel Pennies on Potatoes, Eggs, Etc.

By a Worker Correspondent
 STATION ISLAND, N. Y.—I started to work for the Roulston chain store system as a delivery boy pushing a cart and clerking. William Ross, the superintendent, said, do as you are told and it will not be long before you get to be a manager of a store. A very good job. Seven-thirty a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Saturday from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. No supper hour, and they did not furnish me with a nose bag. I did as I was told.

The first instructions were the art of gypping on weights of butter, cheese, sugar and coffee. An ounce here and an ounce there. Then the grading of eggs. For instance, a case of eggs is charged to the store at 25 cents a dozen. We picked out the larger whites which we sold for 31 cents, the brown at 27, and the rest 30.

After seven months of pushing the cart around and being shifted from one store to another to get ideas of other managers, they appointed me as a manager. My heart and soul was in the work.

Mr. Ross said, "Jack, try and build the business up to a thousand dollars a week."

I worked hard building it higher every week. The assistant took stock. Mr. Ross said, "Jack, you are \$34 short stock. Now you must charge more for goods to make up your short stock. Pick up 2 cents on this, 3 cents on that, and so on. The following month a short stock again, after gypping the poor public for over a month. Then I received a letter from Mr. Roulston:

"Dear ————

"In looking over the records of the past few weeks, I find your store shows an increase. I am very happy to compliment you on the good work you are doing. By honest, persistent effort you are bound to be successful. I expect to see your store one of the best in your superintendent's district this winter.

"Signed—T. H. ROULSTON."

Next I was told to join the Roulston Managers Association. We met on the first Thursday of every month. Dues were 50 cents. I called it a school, where we learned the art of gypping and how to bleed the pennies out of women customers.

Mr. Ross said a lady came in the store one day and asked for a brand of tea the other manager had sold her. It was so good. He said, "I picked some from one box here and there, made a mixture and I'll be God damned if I remember what I

New Machinery Being Put Into Gary Will Replace 486 Men by 39, Says Correspondent

Republic Steel Co. Attacks Health by Saving on Heat

(By a Group of Steel Worker Correspondents)

CANTON, Ohio.—Lewie Klingaman, a floor sweeper and cleaner working in the Berger plant, was found with his wife and five children in a starving condition.

Lewie has been employed by the Republic Steel Co. for the last six years. Two weeks before Christmas he took sick. After an investigation it was found that the family was in desperate circumstances. Lewie and his family were living in a one-room garage bungalow, no coal in the house, nothing to eat, and not enough bed covering to keep warm.

Workers in the mill, hearing of the desperate situation that their fellow worker was in, took up a collection and raised \$38 for the family. Some donated clothing and other things for the children.

The loudest thing that we ever saw here in the Berger plant was the cutting down on steam for heating during the cold spell at the holidays. Think of it, the weather three or four below zero outside and inside the company has hundreds and thousands of dollars tied up in heating plants and no steam to put in the pipes, the bosses saving coal and cutting down expenses for themselves, while on the other hand raising them for the workers in the forms of colds, sickness, exposure and torture. We howled a plenty for heat but the policy of the bosses was, work in the cold or go home.

Would Mean Bigger Pay for All in Soviet Union, But in U. S. It Means Layoffs and Starvation

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
 GARY, Ind.—In both sheet and tin plate mills, new machinery in four big mills is being installed. This process is taking place in tin mills throughout the country—and is throwing tens of thousands of workers out of work. With the four high mills, which cost the company plenty to install, as much will be produced as previously nine bar mills did. The new mill will employ 13 men on a turn, or 39 men, to replace 18 men on a turn in nine bar mills, or 486 men altogether. Do you realize what this new machinery will mean to us? It means that 447 workers will be laid off.

Here in a capitalist country the machine is used against the workers' interest—to make more profit for the boss and lay off the workers. But in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule, machines are the friends of the workers and are used to help the worker, by producing more with less labor and giving workers higher wages.

Workers, when you are handed walking papers by the bosses because of new machinery, organize in your department and refuse to leave the mills, as the Merchant Mill workers in the Illinois Steel attempted, until guaranteed adequate relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

All this can be won only through organization into department locals. Select your department committees regardless of what union you belong to. Support the program of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union for struggle against layoffs.

Don't listen to the talk of craft unionism by the leaders of the Amalgamated Association, who together with the national leaders of the A. F.

Plants Replacing Boys by Girls in War Preparations

(By a Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn.—Yale & Towne in Stamford is preparing its factory for the forthcoming war. They are replacing a big part of their male help with girls and young women, for two reasons. Firstly, because the girls are paid as low as 32½ cents an hour, while the minimum for boys and young men under the code is 40 cents. Secondly, their women help are being speeded and trained to run the machines formerly run by the boys so that when the youth are called to go to war, the factory can again begin to produce war munitions, as it did in the last world slaughter.

In the process of this speed-up, two accidents took place in short succession in adjoining rooms. One girl, using a machine formerly run by boys in room No. 112, cut her hand below the wrist and another girl in room No. 113 smashed two fingers and lost them. The day these accidents took place, the whole shop was excited and talking about it, as they were leaving the factory at quitting time.

The Norma-Hoffman Bearing plant in Stamford is also using the same scheme as the Yale & Towne in replacing their male help with female help. The men used to make about \$28-\$30 per week. They mostly have been replaced to a large extent on these machines by girls who get \$14-\$16 per week for the same work. Recently a worker was fired from this plant for expressing his opinion on this matter to his fellow workers.



WOMEN MAKE GUNS. MEN GO TO WAR!—SMART, EH?

Another stock was taken. This time there was a short stock of seventy dollars with threats of being fired.

When business started to drop, I had one customer who owed \$40. He traded with Roulston continuously for eight years, buying \$30 to \$35 worth every two weeks. Due to the crisis he was demoted and forced to work two days per week. This man was honest, always paid his bill and offered to pay \$2 per week on the \$40 he owed. Roulston's said, "No, go collect." How could I collect when he did not have it.

Roulston's wanted to cut wages, so what do they do. The assistant superintendent walks in with a man to take my place. He tells me that Mr. Ross wants to see me right away. I go to Mr. Ross, and he tells me I am over \$100 short stock. The following day I went to Brooklyn general office and demanded to see my stock shorts. There was no short stock. Their trick is to fire the old help and rehire at lower wages. This was done to almost all their help on Station Island.

Since the Blue Eagle flew into their stores the managers got a raise, but the prices of groceries were boosted to pay for their raise.

Three long loud cheers for the food workers of the Waldorf-Astoria, who walked out on strike last week. The bourgeoisie a taste of their own medicine—hunger. The food workers have the big shots in a vital spot, for, as Comrade Chief says, the exploiters must eat to cheat.

We published a few days ago a letter from a worker who described the wretched conditions in the Gray Tavern. Here is a letter from Agnes B., who has just gone through a vain struggle for decent conditions in a N. Y. hotel.

MY RECENT EXPERIENCES AS A CHEF IN N. Y.
 By MRS. AGNES B.

I am a professional chef and have worked in the Waldorf-Astoria, the Gray Tavern and summer resorts. At the beginning of December I obtained a job through a New York agency to go to work in the Goldman Hotel, Pleasantdale, N. Y.

When I arrived at this place, after working about a week and a half, I noticed the miserable conditions and the rotten treatment the workers received from Mr. Goldman. In this hotel the workers are forced to work in the dining room just for their tips and meals.

The workers were given to eat the food the guests left over on their plates. Mr. Goldman would stay in the kitchen near the dishwasher and when the plates came back from the dining room he would pick off pieces of scrap for the workers to eat. I couldn't stand such conditions and wanted to leave. Mrs. Goldman begged and finally persuaded me to remain on the promise to keep me all winter and the coming summer. On this basis I remained.

During my stay I did everything to see that the workers should get better food; Mrs. Goldman did not like this. She didn't fire me because of the Christmas and New Year's rush. But right after New Year's, when the rush was over Mrs. Goldman came into the kitchen and started to pick on every one of the workers that came into the kitchen. The dishwasher was fired, being paid \$10 for 11 days' work. When he complained, she told him that her son is a lawyer and he had better keep quiet.

Then she started to pick on me. She pushed me away from the stove against a barrel, bruising my side terribly. She told me I was fired and wanted any more. Then she called in her two boys, who dragged me out of the kitchen. When I demanded my pay I was given a check for \$58, while, according to the arrangement with the employment agency I was entitled to \$100.

When I refused to accept this check, and insisted on getting my pay in full, she told me that her son is a lawyer and I had better keep quiet. When I refused to leave the place she called a policeman and her sons pushed me into an automobile and took me to the bus station and threw me out.

In case Comrade Agnes B. has not yet another job, we suggest that she, too, get in touch with the Women's Unemployed League at 29 E. 20th St., and join immediately the Food Workers Industrial Union if she is not already a member. In any event, judging by the class-conscious and militant tone of Comrade Agnes' let-



1757

ter, she can be depended on to give hearty support to the food workers' strike.

Answer to Comrade R. M.
 In regard to the letter referred to me by Dr. Luttinger, must advise that a marriage license costs \$2 and a Justice of the Peace will perform a marriage ceremony for another \$2, or free of charge on demand. As to whether or not you should go through all this or not—it is up to the individual to decide.

Fellow workers, we will never get anything depending on these bloated labor fakers who receive salaries amounting to thousands of dollars a year, who spend more for cigars than we get in wages. To better our conditions we will have to organize grievance committees on the job, that will take up every grievance that we have and act on it. By joining the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, a fighting organization controlled by the rank and file members.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?
 Pattern 1757 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 2½ yards 39 inch fabric and 1½ yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send fifteen cents (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. Be sure to state size.

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

Every new subscriber gained for the "Daily" strengthens our revolutionary movement. Ask your fellow worker to subscribe.

Hardly had the echoes of Christian good-will and "Happy New Year" died when the following letter was received by one of our active workers, in Philadelphia. From it we gather clearly that, following in the path shown by Gen. Johnson's N.R.A., the petty bourgeoisie has resolved to "crack down" on the workers more and more. But we must not allow this to continue. This \$39 came right out of the hides of the workers. The bosses didn't give one cent of it, and we certainly can't afford to take over the responsibility of providing food, clothing, fuel and shelter for our fellow workers when they get sick, laid off, etc., out of our meager wages. This responsibility must be taken over by the bosses and the government in the form of Unemployment and Social Insurance paid at their expense and not taken out of the starvation wages we receive.

The Berger plant of the Republic Steel in Canton is organized by the A. A., but they take absolutely no action of any kind. We freeze in the mill. No action. Fellow Worker Lewie and his family starve. No action. What are we paying these initiation fee and dues-collecting bandits our money for.

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Letters from Our Readers

AN UNEMPLOYED WORKER RECEIVES A LETTER FROM HIS LANDLORD

Kenosha, Wis.
 The cartoon, entitled "Hands Off," drawn by Gropper, which appeared in the Daily Worker of January 20, 1934, while a very powerful drawing, would tend to create a wrong and harmful impression, especially with new workers and those not thoroughly familiar with our Party's stand on such matters.

To label the figure representing Japanese imperialism as merely "Japan" leaves the impression that the Japanese nation desires to attack the Soviet Union. It plays directly into the hands of the jingoists and war-mongers who play on the strings of purely national pride and hatred. What about the revolutionary Japanese workers, peasants and soldiers? For them we must have the most comrades of feelings, yet this cartoon certainly would not foster such bonds of solidarity.

That such a politically unclear cartoon should have gotten into the Lenin issue of the Daily Worker, should be a warning to us never to relax our vigilance for one moment. The danger of such conceptions would become immediately apparent in case United States imperialism plunged us into a war with the Japanese imperialists, a possibility we should never forget.

The Japanese military-landlord clique, the great Japanese capitalist interests, these are enemies at home, but the Japanese toilers are our friends, and brothers and would become our firmest allies in the event of an imperialist war between U. S. and Japanese imperialisms.

Signed C. C. CANFIELD.

Back to Starvation Is Result of N. R. A. At Illinois Steel Co.

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)
 GARY, Ind.—When the N.R.A. was created, the Illinois Steel Co. called us to work after 3 to 4 years of starvation. We were happy, but after a couple of months or so we were told that there is no more work. Back to starvation. All the alarm about the blue buzzard making paradise for the workers was for nothing.

We waited and still are waiting, but I believe we'll get our jobs back only when we, the workers, take the matter of jobs in our hands. By that I mean when we organize in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

10,000 in Indianapolis Registered, But No Jobs

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)
 INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A woman fainted here in a crowd of nearly 500 in the trustee office trying to get a relief order. But they are turning down single people if they live with their folks, and they only give \$1 to a single person and expect them to live on it for a week.

For a married couple they give only \$1.90 to live on. A man who has seven to ten in the family, gets \$3.75 a week, and then many are refused relief, but are sent to the Chamber of Commerce or the Free State Employment Office, and when they get there they are turned down, because they say they have so many who are heads of families.

They have registered about 10,000, and those registered won't be able to get a job, and yet there are thousands who are not registered that can't find work.

10,000 in Indianapolis Registered, But No Jobs

NOTE
 We publish letters from steel, metal and auto workers every Tuesday. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their working conditions and of their efforts to organize. Please get the letters to us by Friday of each week.

ON GROPPER'S CARTOON IN THE LENIN MEMORIAL ISSUE

Dear Comrade:
 The cartoon, entitled "Hands Off," drawn by Gropper, which appeared in the Daily Worker of January 20, 1934, while a very powerful drawing, would tend to create a wrong and harmful impression, especially with new workers and those not thoroughly familiar with our Party's stand on such matters.

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Signed D. G. JOHNSON.

Calls for Unity of All Packing House Workers of U. S.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 PITTSBURGH, Pa.—I wrote a statement recently of the conditions in the packing house industry here in Pittsburgh to the Pittsburgh Press to help the drive that this paper is making on the sweatshop cent, but what did they do? They sent me a personal letter stating that they thanked me very much for the information that I gave them, but they could not print such an article because it was too fiery and too radical and it would arouse the people too much.

I think it is time to expose the whole damn lot of them, the crooked employers and the capitalist press. As an executive of the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union I would like to hear from some other comrades in order that we may correspond as to how we may form a United Front movement in the entire industry, all over this country, from Pittsburgh to East, West, North and South, and organize every shop, inside workers and drivers, and build unions on the industrial plan all over this country.

Our strike was broken with the help of the stool-pigeons in our ranks, our local labor board, which Pat Fagan is the exalted ruler; our police, deputies, the capitalist press and the N. R. A. officials. They told us to organize under the A. F. of L. as the packing house workers did in 1919. They not only beat out of their jobs, but their union at that time was busted up altogether and the treasurer has not been found to this day. They also knew that the leaders of the P. H. W. I. U. could not be bought.

We sent a telegram to Roosevelt, but we never got an answer, nor did we get one from General Johnson, giving the packing house workers a concrete example of how they were enforcing Section 7-A, under the N. R. A.

Fellow workers—get together and organize in mill, mine and factory. For this is the only way we can accomplish anything including employed and unemployed.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION,
 814 Middle St., N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greetings for 10th "Daily Worker" Anniversary

- S. Himuel Unit 22, Sec. 5
- R. Rosenthal Kerston
- H. Raskowitz N. Blossuit
- N. Bulmenger A. Lovenson
- Schiffman A. Lock
- J. Rogers K. Luckner
- M. Shames A. Tiv
- P. Sheffer Mrs. J. H. Wilson
- M. Major Paul McCollan
- Y. C. L. Paul Peoneker
- Unit 2, Sec. 7 E. H. Johnson
- Angelo Herndon N. Spitzer
- Sam Heino family
- Matt Ylkanen family
- Belden-Van Hook Farmers Club
- Belden Unit Y.O.L.
- Polish Workers Educational Ass'n Detroit, Mich.
- Bulgarian Macedonian Workers of Chicago, Ill.
- United Ukrainian Women Toters Organizations Chicago, Ill.
- New York City The Novy Mir Club
- Yugoslav Workers Club New York City
- Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of District 2
- Central Committee of the LETTISH WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA W. Orange, N. J.
- RUSSIAN NATIONAL MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, BRANCH 29 Boston, Mass.
- TURKISH WORKERS 402 W. 40th Street
- Romanian Workers Cultural Association 108 E. 14th St. N. Y. C.
- Polish Solidarity Club New York City
- Balkan Workers Educational Organization Boston, Mass.
- Lithuanian Workers Literature Society, Br. 24 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Chernishevsky Society Br. 65, N.M.A.S. New York City
- Estonian Workers Club 27 W. 115th St. New York City
- Russian Mutual Aid Society Chelsea, Mass.
- WORKERS BOOK STORE 2019 Division Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch at 4303 Indiana Ave.
- WORKERS LITERATURE DISTRIBUTORS 2015 W. Division Street Chicago, Ill.
- BELMONT RUG CLEANERS 3018 Belmont Avenue Chicago, Ill.
- WORKERS COOPERATIVE RESTAURANT 1843 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Pen & Hammer Club Cincinnati, Ohio
- L.W.O. Branch No. 43 Detroit, Mich.
- INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER BRANCH 65
- INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER Chicago, Ill.
- Unemployed Council, Branch 6 Detroit, Mich.
- DISTRICT COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER Cleveland, Ohio
- Clarte, French Workers Club New York City
- The W.I.F. Band New York City
- United Front Supporters New York City

PARTY LIFE The Seamen Not Only Drew Up A Plan--But Carried It Out!

Results Achieved by Baltimore Unemployed When Correct Policy Is Applied

The recent struggles of the unemployed seamen in the port of Baltimore, through an announcement that a report would be made at a certain time. A meeting so large that it overwhelmed everyone was the result. The meeting was very enthusiastic, showing that our methods were correct.

So further action was planned. A large committee was elected to present demands directly to the officials in the Seamen's Institute, which proved to be the correct step. The institute officials had already posted an answer on their bulletin board when the committee arrived, indicating that they had been forced to recognize the fact that the seamen were organizing. So a meeting was called right inside and enough response was obtained to prevent the police from breaking up the meeting.

Another meeting was held that evening in the union hall and a vote was taken to strike against the miserable relief and for our demands. A committee was elected to go to Washington to present the demands to the head officials while the strike was on.

The next morning, the time set for the strike, there was a response of nearly 100 per cent. Over 200 walked out. Immediately a strike meeting was called, the committee was given a send-off to Washington, and a march organized to the local relief board, to be there about the same time the committee was in Washington presenting their demands. This was carried through and brought results. Thirteen demands out of fifteen were won immediately.

To go into detail about what demands we won and other small actions, although very important, would require a lot of space and time. It was the first real victory for better relief that has been carried through by the seamen in any port, and other ports can learn lessons from this action.

It proves that when correct policy is applied, that results can be gotten. The main thing is that when plans and decisions are made THEY MUST BE EXECUTED, a constant check-up must be made to find out why the plans failed or were successful.

Many new members joined the union and unemployed councils.

Between ten and fifteen new Party members were recruited through this struggle and many more could have been secured if the face of the Party had been shown during the period of struggles. This was the main shortcoming but can be overcome providing systematic work is carried on among the workers by the Party, in the name of the Party, in a manner not to confuse the workers.

The comrades in the union, together with comrades in the section, should work out such a method. A ruthless check-up should be established to insure that when decisions are made that they are carried out. Systematic daily work with a real check-up is the necessary step that we all must learn if we expect to establish a mass base amongst the workers.

H. B.

WOMEN MAKE GUNS

DETROIT, Mich.—I am writing to expose some of the graft that is going on in Dearborn. One of our comrades got a C.W.A. job painting, but was canned because "he did not

A Grafter Gets A Job on C.W.A.

(By an Auto Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—I am writing to expose some of the graft that is going on in Dearborn. One of our comrades got a C.W.A. job painting, but was canned because "he did not



HE'S ONE OF US—KEEP HIM!

JOIN THE Communist Party

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

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
 ANSWER TO QUESTIONS
 High Blood Pressure
 Mrs. H. F. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.—A blood pressure of 230, at your age, is a dangerous symptom. The first and most important thing to do is to go to bed immediately, if you have no money to go to the hospital. You must stay in bed until your blood pressure has gone down to about 150 at least. If you walk about and work with your high pressure, you will surely get a paralytic stroke. When you're in bed, keep a hot water bottle or an electric pad at your feet so as to draw the blood away from your head and thus prevent congestion of the brain. When you're in bed, you need not take any nitroglycerine (not glycerine nitrate) or any other medicine to reduce your blood pressure. The medicines you mentioned have only a temporary effect; they do not cure the underlying cause. You may continue with your diet which seems to be a sensible one; but we see no reason why you should have to take saccharin; you surely could do without any sweets, as so many other people do.

Rheumatism and a Good Stomach
 Dorothy Goldstein—"Rheumatism" has nothing to do with the "goodness" or "badness" of the stomach. People with excellent digestion and who never suffered from constipation are liable to contract rheumatism. It is true, of course, that most people suffering from so-called rheumatism also suffer from "stomach trouble"; but this is a coincidence. It is also true that constipation would aggravate a rheumatic condition. On the other hand, there are thousands of children who have suffered from no gastric ailment and who contract acute articular rheumatism from infected tonsils. Many adults likewise

develop rheumatism from infected teeth or focal infection in any other part of the body.

We are glad to hear that you enjoy reading the "Daily Worker" and trust that you won't forget to send in the proceeds of the bet, regardless who was correct.

Excessive Perspiration of the Feet
 Sidney J.—For hyperhidrosis (excessive perspiration of the feet), you may use one of the following astringent lotions, two or three times daily:
 Powdered alum 1 ounce
 Water 1 pint
 Zinc sulphate 2 drams
 Water 1 pint
 Formalin 3 drams
 Alcohol 1 pint
 Before applying the lotion, the feet should be thoroughly cleaned and dried. The lotion should be allowed to dry on the feet. It may be followed by the following dusting powder or the powders can be applied without the lotions:
 Salicylic acid 15 drams
 Alum 1 ounce
 Lycopodium 1 ounce
 If you prefer an ointment, you may use the following:
 Lead plaster 1 ounce
 Oil of lavender flowers 15 grains
 Olive oil up to 3 ounces
 Apply this ointment on gauze and a bandage.

Nervousness
 John R. Cleveland, O.—The advice given you by your physician seems to be the proper one. In due time you will make the necessary contact and most of your symptoms will disappear. Continue working in the various organizations and do not become impatient. Relations of this nature cannot be hurried, as they depend on a combination of circumstances with the proper person. Thank you for the contribution.

CHANGE THE WORLD!



By Michael Gold

Ludwig Renn and Nazi Culture

Two of the victims of pervert Hitler's war on modern thought are the writers Ludwig Renn and Karl Wittfogel.

After spending nearly a year in one of the Brown Shirt prisons, where over 100,000 men and women are being tortured with medieval cruelty for the crime of being militant workers, Jews, or Socialists, Communists, liberals, thinkers and dreamers, Ludwig Renn has just been given the usual framed-up trial, and sentenced to two and a half years.

He is comparatively lucky. He is fortunate to escape with even a thread of life from these bloody hands. To fall into the power of the degenerate group that rules Germany is literally the fate worse than death. An animal kills its prey for food. But the Nazis are lower than animals; for they have invented a system of torture that exceeds anything known in the history of sadism.

These proud "Aryans" who boast of their superior blood can give lessons in cruelty to any simple-minded cannibal of the South Seas.

LUDWIG RENN is still alive. That is all we know as yet of the fate of this fine, strong human being who cast off his aristocratic past and gave himself whole-heartedly to the great cause of working class emancipation.

Of the fate of Karl Wittfogel we know nothing. He was swallowed up in one of those tortureries known as a concentration camp. All those who know and love him must grieve their daily affairs with this cloud of brown horror hanging above them—Wittfogel is in the hands of the Nazis. He is in the hands of men who by any psychological test would be judged criminally insane. What they are doing with him is beyond all reasonable surmise.



LUDWIG RENN

I Met Ludwig Renn

I MET Ludwig Renn at the International Congress of Writers held in Khar'kov, in the Soviet Ukraine, some three years ago. At that memorable congress were present authors from 22 lands, both Oriental and Western. The German delegation was especially strong, with representatives of the flower of bourgeois revolutionary literature such as Franz Weiskopf, Anna Seghers and Ernst Glaaser, and proletarian writers from the mines and factories, such as Hans Marchwitza.

All these men and women, the soul of a new free Germany, are now either dead by torture, or in exile, or in the concentration camps. Hitler has tried to wipe out all vestiges of human culture. He will fail, of course, just as the Ku Klux Klan in this country has failed in its attempt to destroy science and the Darwinian teachings.

At the congress Ludwig Renn stood out as a personality and writer. Coming from an old Prussian Junker family, he had been a page at the court of the Kaiser. Then, following the ancient routine of his class, he entered one of the crack regiments and led the usual profligate, useless life of a young aristocratic cavalry officer.

He fought, as an officer all through the worst battles of the war. When the big-mouthed Kaiser scurried like a hunted rat to Holland, and the German masses rose, following the lead of the Russian masses, and the big-mouthed Socialists established the first coalition governments, Ludwig Renn became an officer in one of the police regiments formed by this new "revolutionary" regime.

It was a time of intense soul-searching and doubt, on the thoughtful officer's part. The Revolution of the masses and the ignoble collapse of the aristocracy had opened his eyes. It was about this time that he began his first novel, "Yar," which, when published some years later, made him one of the literary heroes of the new Germany.

And it was about this time that the Socialist regime ordered Ludwig Renn and his soldiers to shoot down the workers who had made the revolution, and who still believed in it.

The Socialist politicians, led by butchers like Noske, made an alliance with all the generals and profiteers of the old regime against these workers. The basis of Fascism was really laid at that moment, in 1918, when the Socialist rulers collaborated in the murder of Liebknecht, Luxemburg and thousands of other militant Socialist workers.

Renn fought on the side of the Social-Democrats, because the issues were not yet plain to him. But the bloody events of those historic days shook him as profoundly as had the war. After months of feverish study and thought, he resigned his commission and joined the newly-formed Communist Party, becoming, in time, on the literary front, one of its most devoted and famous spokesmen in Germany.

He has told this story in his second novel, "After War." This book has been translated in English and was published in America a few years ago. It is worth reading as a simple, factual, day by day record of the treachery of the Socialists to the working class. It will prove more convincing to some minds perhaps, than the political documents that give the history of this crime.

The Socialists defended the capitalist republic against the working class and paved the way for Hitler. Let who deny this who honestly can. The facts are there, huge as a mountain, in historical theses, in political documents, and in accurate memoirs like Renn's "After War," and the more recent book by Plivier, "The Kaiser Goes, but the Generals Remain."

AT THE Khar'kov Congress, Ludwig Renn, who spoke English, German, French, Russian and several Balkan tongues, was a kind of popular liaison comrade who brought the different groups into contact with each other. Tall, stooped and scholarly, rushing about to do every bit of Jimmie Higgins work that needed doing in connection with the congress, his blue eyes beamed behind their glasses with a universal kindness. It was hard to believe that this gentle and modest figure was the valiant veteran of a war and a revolution, and the talented author of two important novels. This aristocrat had become one of the finest comrades and proletarianized intellectuals I have ever known. And now the Nazis have him in their bloody claws.

Karl Wittfogel

I HAVE never met Karl Wittfogel, but those of us who had followed the German revolutionary culture knew of his significance. He began by being a playwright, and wrote a delightful comedy that was perhaps the first Communist play produced by a workers' theatre in this country. It was given under the title of "The Biggest Boob in the World," by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, some five years ago. Jasper Deeter of the Hedgeron Theatre directed the production, and I had made the adaptation.

One thought of Wittfogel as a poet and playwright, but he developed in other directions. He threw himself into the study of Chinese, and learned the language. He spent several years in China, and wrote the first Marxist book in the west on the revolution in that immense empire. Wittfogel then became known as one of the leading theoreticians in the philosophy of Marxism, one of his studies on Hegel and the evolution of the materialist dialectic being especially memorable.

And now this witty poet and playwright, this student and fighter for a better world, is lost somewhere in the brown darkness. Where is he? What are the beasts doing to him? The John Reed Clubs and the American cultural movement begin a strong campaign to force the Nazis to give up Wittfogel.

Cultural Groups Urged to Contribute Short Stories, Poems and Sketches

We invite the hundreds of writers in and around the John Reed Clubs as well as worker-writers in the mills, mines, factories and on the farms of the United States to send us short stories, poems and sketches.

Secretaries of John Reed Clubs, Pen and Hammer groups and workers' clubs are invited to send us news of their activities, as well as copies of their publications.

Address: Feature Editor, The Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

THE SCOOP—A Short Story by James T. Farrell

The following story is by a young writer whose third novel, "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan" is published today by the Vanguard Press. He is also the author of "Young Lonigan" and "Gashouse McGinty," as well as numerous short stories.



JAMES T. FARRELL

A HUGE truck, with the lettering THE CHICAGO QUESTIONER on its side, roared northwards towards the loop, parting the traffic. It shook the streets, roared and rattled, emitted carbon monoxide fumes from its exhaust pipe, punctuated the atmosphere with the shrillness of an open cutoff.

It was the first truck to be used for deliveries by The Questioner, a morning paper owned by a newspaper magnate, nationally known for his string of "yellow" chauvinistic journals. And hanging onto a rope by the tailgate with studied nonchalance, was Dennis McDermott, a circulation slinger. Husky and handsome, he suppressed his pride with a characteristic and slightly leering frown. He was duly appreciative for having been assigned to the new truck, while the others were working on horse drawn delivery vehicles.

The truck, with bumpings, rattled over the Clark St. bridge. Dennis was going towards the scenes of his boyhood. He had been educated on the streets of the near northside, and for a while, he also had been an altar boy at the Holy Name Cathedral. Nuns had often looked at him with masked wonderment, incapable of understanding why such an intelligent-looking boy, who seemed so holy and devout in his acolyte's cassock, should always be fighting. That had been before he had been elected from school for the third and final time in his seventh grade year. His father had been an Irish immigrant and unskilled worker, who had, thanks to a precinct captain, been elevated, by virtue of a job as street cleaner, to one of the most minor of the neighborhood political aristocracy.

Dennis had always had the example of the local hoodlums, and in his small boy manner, he had emulated them, leading his gang in expeditions to roll drunks, and in fights against neighboring gangs of Jews and Wops.

HIS whole world, and its horizons, had been nothing more than a human dog fight, and he had been well taught in it. Reckless and with volatile courage, he had become a hoodlum, a hired slinger in strikes and taxicab wars, and then he was hired by The Questioner. Twice he had been arrested in holdups, but Duke O'Connell, from the same neighborhood, had sprung him. Now, he was on a truck delivering papers to the old corners, even to the corner where he had sold newspapers himself. And just as earlier slingers had sipped him by subtracting papers from his order, and charging him for them, so was he now buying newspapers, for he was deriving the same kind of an education as his own, in the same kind of a system.

He clutched his supporting rope

more tightly as the truck curved about a corner. It drew up to a standstill, and Dennis flung down a bundle containing forty-five copies of the early evening edition of the next morning's Questioner.

"How many?" the newsboy asked, a tired looking kid of twelve or thirteen, with a hole in his left stocking.

"What you ordered. Fifty," Dennis replied in his habitually bullying voice.

"Last night there was only forty-five. I counted 'em," the kid said with a nervous and uncertain air of defiance.

"I said there was fifty!" the kid said, a white crease in his forehead.

Squeezing the boy's left ear between two strong fingers, Dennis asked him how many there had been.

"I counted 'em!" the kid said, his voice cracking.

Dennis gave him a back-handed slap in the mouth, and again said that there had been fifty copies. He collected for the papers, and jumped on the truck, as the sniffling newsboy opened his bundle.

"How's it going, Wop?" Dennis asked Rocky Martin at the next stop. "All right, Irish," Rocky replied, winking.

While Rocky opened his bundle of papers, Dennis quickly said that he and a pal were pulling an easy house job on Saturday night, and they needed somebody for lookout. He'd been watching Rocky, and knew he was all right. If he wanted them, they'd take him in with a fourth of the take. Rocky agreed, and Dennis was to meet him after work to give him the lowdown.

AFTER two uneventful stops, the truck halted at a news stand

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

COURSE in English Literature from the Historical Materialist viewpoint by M. Vetch, Saturday at 3 p.m. at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. Register now.

Wednesday

SCOTTISH Anti-Lynch Mass Meeting under auspices of West End Sec. I.L.D. at Oriental Palace, 815 New Utrecht Ave. cor. 54th St. at 8 p.m. Theobaldus, Ruby Baker, Alexander will be speakers. Negro musical entertainment.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING will lecture on "Is the Way Out Fascism or Communism?" at Kingside Workers Youth Club, 372 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY will lecture on "Roosevelt's Financial Policy" at the Workers' Unemployment Insurance League, U. S. Annex, New York District Y.C.L. for the benefit of the Y.C.L. Training School, Adm. 15c.

Buffalo, N. Y.

A DANCE and Social will be held by the Unemployment Council as a send-off for the delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment, on Wednesday, Jan. 31 at Vidler Hall, 159 Grider St.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Mary Small, Songs
- 7:15—Billy Bateloch—Sketch
- 7:30—Trappers Music
- 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
- 8:00—Betty King—Play, Baritone
- 8:15—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:30—Bertel Orch.; Max Barr
- 8:45—Wynon, Comedian; Footstep Orch.
- 9:00—Orchestra of the Sixth Parker—Dramatic Sketch
- 9:15—Bertel—Mme. Sylvia
- 9:30—Robert Simmons, Tenor; Sears Orch.
- 9:45—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- 10:00—Birthday Ball for President Roosevelt; Greetings from President Roosevelt; U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Bands; Michele Sisman, Violin; Elizabeth Reuber, Metropolitan Opera Soprano, and Others
- 10:15 A. M.—Rogers Orch.
- 12:30—To Be Announced

WOR—710 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Price
- 7:15—Comedy; Music
- 7:30—Maverick Jazz—Sketch
- 8:00—Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
- 8:30—Borrah Minevitch Harmonica Band
- 9:00—Studio Music
- 9:30—Footstep Echoes
- 10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Songs; Rondelliers Quartet
- 10:30—Eddy Brown, Violin; Concert Orch.
- 11:00—Monograms Trio
- 11:15—Same as WEAF
- 12:15 A. M.—Robbins Orch.
- 1:00 P. M.—WJZ—760 Kc
- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy

WJZ—760 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy

where two newsboys were jawing each other. Dennis leaped off, and stood over them, sneering, hands on hips. He noticed that a freckled face kid had a bundle of rival papers under his arm.

"What's the idea, huh?" "This guy's trying to bust into my business," the kid who sold The Questioner said.

Dennis looked at the freckled faced boy, and the latter drew back a few paces, and started to run.

"This is my corner, ain't it Dennis?" "Well I can sell my papers where I wannah. It's a free country, ain't it?"

"So that's the racket," Dennis said, grabbing the kid's papers, and giving him a shove when he reached for them. Dennis twisted his arm, batted him, and warned him not to be sneaking around any more papers around the stand. He tore the papers up, and told The Questioner newsboy to let him know if that punk came back.

"He delivered 'em papers to Shorty Ellis, the punk he didn't like. Ellis was always giving The Questioner inside place on his stand. He told the driver to go around the block, and returning to Ellis' stand, jumped down, and sauntered over by the newsboy. He pointed to the copies of The Questioner, placed on the inside, and sullenly remarked:

"Didn't I tell you where to place our papers?" "Well Muggs was around and told me to place his in the same position."

"He did?" "Yes."

"I thought I told you?" "You didn't see why you guys can't leave a kid alone to sell his papers."

"You don't huh?" Dennis said, catching a look in Ellis' face that he didn't like.

"Change 'em!" "And them Muggs'll come around and crack my puss."

"Change 'em!"

ELLIS did not move to obey the order. Dennis slapped his cheek. Touching the red flush on his face, the newsboy drew back several paces, pulled out a pocket knife, and waved it open before him, telling Dennis to let him alone. Dennis advanced, and the boy waved his knife defensively. He scratched Dennis' wrists. Dennis lost his temper, pulled out a knife, and with the boy's groin struck off defensively with the pocket knife, Dennis slashed his throat, almost from ear to ear. The boy fell, dead, his blood rivering over the sidewalk. Dennis noticed that no one had seen the fracas, and jumped back on his truck.

He raced back to the Questioner office, and Dennis saw Kelly Malloy, the new city editor. Malloy, in his early thirties, had worked himself up from a copy boy's position. He always talked hard, and had a soft, womanish face, with the chin doubling. He had been given the job of chief editor when Dennis was the best circulation man.

When Dennis assured him, for the fourth time, that no one had seen him slash the boy, he breathed a sigh of relief. Then, he slapped his hands together, and said that it was worth an extra.

"Very soon," Dennis was back on the truck, delivering an extra which bore the headline:

NEWSBOY MURDERED; SLAYER UNAPPREHENDED

North-Side Boy Slashed With Razor in Suspected Local Gang Fight

AT THE time, The Questioner was conducting one of its crime wars as a circulation stunt. On the editorial page of the extra there was a flamboyant editorial, demanding that the police enforce the laws, and reduce crime.



Watch This Spot Tomorrow!

The World of the Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

NOTES

The first printed issue of New Theatre (organ of the League of Workers' Theatres) has recently appeared. The change from the old mimeographed paper to the more substantial printed form is not only an obvious improvement in looks and readability but a sign of the great advancement of the movement which the magazine represents. Formally the paper had some of the earmarks of a special organ for a small group apart from the main stream of activity. Now it enters the field with the bright demeanor of a contestant for major honors.

The contents of New Theatre includes further answers to the questionnaire on Prospects for the American Theatre. These answers by Paul Green, George Sklar, Lee Simonson, John Howard Lawson, J. Edward Bromberg and others are on the whole more interesting and more pertinent than those of the last issue. Mordecai Gorelik concludes his valuable article on scenery. Nathaniel Buchwald reviews recent performances of the Workers' Theatre Groups, and there are reports on numerous activities of the individual Workers Dance and Theatre Groups, criticisms of plays and movies.

We would suggest that the play reviews (though good) abandon their present form—more fitting for a daily or weekly publication—and consider plays from the broader perspective which time and mature reflection throw on current theatrical events. New Theatre could be improved too by fewer diffuse notes and remarks on sundry matters—this creates a desultory impression of a club journal—and by a few more fundamental articles of a scholarly and professional competence. One might suggest a piece on the Exhibition of Theatre Art at the Modern Museum by Lee Strasberg, an essay on the Radical Playwright on Broadway by John Howard Lawson, translations from sections of Erwin Piscator's book "The Political Theatre," papers on "Organizational Problems of a Stationary Worker Theatre" by Michael Blankfort; "What I Learned from the New Playwrights' Theatre" by Michael Gold. We look forward to the further development of New Theatre; it should become the most important theatre magazine in this country.

The Music League and Lenin Memorial Meets

Editor, The Daily Worker: We are surprised to discover several errors in the reporting of the Lenin memorial meetings, which you published in Monday's issue.

The Workers Music League was asked by the New York District of the Communist Party to cooperate in these Lenin memorial demonstrations, the greatest Lenin meetings ever held by the Party. The Workers Music League mobilized all its affiliates to participate in all these memorial meetings.

All the league's choruses participated. All the Bronx choruses sang at the Coliseum (which you failed to include in your story); the Manhattan choruses (not, as you said in your story, the Daily Worker Chorus), which included others besides the Daily Worker Chorus, sang at the St. Nicholas Arena, and all the Brooklyn choruses sang at the Arcadia Hall.

At the Coliseum, the workers' club bands affiliated with the League played; at the St. Nicholas Arena the W. I. R. Band played, and at the Arcadia Hall the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra played.

This music section of the Lenin meetings had a stirring effect on the audiences, and we feel that the Workers Music League and all its affiliates which participated in this program should get the proper recognition.

WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE.

"Hell on Earth" At the Acme Is Vital Anti-War Film

Conception and Treatment, However, Is Not Adequate to Theme, Says Critic

By LEO T. HURWITZ

"HELL ON EARTH," an independent German film, directed by Victor Trivas, from a story by Leonhard Frank, with Vladimir Sokoloff, Ernst Busch and Louis Douglas, at the Acme Theatre.

THE current film at the Acme Theatre, "Hell on Earth," has been hailed by critics abroad as a remarkable indictment against war. It is in many respects an excellent picture, one certainly worth seeing, and it displays an honest feeling for character and people so rare in the usual movie. But whatever its virtues, which are many, it remains unfortunately true that its conception and its treatment are inadequate to its great and powerful theme.

The film relates the story of five men: a Frenchman, a Negro, a Jew, an Englishman, and a German, snatched from their separate daily lives in different corners of Europe, caught up in the hurricane of war, and thrown together in a shell-torn dugout in No-Man's Land. The early sequences, treating intimately the homely details of the lives of these men, so unimpaired of impending war, are delicate and delightful portrayals of common men, rich with sympathetic understanding. The camera catches the Englishman drawing the drapes from the window just before a nurse announces the birth of his child. The Frenchman flirts with a girl on a streetcar and makes a date.

The Jew's marriage to a beautiful girl is celebrated with a holiday dinner and "chassidic" dances. The Negro does a song and dance in a Montmartre cabaret. The German carpenter stops his work for a moment and plays with his child on the floor. It is in this first part of the film that Trivas, the director, does his best job. He brings a fresh and imaginative technique, unhampered by the already crystallized conventions of the talking picture. His perception is honest and sensitive.

(The picture up to this point does not fail to live up to the superlative praise that critics in France, England and Germany have seen fit to bestow upon it. But in the war sequences, where the director attacks the essence of his theme, in which his grip should be firmest, the movement of the film slows down to a dull pace and the drama develops stultifyingly.)

WAR is declared. And these men, themselves enemies as yet, cut off from their respective regiments between the battle lines and forced to live together until they can return to their ranks. They begin vituperatively to attack each other's nations, and patriotically to defend their own. But this antagonism is soon shattered by the insistently laughter of the Negro, who explains that only the artificial barriers of language and uniform separates them and sets them upon each other. The film ends with the climatic symbol of five men marching united across the battlefield, battling down the barbed wire entanglements with the butts of their guns.

This consummating symbol is the key to the structural as well as ideological weaknesses of the picture. Complete the image—five men, marching down barbed wire fences, marching straight into the guns of soldiers who will be commanded to fire on the deserters. Thus would end their in-

effectual pacifist protest against war. The film gives no hint of the underlying causes of war, no hint of the true enemy of the common soldier, its last desperate stand to maintain or augment its economic and political power. The picture has no " villain," except the vague idea of war's destructiveness. And having no "villain," it lacks the basic dialectic of dramatic conflict, which dulls the story and renders the final effect inadequate. This is the same weakness that vitiated Pabst's Kameradschaft and Comrades of 1918, and it is the perception of just this principle that raised The Patriots to such great heights.

Hell on Earth is Victor Trivas' first film, made independently in Germany before Hitler's coming to power—since, banned and burned by the Nazis. It is to be hoped that in the Streets, Trivas' new film, which is concerned with post-war years, will show the effect of lessons learned from his first. Certainly his exile and the events in Germany should have convinced him of the impotence of simple pacifism.

Hans Eisler, author of the score for Kubie Wampe and composer of The Comintern, has written stirring and beautiful music for this play.

More Theatre Openings This Week

"American, Very Early," a comedy by Florence Johns and Wilton Lackaye, Jr., will be offered at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Tuesday night. The cast includes Miss Johns, Grant Mills, Alexander Clark Jr. and Marian Warring-Manley.

"A Hat, a Coat, a Glove," adapted from the German by William A. Drake, will have its premiere at the Selwyn Theatre on Wednesday night. A. E. Matthews, Nedda Harrigan, Isabel Baring and Lester Vail head the cast.

"Theora, the Queen," by Jo Milward and J. Kerby Hawkes, will open on Wednesday evening at the Forrest Theatre. The leading players are Elena Miranova, Minor Watson, Raymond Bramley, Lina Abarbanell and Horace Brahan.

"The Wind and the Rain," by D. Merton Hodge, an importation from England, will open on Thursday night at the Ritz Theatre. The cast is headed by Frank Lawton and Rose Hobart.

SUBSCRIBE TO "NEW MASSES" INSTEAD OF "LITERARY DIGEST"

Recently I received an offer from the "Literary Digest" to subscribe, but after reading it a few times I came to the conclusion that this week is against the working class. Here is part of an article printed in their paper about China:

"China's Stricken Peasantry" "In the struggle for existence, thousands of helpless farmers have been forced to leave their homesteads for towns and cities. Those with less courage have become bandits and Communists."

If the Literary Digest would be honest it would say "with more courage." Anyway, I'm very glad that I did not go in for their proposition in subscribing for the paper. I am sure that the "New Masses," which I will read now, will take a different attitude. PAUL ZURIK.

AMUSEMENTS

"HELL ON EARTH"

The Greatest of Anti-War Films! —HENRI BARBUSSE Produced in four different countries—spoken in four languages, mainly English. Directed by Victor Trivas

ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square

THE THEATRE GUILD presents "AH, WILDERNESS!" with GEORGE M. COHAN

THEATRE UNION'S Stirling Play F.S.U. CONVENTION NIGHT THE ANTI-WAR HIT 3rd 9th Month "HELL ON EARTH" CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 11th St. & 9th Av. N.Y. 4-7450. Eves. 8:45. 30c to \$1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE Willie & Eugene HOWARD, Everett MARSHALL, Jean SARGENT, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, 47th and 6th, Eves. 8:30. Matines Thursday and Saturday 9:30.

JUDITH ANDERSON in "COME OF AGE" by CLEMENCE DANF & RICHARD ADDINSELL. MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th E. of Broadway. 8:30. 45c to 85c. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN OTTO HARBACK NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15 to 52. Plus tax. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 5c to 25c, plus tax

NO MORE LADIES A New Comedy by A. E. THOMAS with MELVYN DOUGLAS LUCILE WATSON BOOTH THEATRE, 45th W. of Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Matines Wednesday and Saturday at 2:45.

JIM MARTIN



MONEY IN THE OLD JEANS WILL SURE FEEL SWELL!

HERE'S A GOLD SILVER CUP—HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE FOR IT?

OPEN IT UP!

HMMM—NO BUCKS—NO MORE!

WHAT?

WELL BUD—THIS AIN'T SILVER—IT'S PEWTER!

By QUIRT

Address: Feature Editor, The Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Congress To Rush \$25,000,000 More For New Warships Roosevelt War Program Has Already Set a Record

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Following on the expected passage of the Roosevelt-sponsored Vinson Naval Bill providing for an additional \$300,000,000 for the Navy, in addition to the regular budget appropriation of \$300,000,000, Congress will pass another Bill giving the Navy a special fund of \$25,000,000 for work on 20 new ships, it was announced here today.

It is expected there will be little opposition in Congress to the Bill. The Roosevelt Naval building program has already established a record for size and speed, Roosevelt having allocated at the same time a special fund of \$25,000,000 for work on 20 new ships, it was announced here today.

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Gallagher Wins New Stay on Expulsion Bulgarian Defendants Sick in Prison

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Leo Gallagher, American attorney for Georgi Dimitroff, again forced the Nazi government to make another extension of the decree ordering his expulsion, this time to Jan. 31. The Nazi authorities at the same time rejected his appeal for a withdrawal of the expulsion order. Gallagher today announced his intention of appealing to the U. S. Consulate here.

Mrs. William Ellis, British novelist, was refused permission to see Dimitroff in his cell at Leipzig yesterday. The authorities allow only Dimitroff's aged mother and his sister to see him, and merely for 15 minutes twice a week. His mother saw him Friday and reported later that Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanef, the two other Bulgarian defendants, are in ill health and are deprived of fresh eggs and fruit. The three Bulgarians, with Ernst Torgler, are still held in prison despite their acquittal by the Nazi high court as a result of the world-wide protest movement against their frame-up in connection with the Reichstag fire.

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THE BANKERS' PURSE-SNATCHER



Daladier Seeks Cabinet As French Gov't Crisis Grows

PARIS, Jan. 29.—President Lebrun attempted to solve the governmental crisis today by calling on Edouard Daladier to form a new Cabinet to succeed that of Camille Chautemps. The Chautemps Cabinet was swept out of office last Saturday by the mass indignation and disgust evoked by the bourgeois state's complicity in the Stavisky looting of the public, corresponding with the attempt of the state to balance its budget at the expense of the toiling masses, through new wage cuts of civil employees and slashing of unemployment relief.

Mass demonstrations, under the leadership of the French Communist Party, are continuing against the whole apparatus of French democracy, which is revealed to be eaten away with corruption.

The choice of Daladier, who was War Minister in the discredited Chautemps Cabinet and, moreover, was involved as premier in the three-year-old Oustric Bank scandal, followed a vain hunt for a bourgeois politician whose skirts were clean of recent financial scandals and could still count on a remnant of public confidence. In this connection even the decrepit 71-year-old former President Gaston Doumergue was invoked to return from his political grave to shed a degree of respectability on the government.

Daladier is expected to attempt a coalition government of the Center parties, although there is a growing fascist demand for a national concentration government. Because of his war-preparations activities as War Minister, he is looked on by certain circles of French imperialism as the "strong man" being sought by fascist elements in the various bourgeois parties. The fascist element, supported by Nazi funds, are attempting to exploit the situation and are screaming for a strong-arm government. Already there is a French National-Socialist Party, modeled on the Hitler example.

Communists Fight Fascist Reaction
"It has become a race between us and Fascism," declares "L'Humanite," organ of the French Communist Party, today. The Communist paper carried an article by Andre Marté, leader of the revolt in the French Black Sea Squadron, in which Marté stated: "Never until this day has the nau-

By Burck



Japan Imperialism Wants Bigger Navy

TOKYO, Jan. 28.—It is boldly announced in the leading Japanese newspaper that the Navy Minister, Admiral Mineo Osumi, has already informed a Diet committee that Japan will nullify the Washington and London Naval Treaties before the end of this year.

This treaty establishes the present naval strength of the three leading imperialist powers, Britain, Japan, and the United States at 5-5-3.

Now that the fight between these three imperialist powers for the lion's share of the loot that comes from the exploitation of the Chinese masses is sharpening, Japanese imperialism feels that it can no longer adhere to the present naval ratio. This aggravates the war danger.

The Roosevelt government is also strengthening its navy under a program, building a navy "second to none," which has already consumed over one billion dollars.

Comrade Stalin's Speech

IN THE HISTORIC speech of Stalin, printed in yesterday's Daily Worker, Stalin spoke not only to the proletariat and toiling masses of the Soviet Union. He was speaking to the proletariat and toiling masses of the world.

And surely, there is no person to whom the toiling masses of the world are more eager to listen to than Stalin, co-worker of Lenin, great leader of the Party of Lenin and of the world proletariat revolution.

Today, throughout the world, the proletariat of all countries, the millions of oppressed and exploited, are digesting Stalin's speech and making its substance their own. It is in this way that the words of the world leader of Lenin's Party become power.

We cannot here discuss the richness of its detailed analysis of the present world situation, and its wonderfully penetrating dissection, with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism, of the intertwining forces of the chronic world crisis of capitalism and the present world economic crisis.

What cannot, however, escape even a first reading of Stalin's speech, is its ringing, powerful, triumphant proclamation of the steady advance of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the Workers' Fatherland, in contrast to the hideous ruin and misery of the capitalist world, amid a world which dooms its toiling millions to the course of unemployment and hunger, to the spreading menace of Fascist reaction, and to the world-wide slaughter of imperialist war.

World capitalism rots and plunges to its doom, gnawed by the cancer of its own contradictions. Socialism, the new world system, the rule of the proletariat together with the toiling masses, moves irresistibly upward to a new, better life. Thus proclaims Stalin, leader of Lenin's Bolshevik Party. And toiling millions of the world know that it is true.

From this, Stalin's speech is permeated with the inevitable lesson—that the road of the suffering masses out of the crisis is the road of the Soviet Union, the road of the revolutionary way out, the road of proletarian revolution.

In every word, whether it is in the crushing irony with which he flays the imperialist-Fascist propagandists of a "higher race" crusade against the Soviet Union, or whether it is in the proud recital of the powerful advances in the well-being of the Soviet masses, Stalin's speech rings with the call to the world proletariat to take the road of the revolutionary way out of the crisis, of proletarian revolution for the overthrow of world capitalism, the sole obstacle which stands in the way of a solution of the capitalist crisis.

FROM STALIN'S SPEECH an outstanding rich lesson emerges—that if the proletariat and the toiling masses of the world are to give capitalist exploitation its final death-blow, they must build powerful Communist Parties, steered and tested in struggle.

"Now organization is decisive," Stalin said in his speech. And for the oppressed working class in the United States, this means that in the fight against Wall Street capitalism the building of a strong Communist Party, a Party that will be able to give the American toiling masses the same Bolshevik leadership which led to the setting up of the Proletarian Dictatorship in the Soviet Union, is decisive.

This is the heart and soul of Stalin's speech.

The Daily Worker strained its resources to be able to give its readers the full text of Stalin's speech the day after it was delivered. It is the only newspaper in the United States which was able to present its readers with the text of this historic document.

Let us master this speech of our great leader by giving it earnest study. In it we get guidance and inspiration for our revolutionary tasks in the home own country.

Under the banner of the Party of Lenin, led by Lenin's co-worker and greatest pupil, Stalin, with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism, let us grid ourselves for our great tasks here, for the mobilization of the majority of the toiling masses of America for the overthrow of capitalism, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, for the setting up of a Soviet America.

Roosevelt Signs 40 Per Cent Wage Cut

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT on Tuesday will sign the gold bill, more particularly described by one Senator as a 40 per cent wage cut for the American working population.

When the Roosevelt budget and inflationary measures were first proposed, the Daily Worker branded them as the most vicious and direct step yet taken towards inflation, hunger, fascism and war. In the Congressional debates which followed on the bill, piecemeal and indirectly, as well as directly in some instances, various Congressmen and Senators confirmed the analysis made by the Daily Worker.

In the Senate discussions, the minority report of the Senate Coinage Committee frankly admitted: "The stabilization fund in operation will be a gigantic struggle between the British and American fund." But that it putting it very mildly. It will be a gigantic struggle between the two powers, with the rapid forward thrust of their war machinery. It will be war that will lead to constant slashing of real wages. It is not only a war between "funds." It is war between two gigantic slaveholding powers trying to get out of the crisis at each other's expense, and chiefly at the expense of the workingclass of each country.

The very signing of the gold bill will result in an immediate cut in real wages, in the purchasing power of the workers' pay. But the bill gives Roosevelt the added power to cut the gold value by another 16 2/3 per cent—down to 50 cents of its previous value.

Underhandedly, viciously, brutally, Roosevelt by this means is decreasing an indefinite and continuous period of progressively worsening conditions for the entire American working class.

"The purpose of the gold bill and its perspective of greater inflation was blankly and directly stated in the Senate by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania.

"No man here would dare introduce a bill for a 40 per cent wage cut," he said, "but that is exactly what this bill is."

By his promises, his demagogic speeches, his secret, underhand maneuvers, Roosevelt hopes to hide the real significance of his deed from the workers.

Roosevelt's deed on Tuesday will bring direct benefits to exploiters, to the rich coupon clippers, to the

Unity in the Hotel Strike

THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT workers strike is now at a decisive stage. What can guarantee the success of the strike? Only the most unified action of all workers, regardless of their union affiliation, only the immediate spreading of the strike. The strikers can depend only on their own organized force, in a united front of all workers.

This means unity of all workers, whether belonging to the A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated, or the Industrial Union, or whether unorganized.

Long before the strike, and most particularly at its outbreak, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Industrial Union proposed the unity of the rank and file workers in order to mobilize and unite the forces of all workers for a real strike victory.

This the present leaders of the Amalgamated Union at the head of the strike rejected. Instead they are hobnobbing with the N. R. A., stirring up the most vicious "red scare," deliberately calling for disunity, thereby injuring and endangering the strike.

When the strike was called, the Trotskyite and the rank opportunist leaders of the strike flitted only with the A. F. of L. leaders, refusing to go the road of a unified rank and file in the strike, a unified massing of the forces of all workers in the trade.

Every worker involved in this strike can now see that the slogan of "unity of all workers" is the only correct one and should work to achieve this end.

AGAINST this uniting of the workers' forces in the strike, the leaders deliberately sought to split the ranks of the workers. They themselves, without even waiting for the bosses to do it, raised the dirty cry that every strikebreaking agency shouts in strikes led by the most militant working class fighters, the Communists.

Benjamin Gitlow, renegade from the Communist Party, was brought in to spout his venom against "Communist leadership." Gitlow's main argument at this moment, when unity is the uppermost question, was that unity would "cause public opinion to go against us, and the N. R. A. would be against us, because the Industrial Union is led by Communists."

While directing his fire against the Communists, Gitlow, in the spirit of strikebreakers Green and Lewis, directed the worker's eyes hopefully to the N. R. A.

Yesterday, the latest capitalist newspaper reports showed that the N. R. A. Regional Labor Board was working hand-in-glove with the hotel owners to break the strike. By relying on negotiations only through the Regional Labor Board and rejecting the paramount issue of unity of all workers, the Trotskyite opportunist leaders and their Gitlow henchmen were playing directly into the hands of the strikebreakers.

E. J. Field, secretary of the Amalgamated Union, heading the strike, in a letter to Mrs. Eleanor M. Herrick, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, asks for "negotiations." But Mrs. Herrick tells him she and the hotel owners want none of it, that they are "observing" the strike. But Field and his associates reject the proposal for mass demonstrations at the Regional Labor Board to force negotiations with the bosses—negotiations with a broad rank and file strike committee. They carry on only the politest exchange of letters in order to merit N. R. A. recognition.

"THE board," replies Mrs. Herrick, "will take whatever action is necessary. The board is watching the situation closely." In other words, the board does not need to act now because they feel that Messers Field & Co. are acting for them through disuniting the workers. The New York Evening Post of yesterday, after printing Mrs. Herrick's statement, in which she has the hearty support of the hotel owners, concludes: "The statements they have made (Mrs. Herrick and the hotel owners), however, indicate that they believe they can break the strike."

For this part, Gitlow tells the workers there are three forces, the bosses, the workers and the N. R. A., deliberately hiding the long and vicious strikebreaking history of the N. R. A., one of the best and most powerful strikebreaking tool of the bosses.

Negotiations can be forced with the bosses, and even through their Regional Labor Board, only by the most unified and militant action of all workers through spreading the strike, through increasing its militancy. Otherwise, "negotiations," as Welton Budd, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the Philadelphia transport strike, the Edgewater and Chester Gord strikes show, means "strikebreaking."

Unity is the crying need of the strike. Regardless of union affiliation the workers should unite their ranks, broaden their strike committee, rally for the most militant action. They should spike as the dirtiest strikebreaking treachery the "red cry" of the Gitlows. This not only smacks of the vilest anti-workingclass deeds of Messers Woll and Easley but is deliberately brought in at this time to stop the real feeling and demand of the strikers for unity.

Instead of provocations and splitting of the ranks urged by Gitlow, unity is the watchword for the strike. Only by unity, only by the broadest spreading of the strike to all hotel workers, only by the strongest rank and file strike committee and the most militant action of the workers can the strike now be won.

U. S. S. R. Party Congress Shows Socialist Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

West Siberian Province Party Committee at the 16th Congress, declared that Comrade Stalin had raised before the West Siberian Bolsheviks the task of creating the Ural-Kuznetsk combine. Now Eiche tells of the stormy progress in that part of the country, which until recently was under the sway of Taligs, but today possesses the world metallurgical giant plant named after Stalin. Between the 16th and 17th Congresses, the Kuzbas coal output has been trebled, Eiche declared. New mines have been opened, new technique introduced.

Contrast With Slow Pace of Capitalism
Comrade Eiche, to the accompaniment of thunderous applause, declared that while the capitalists took 150 years to develop the Don Basin, the Bolsheviks have transformed the once backward Kuz Basin into a powerful mechanized combine in four years.

Simultaneously with the stormy growth of Socialist industry in Siberia, Socialist agriculture has grown and strengthened. West Siberia, Eiche declared, has not vainly received the order of Lenin as an advanced province in agriculture. The wheat fields have been expanded immeasurably in recent years in Siberia. The income of the collective farmers in 1932 and 1933 in West Siberia is among the highest in the U.S.S.R.

In concluding, Comrade Eiche spoke of the former Right Wing opposition leaders, Comrades Rykov, Bukharin, Tomsky and others, declaring that at the last Congress they promised to atone for their crimes before the Party by practical work. It seems, however, that they have failed to carry out their promise, he declared. Some of them have kept silent, therefore giving counter-revolutionary groups an opportunity to work under their cover.

Transformed Formerly Backward Colonial Country
The Bashkirian delegate, Comrade Bikin, described the changes in Bashkiria, formerly a backward colonial province. Bashkiria has now become an industrial-agrarian country, he said. Comrade Bikin excited great interest and enthusiasm in the audience when comparing old Bashkiria with new Soviet Bashkiria. Suffice it to mention that Bashkiria had but few literates in the past, while now nearly 90 per cent of the population is literate. Illiteracy among the youth no longer exists in any part of the republic, he declared.

Comrade Vodovozenko of Dniepropetrovsk Province, Soviet Ukraine, spoke of the Socialist success in agriculture, referring to Stalin's speeches at the January Plenum of the Central Committee and the Collective Farmers Congress have, according to Vodovozenko, become the program of struggle of the collective farm masses, having equipped the Party organization for work along new lines.

All the speeches of the delegates are pervaded by the confidence that

"Party Congress Is Best Proof of Vitality of Our System"

(Continued from Page 1)

Furthermore, the capitalist jibe that the workers of the Soviet Union could not master industry and new technique, based on imported machinery, is being rapidly answered.

Stormy Advance On All Fronts
For example, "Pravda" declares, the coal mines are being mechanized rapidly. Coal production passed 250,000 tons daily by Jan. 21, whereas only last August it averaged 220,000 tons. Similarly, iron production which was around 18,000 tons daily last summer, passed 25,000 tons on Jan. 23. With this goes a steady avalanche of news of the construction of new workers' dwellings, new conveniences, and practically universal education for children this year, while schools in the capitalist countries are being closed down for lack of funds. New theatres, club houses, electrification of villages, rapid multiplying of the quantity and quality of all consumed goods—evidence to this correspondent in even his five-months stay here.

Soviet Successes Repudiate Trotsky's Theories
These things are practical results of the correct Party leadership. "Pravda" continues, citing such evidence that delegates to the Congress tell of workers' surprise and scorn when they are reminded that Trotsky said it was impossible to build Socialism in one country. There is not one doubt at the Congress that the Soviet system has demonstrated its overwhelming superiority and that without the October Revolution, plus the plan of Socialist construction, conditions here would be as bad as those in the capitalist world.

Workers, Scientists, Hall Communist Leadership

A trivial incident illustrates the situation; the delegates entering the Congress on the first day passed a hundred-seat auto-bus standing before the Kremlin. These buses are already in operation. Such invention in industrial progress are making the Soviet Union independent of importation of essential machines, enormously strengthening its defensive capacity and therefore, also strengthening the chances for peace, since the Soviet Union, as the delegates pointed out, is never the aggressor.

The Communist Party, on the eve of its 17th Congress, received numerous declarations signed by leading scientists, inventors and factory workers, declaring the Communist Party leadership provision of facilities has stimulated all their activities and successes.

The delegates applauded every suggestion that these gains are not miracles, but just the results of the Revolution and the Communist Party leadership of the working class to constructive work.

Filipino Bosses Attack Fight for Free Philippines

Express Fear at Meeting
That Masses Want
a Soviet Gov't

NEW YORK—A sharp clash between bourgeois reactionaries among the Filipinos, and workers and their representatives, marked a meeting on the Filipino terror, held Sunday at the Sunrise Restaurant, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League.

Mr. Minion, wealthy Filipino importer, based in Manahas, head of the "Philippine" a conservative democratic organization, and Mr. Lopez, editor of the Philippine "Outlook," a reactionary Brooklyn weekly, got up on the floor and attacked the speakers who called for militant action on behalf of the national liberation struggles of the Filipinos.

They were shouted down by the audience when they stated that they would rather have the Philippines under Wall Street domination than free. "If we revolt in the Philippines now," Minion said, "how far will the peasants go? We have now a peaceful government, and if we allow what happened in 1937 to be repeated, the peasants will want a Soviet government!"

The audience cheered again and again when Joseph Tauber, International Labor Defense lawyer, spoke on the fight against the terror in the Philippines by the workers and peasants, calling for support from American toilers to this fight.

The meeting was one of several being held in the district for the mass meeting at Irving Plaza, Feb. 4, at 2:30 p.m., called by the Action Committee on Philippine Cases and Terror in the Philippines.

Japan Imperialism Wants Bigger Navy

TOKYO, Jan. 28.—It is boldly announced in the leading Japanese newspaper that the Navy Minister, Admiral Mineo Osumi, has already informed a Diet committee that Japan will nullify the Washington and London Naval Treaties before the end of this year.

This treaty establishes the present naval strength of the three leading imperialist powers, Britain, Japan, and the United States at 5-5-3.

Now that the fight between these three imperialist powers for the lion's share of the loot that comes from the exploitation of the Chinese masses is sharpening, Japanese imperialism feels that it can no longer adhere to the present naval ratio. This aggravates the war danger.

The Roosevelt government is also strengthening its navy under a program, building a navy "second to none," which has already consumed over one billion dollars.