

# 900 DELEGATES MEET AT NATIONAL JOBLESS CONVENTION

## Britain Reaches Agreement With Japan Against U.S.S.R.

'Gentlemen's Agreement' Is Support of Japan's Program for War  
DEAL JUST MADE

"Shows British Weakness," Says "Pravda" (Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By Radio)—British imperialism, the chief organizer of the anti-Soviet front, has cemented a virtual alliance with Japan in a recently concluded "gentlemen's agreement" between the two powers.

This fact, with its grave implications in the imminent attack of Japan on the Soviet Union, is commented in by "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in an editorial on the announcement of this British-Japanese agreement "for the solution of international political problems."

"If this information is true," says "Pravda," "then it once again confirms the fact that British imperialism is not only weakening, but that it is increasing its support of Japanese imperialism."

"It has come out in frank support of Japanese aggression. The Manchurian incident, the unequivocal statement that Japan's leaving the League of Nations does not deprive Japanese imperialism of its right to the mandate islands in the Pacific Ocean, its policy of invisible loans carried out through taking virtually no measures against Japanese dumping—these are the landmarks of this British policy which now finds its consummation in the conclusion of the 'gentlemen's agreement.'"

In view of the basic position of British foreign policy—the struggle against the U.S.A. and the organization of the anti-Soviet front—British imperialism is striving to preserve its virtual alliance with Japan by all means. The 'gentlemen's agreement' is the specific form which this alliance takes."

### Britain Plans To Fortify Islands Near Cape Horn

Expects To Be Shut Out of Panama Canal in U.S.-Japan War

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The secret British naval conference which just closed in Singapore strongly advocated the establishment of a strongly fortified naval base in the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, 750 miles off the coast of Argentina, *Pearl Islands* Illustrated News says today.

This is a step aimed at American imperialism. It assumes that in a war between the United States and Japan, the Panama Canal will be closed to British ships, which will have to round Cape Horn on their way to the Pacific.

The British claim to the islands was disputed a year ago by the government of the Argentine. The present decision reveals the strengthening of the relations between Great Britain and Argentina.

### Police Use Numbers Racket To Carry Out Raids on Negro Sections

NEW YORK.—New York and Jersey City police carried out widespread raids in the colored sections yesterday under the pretext of stamping out "numbers" racketeering. In neither city did the police make any attempt to arrest the bankers and gangsters behind the policy racket which victimizes tens of thousands of Negro and white workers out of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

## Rally the Masses Against Roosevelt's War Plans!

By C. A. HATHAWAY  
ONE week!—that is the time we have to prepare the counter-campaign to the War Department's jingo drive announced to begin on Lincoln's birthday, February 12th. The radio, schools, movies, churches—all the institutions of the bourgeoisie—will be used to whip up a war frenzy among the people.

As Wilson used the slogan, "He kept us out of war" to prepare the people for "the war to end war," so Roosevelt now, behind phrases of "preparedness," "national defense," "a navy second to none," etc., will strive to poison the minds of the masses in support of his imperialist war plans.

The naval and military building programs of Japan, Great Britain and France will be magnified and used as a justification for the frenzied militarization program of the Roosevelt regime.

"Work for the unemployed," skillfully intertwined with the claim that "preparedness is the best guarantee for peace," will serve to confuse the masses.

This campaign, comrades, can have serious consequences unless it is energetically counteracted.

THIS week, beginning today, must see the thorough preparation of the counter-campaign, a campaign which exposes Roosevelt's "peace" demagoguery, which brings to light the aggressiveness of the administration's policy, which shows up the gigantic militarization program, and which draws the masses actively into the anti-war struggle.

Don't wait for formal directives! Every unit, section, and district, every Party fraction should immediately get on the job.

## Hungarian Nazis Plot Murder of U. S. Anti-Fascist Leaders

February 11th Meet in New York To Protest Fascist Terror

By SENNER GARLIN  
NEW YORK—Following its relentless expose of Nazi activities in the United States, the Daily Worker has just uncovered a plot to murder the leaders of the Hungarian anti-fascist movement in this country.

A letter sent by Oscar Schilling, secretary of the New York section of the Nazi Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) to D. Balogh de Almassy, director of the "Colonel Kovats Society," reveals the plans.

"That damned Jew, the New York editor of the Hungarian Bolshevik paper," writes Schilling to de Almassy, "who, you say is their leader must be silenced. If you agree we will take care of this matter. And if necessary we will do the same thing with the others."

This murder plot against the leaders of the Hungarian anti-fascist movement in the U.S. recalls the exposure by the Daily Worker, on Oct. 7, 1933, of a Nazi conspiracy to infect the Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial with deadly syphilis germs.

The Dieckstein Committee "investigating" Nazi activities in this country, has not only refused to go to the source of these activities, but has instead proposed a bill which would be used as a weapon against working class organizations, since it would authorize a special committee to investigate Nazi propaganda activities

(Continued on Page 3)

## 500 Georgia Iron Moulders Demand The Daily Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
ROME, Ga., Feb. 1.—The article that appeared in the Daily Worker on the strike of the 500 iron moulders in this town made a big hit among the workers. The workers say, "The Daily Worker is the only paper to carry a real account of our strike."

There is a Daily Worker now in every strike tent. The workers read it eagerly. Some have already subscribed for the "Daily," and many others say they will do so as soon as they get back to work.

The strike, now in its ninth week, has affected four out of the five Rome stove foundries. The strikers were ordered by officials of the International Moulders Union to go back to work, but refused to do so. Experience has taught them that they cannot expect honest leadership from the I. M. U., or favorable results from the negotiations between the bosses, the I. M. U. leadership and the N. R. A. Labor Board.

By showing up the strike-breaking role played by the officials of the I. M. U., the Daily Worker rooted itself deep in the hearts of the striking moulders. They recognize the "Daily" as their paper and as an effective weapon in their hands for developing militancy and unity within their ranks. Most of the strikers never saw a Daily Worker before.

## "That Damned Jew Must Be Silenced!"

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

Original New York  
New York City, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1933

Dear Comrade (Name redacted),  
In answer to your letter of 14. December I have with pleasure accepted your invitation to participate in the interest of our common goal in this country.

It is urgent to act, that is not on the political instructions of the Party, but on the basis of the fact that we are in a position to act, and we must act.

It is tragic, that is to say, that in this country we are in a position to act, and we must act.

I would like to see you again, and I would like to see you again.

(Continued on Page 3)

## 30,000 Hackmen Now Out; Mayor for Sellout Plan

Gilbert, Taxi Workers' Union Head, Scores LaGuardia's Scheme

BULLETIN  
Morris L. Ernst, who was appointed by Mayor LaGuardia, announced last night that he would attempt to settle the strike immediately on the basis of what he calls a "Consumers' Monday," thus turning the question of the 5-cent tax over to legal action to be taken at a later date.

This announcement was made at a meeting held in Ernst's office with 12 representatives of the four unions.

All of the demands put forward by the Taxi Workers Union were denied by Ernst.

## Sound United Front Call for the Workers Social Insurance Bill

Marine Park CWA Man Dies from Exposure

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—One of the two C.W.A. workers who were taken to the hospital suffering from exposure while working on the Marine Park C. W. A. project, died Saturday at the Coney Island Hospital.

The workers on this project are made to work in zero weather, are not allowed to build fires or seek any protection from the cold.

Thousands of CWA Workers To Strike 15 Minutes Today

NEW YORK.—In protest against the Roosevelt mass lay-offs and wage cuts, and the announced abandonment of the entire C.W.A. program, thousands of C.W.A. and C.W.S. workers here will stop work for 15 minutes at 10 a.m. today.

Jobless and CWA Workers to Demonstrate at City Hall

Simultaneously with the 15 minute stoppage of work, an additional 10,000 C.W.A. workers will stop all work for the day.

Meanwhile, the workers' delegates at the National Convention Against Unemployment will present their demands to the Roosevelt administration.

Assembly Points  
Downtown workers and mass organizations will assemble at 7th St. and Avenue A at 10:30 a.m. will march to Rutgers St., where they will join the march to the City Hall.

Delegates to Meet  
Delegates who will form the mass delegation that will present the workers' demands to Mayor LaGuardia, will meet at 29 E. 20th St. at 10 a.m. sharp, to formulate their demands, and to elect spokesmen to present their demands.

(Continued on Page 2)

## United Front of All Workers Main Link, Amter, Benjamin Say

Needs of Negro Masses Vital Task, Stachel Declares

By CARL REEVE (Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The approximately nine hundred determined delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment, which opened in the Masonic Temple here yesterday morning, have taken decisive steps forward in organizing the nationwide fight for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The struggle for the United Front for these demands was the center of the main report of I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of Herbert Benjamin, organizer of the councils, and of the discussion

(Continued on Page 2)

## 12,000 Workers Tie Up Illinois Town in Sympathetic Strike

Workers Join Shoe Strike  
CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 4.—The entire business activity of this city was tied up by a widespread strike of 12,000 workers from every shop and job in the city. The strike spread to all the workers in the city after 450 employees of the Barnes Shoe Factory had walked out, demanding the removal of a certain foreman in the plant.

The entire town was shut down, as mines, bakeries, motion picture houses, barbers and all other stores closed down.

About 2,000 union and non-union workers from the factory were out on strike. Other trades joining the strike included carpenters, painters, printers, electricians, plumbers, bricklayers and plasterers.

So complete was the tie-up that even the C.W.A. workers laid down their tools on the job in sympathy with the strike.

So fine was the discipline of the strike that the municipal lighting plants and other necessary needs of the workers were not interrupted by the strike.

(Continued on Page 2)

## "Americanism" Bristles at Prosperous Muste Dinner to Launch Nationalist "Workers" Party

Fit in With Jingoist Propaganda of Workers' Enemies  
By HARRY GANNES  
NEW YORK.—Opened by the ex-Roverend Muste, the dinner for the declaration of faith by the leaders of the abominable American Workers' Party last Friday night closed with the shivering missivings of "respectability" of J. B. S. Hardman, better known as publicity agent for the N. R. A. strikebreaker, Sidney Hillman.

I am somewhat hesitant to speak when I look around here and see the dinner and wonder if Roosevelt's prosperity hasn't come," said Louis F. Budenz.

Gathered in Town Hall were about 300 people. Predominantly they were exceptionally well-dressed petty-

## In the Daily Worker Today

- Page 2 Sports, by Jerry Arnold
- Page 3 Amter Asks for United Fight for Workers' Jobless Insurance
- Page 4 Letters from Food Workers Party Life I.W.O. News "Dr. Luttinger Advises"
- Page 5 "Change the World," by Michael Gold "Hackman," by Harry Kermit "Son of a Sailor," by S. Marks
- Page 6 Editorials Foreign News

# Refused to Scab on Hotel Strike; Fired Off the C.W.A. Lists

## Win Hotel Strike in Pittsburgh; Victory Hailed in New York

NEW YORK—While Amalgamated officials were preparing today to appear before the Regional Labor Board hearing on the hotel strike, strikers continued to carry on militant picket duty, determined to force the owners to pay higher wages.

It was revealed yesterday that Frederick J. Daniels, head of the state C. W. A., had taken waiters off the C. W. A. list because they had refused to take jobs in the hotels now on strike.

Strikers were elated yesterday when they learned through a letter of a successful strike of hotel workers conducted in the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh by the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

Under the leadership of a rank and file strike committee we forced the bosses to give us wage increases, which in some cases are as high as 50 per cent.

"We were fighting for recognition of the shop committee, the six-day week and a shorter work day. We demanded no reduction from our wages for food and clothing and that 75 per cent of the workers hired should be members of the union."

The Pittsburgh strikers have won their chief demands and are still in negotiation with the hotel owners concerning other demands.

Strikers here today hailed this victory of the Pittsburgh workers, which is accredited to the correct policy of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. This strike will serve as a great impetus for carrying out our New York strike to victory, said Albertson, leader of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local 119.

## Reports Gov't Will Probe Calif. Terror

### Workers Must Force Real Investigation

NEW YORK—As a result of nationwide work protests against the kidnaping and brutal beating of four attorneys of striking California lettuce pickers, the Federal government is investigating the kidnapings, according to a report from the American Civil Liberties Union.

The four attorneys were kidnaped from a Brawley Hotel Jan. 23, the same night they were to address a meeting of the strikers. A motorcycle officer cleared the way for the kidnapers car, while Chief of Police J. Lon Cromer denied a permit for the strike meeting. The four lawyers were badly beaten up, threatened with death, and finally released at widely separated towns and ordered to leave Imperial Valley.

A federal commission also has been appointed by the National Labor Board to investigate denial of rights of the striking lettuce pickers. This means that the N. R. A. Administration is "investigating" its own terroristic incitation against the strikers.

The nation-wide mass protests against the California terror which forced this "investigation" maneuver, must be sharpened to force a real investigation and arrest and punishment of police officials, Legionnaires and others involved in the terror.

## Lodgings Needed for New England Delegates

NEW YORK—Quarters are needed to house the returning New England delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment in New York for one night. The delegates will return to New York on Monday night at about midnight, and in order that they may be prepared to start their trip back to New England on Tuesday morning New York sympathizers are asked to inform the Unemployed Council, 29 E. 20th St., telephone Algonquin 4-7846, if they can give lodging for one or more of the delegates for one night.

## 1,700 Accidents on Massachusetts C. W. A.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—More than 1,700 accidents and several deaths have occurred on Massachusetts C. W. A. jobs, and about 1,000 of these do not come under the federal compensation act of 1916, according to a recent statement of John Morris, head of the legal department of the state C. W. A.

## ATTENTION! FOOD WORKERS' FRACTION

All members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League in the New York District, who are either on strike or are workers in the hotel and restaurant industry are called to a special meeting in connection with the general strike for today (Monday), Feb. 5, 1934, at 8 p.m. sharp at the Workers' Center, 50 E. 13th St., in Room 206. Nobody will be permitted without his Party or Y. C. L. book.

## KRAUS & SONS, Inc.

Manufacturers of Badges - Banners - Buttons For Workers Clubs and Organizations 137 DELANCEY STREET, N.Y.C. Telephone: Drydock 4-8275-8276

# 2d Five Year Plan Ends Class Society, Molotov Declares

## Tells Communist Party Congress of Immense Economic Victories

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By Radio).—Chairman Kalinin today gave the floor to Molotov, whom the Congress greeted with a prolonged ovation. Comrade Molotov commenced with an extensive and very interesting report on the plan for national economy of the Second Five Year Plan. The report deeply analyzed the path and methods of construction of Socialism in the immense program for gigantic works confronting the Soviet Union, the fighting program of action organically arising out of the results of the First Five Year Plan, and the historical directives outlined by Stalin in the first session of his report.

### Build Classless Society

Molotov outlined the following three tasks as the basis for the Second Five Year Plan: (1) To completely liquidate the capitalist elements, and classes generally in the U. S. S. R., removing all causes for creating class distinction; (2) For a further rise in the well-being of the workers and Kolkhozniks (collective farmers), and for a further increase in consumption of goods and services; (3) The completion of the technical reconstruction of all national economy—industry, transport and agriculture.

Molotov gave an expanded characterization of these tasks, pointing out that the fulfillment of these tasks will make the Soviet Union an undivided country of one social economic formation, a country of a classless Socialist society.

### Immense Construction

The program of construction of new works is still greater in the Second Five Year Plan than in the First Five Year Plan. Molotov spoke about the capital investments for the Second Five Year Plan, as exceeding that of the First Five Year Plan two or three times, and also the increased sources from which capital investments will be gotten. He told how the production power of socialist industry has grown immeasurably, how in the remote districts of the Great Soviet Union, a new flourishing industrial basis will be created.

### Workers' Well-Being

The next section of his report was devoted to the improvement of the material conditions of the toilers, and cultural construction.

In concluding this section of his report, Molotov emphasized the tasks that the struggle against the remnants of the exploiting classes. He stated that the great victories of the First Five Year Plan were won because the Party held high the banner of class struggle, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under which it also goes to victory in the carrying through of the Second Five Year Plan. This banner was carried by the leader, the pride of the working class—Stalin.

Molotov's last words were drowned in a stormy prolonged applause. Molotov ended his deep report, rich in theoretical generalizations and concrete data, with the cry: "Long Live the Complete Victory of the Second Five Year Plan!" Applause again thundered, reflecting the fighting preparedness of the Party to give its creative energy to the construction of a classless society with the realization of the historic tasks of the Second Five Year Plan.

The chairman of the evening session, Petrovsky, gave the floor to Kulishevsky, who, in an extensive report, translated into language detailed figures of concrete conditions and the gigantic perspectives of the Second Five Year Plan, in unfolding Molotov's report. Vubishevsky gave a detailed characterization of the development of national economy in the separate regions, republics and districts. He said:

"The Soviet Union is becoming a country completely independent of the capitalist world in technical and economic respects, a country not only the biggest, but the most advanced in agriculture. The Second Five Year Plan is building an edifice of Socialism."

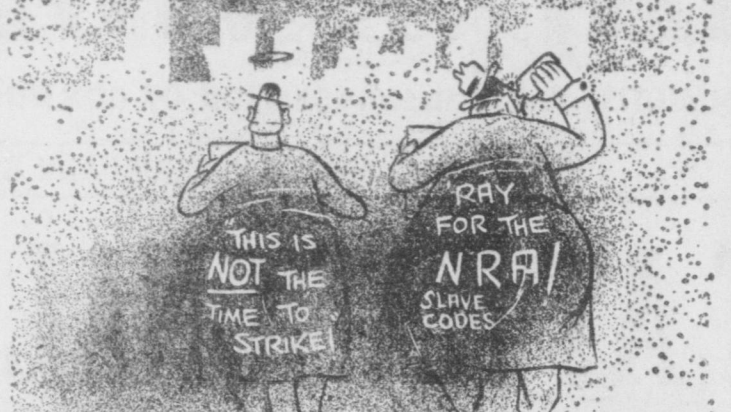
He gave a detailed characterization of the development in each separate branch of national economy, paying special attention to the key tasks of the Second Five Year Plan—the complete overcoming of backwardness in transport, equalization of separate branches of heavy industry, the mechanization of the process of agriculture, reconstruction of light and food industries, the development of cattle-breeding and increasing of harvest.

more Negroes into T. U. U. L. unions. This afternoon Herbert Benjamin, in his special report on the fight for the workers unemployment insurance bill, exposed the fraudulent "Unemployment Insurance" measures proposed by the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, the Social Security Bill, the Wisconsin plan and particularly the Wagner-Perkins plan for "reserves" as a result of the mass demand for the workers bill.

Wagner is introducing tomorrow his bill in both Houses of Congress, on the very day when the National Convention is sending delegations to Roosevelt, to Hopkins Fechner of the C. C. C. and others to present demands for the workers bill, for relief and jobs and the other demands of the convention. Wagner hopes in this way to stem the tide of mass demands for the passage of the workers bill. Wagner's bill calls for the Federal Government to give nothing for insurance.

Andy Onda of Cleveland, member of the Presiding Committee Charles Alexander, of New York, Joe Paskvan of the Farmer Labor Club of Evelev, Minn., Leslie Jones, Baltimore Marine Worker, Steel workers, Packing House workers and many others. Telegrams were received from workers organizations pledging support. The capitalist press here remains entirely silent on the proceedings of the great convention.

# GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



THE QUICK-CHANGE ARTISTS

# Communists Have Earned Right To Lead, Minor Tells Jobless

## Only Party Which Supports and Organizes Fight of All Starving Toilers in Fight for Bread and Unemployment Insurance

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker-Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Communist Party's pledge to the unemployed: "We will fight through with you—now and further on" was brought to the National Convention against unemployment, last night, by Robert Minor of the Central Committee, and to every revolutionary greeting the nine hundred delegates responded with a roar of applause.

Flinging off his coat and vest, Minor vigorously explained the revolutionary Communist program. But he did this after dwelling upon the Communist Party's leadership in the immediate demands before the unemployed, and with emphatic declaration that, "Our task is to build a great mass movement, a united front of one particular school of thought, but of the American working men and women."

C. P. Fights for Relief He asserted that the Communist Party, in battles on the streets and despite jail and tear gas and bullets, fought for and won the right to fight for Unemployment Insurance. He said that:

"Through this fight, the Communist Party's fight in the streets, the American working class already has won tens and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of unemployment relief."

"The Communist Party is keenly aware that there are hundreds of delegates here who are members of various parties, followers of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties. Minor said, "and I am here to assure you of a very hearty spirit of cooperation with those adherents of other parties—we welcome all those willing to fight for the great common cause. The Communist Party is of the opinion that the only way in which the American masses can be rescued from the decades of misery is through the united action of you and others."

Minor's 30 minute speech came at the close of a mass meeting in the Masonic Auditorium, attended by visitors who with the delegates, allied the big hall. It followed brief and fiery speeches by rank and file leaders of the trade unions, fraternal groups, farmers clubs, and relief and unemployed groups attending. These speeches too were marked by militant declarations, particularly reiterated pledges of solidarity between white and Negro labor.

Preceding Minor, Ann Burlik, the night leader of the National Textile Workers' Union, had called forth a storm of howling, thunderous applause. She described the strike of 70,000 in last Fall's National Textile strike, in which she said:

"We got gas, tear gas and bullets too, but we waved our fist at Washington and said, 'We'll starve on the picket lines, but we'll be damned if we'll starve in the mills.'"

She told how an N. R. A. official remarked to her, when she brought a mass declaration to protest against N. R. A. codes, "You know, Ann, we don't mind your coming down here—but why do you have to always bring a mob with you?" That, she said, is the difference between militant and A. F. of L. unions—and militant, employed workers stand together with unemployed workers.

"Unemployed workers didn't scab on us," she added, "Nor we must go back to our trade unions—I don't care which Union you belong to—and convince the others that the fight for Unemployment Insurance for all workers is a fight of the whole working class."

A Negro woman delegate from Houston, Tex., told of the experience of Dixie, and waving her fist declared: "We're not afraid of the police terror. A Pennsylvania miner officially representing a local A. F. of L. Union shouted, "We been yes-men all these years; now let's be no-men. The classes of capitalism have had their chance, so now let's see the masses fighting."

A Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League spokesman made a fiery pledge that "this time, we veterans are lined up with the masses in their fight for Unemployment Insurance" despite the fact that, he said, the upper classes from Civil War days have

# 30,000 Hackmen Out; LaGuardia in Big Betrayal Move

(Continued from Page 1)

were putting up one of the most spirited and determined fights in the entire history of the New York transport industry, Mayor LaGuardia, who is hailed in the capitalist press as the champion of the drivers, was carrying on maneuvers at City Hall to get the strikers' backs to wobble without giving them the 5-cent tax which the strikers demand.

### LaGuardia for New Start

In a conference at City Hall on Saturday afternoon, where the Mayor met leaders of four taxmen's organizations, it was pointed out by Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the Taxi Workers Union, that LaGuardia went back on his word by trying to get the drivers to accept, instead of the full 100 per cent of the tax, only 40 or 50 per cent of the sum.

"This maneuver was made through an appointment by the Mayor of Morris L. Ernst, a New York liberal lawyer, as the mediator," declared Gilbert.

Ernst, speaking for LaGuardia, told the committee to "take what you can get."

Harry Cantor, also representing the Taxi Workers Union, lashed into Ernst's proposal by declaring that "the men came on strike for 100 per cent of the tax and they will get it in view of the militant struggle the hackmen are putting up."

Cantor pointed out that the taxmen are also fighting for the recognition of a union of all taxi drivers to be set up on the basis of garage committees which will guarantee rank and file control and honest distribution of the million and a half tax money which is due the men.

### Calls Mayor's Hand

Cantor demanded that LaGuardia keep his promise to the hackmen by withdrawing the appeal of the Supreme Court decision, which declares the tax illegal, and give the money to the drivers.

LaGuardia, however, proposed through his spokesman, Ernst, that instead of recognition of a union of taxmen, the so-called impartial chairman (Ernst himself) take care of all matters of the demands of the strikers, and that the union keep out of the matter.

### Demand Recognition

Gilbert replied, "We propose an independent union representing all the hackmen in New York and that this organization be recognized." Ernst is attempting to get the men back to work by Monday morning without settling the question of the tax, while giving false promises to the drivers that the question will be settled later.

While Ernst was putting forward this strikebreaking proposal, Gilbert asked the following questions: "If on Monday morning these men return to work does that mean that they will have to continue to pay the nickel to the fleet owners? Does it mean that the men will get the money already paid?"

"It does not mean any such thing," Ernst replied. "The men will have to continue to pay the tax until after we agree with the fleet owners as to what percentage of the money will go to the men. This money will be impounded with the impartial chairman and kept until the final decision is reached on the tax."

Meanwhile, City Chamberlain Berle is in Albany bargaining with Tammany State Senator Dunningan, who has offered to speed the passage of a law declaring the tax legal, thus depriving the drivers of their money.

Working with LaGuardia, in an attempt to hoodwink the drivers back to work without winning their demands, is Wm. Gandall, one of the committee of 18 which helped elect LaGuardia and also an organizer for the United Taxicab Drivers Union of the A. F. of L.

During the City Hall proceedings Gandall supported every proposal made by Ernst and fought vigorously against all proposals for militant action and unity put forward by Gilbert and Cantor of the Taxi Workers Union.

Side by side with Gandall in the secret maneuvering is one Sam Smith, a well known strike-breaker, leader of the Bronx Empire City Taxi Association.

In 1930 Smith with the Brooklyn Tammany district leader Wolfkoff broke the "Black Beauty" strike which was led by a rank and file committee. In October, when the Taxi Workers Union organized a mass meeting of 1,000 drivers at the Christ Church to discuss the question of the 5 cent tax, Smith provoked a fit with a red baiting argument, which led to the breaking up of the meeting.

Smith's most recent activity in the field of strikebreaking took place a week ago when the Rosenblatt Garage, 149 Grand Ave., Bronx, went on strike for the 5 cent tax under the leadership of the Taxi Workers Union. Smith came to the garage and berated the men back to work with the promise that LaGuardia would see to it that the men would get the nickels.

# SPORTS

By JERRY ARNOLD (Batting for Si Gerson)

## Richard the Lion-Hearted

THE door opened and Richard walked in. Six feet tall, sturdily built, blond hair, blue eyes, typical nordic. He seemed somehow to be out of place in the rush and bustle of the Daily office. His eyes wandered about bewilderedly as he stood awkwardly in the middle of the busiest aisle in the place.

"Meet Comrade Richard Heikkinen, new national secretary of the Labor Sports Union." I felt my hand grasped in a strong grip. My palm was in contact with a hard, rough surface. Here was a healthy farmer or a steel worker.

It turned out that I wasn't far from wrong. Dick Heikkinen, who was elected to his new post a month ago at the national convention of the L. S. U., was born in Phelps, Wisconsin, where he lived for twenty years on a farm. He was brought to New York up with the soil, in the true tradition of his Finnish ancestors.

"A COUPLE of years ago I left the farm to work in the American Brass, in Kenosha, Wisconsin. That's where I became a proletarian." His face lit up with a smile revealing a set of white, even teeth.

He had just come to New York from his home in Phelps where his family, father, mother, five brothers and three sisters—reside. He brought the Middle West with him—down to the black and red mackinaw coat with its high slanted pockets.

Oh yes, he had knocked around quite a bit, he told me. He had been a farmer, brass worker, taxi-driver in Kenosha, a manual laborer on a golf course in Phelps, an electrical repair man in the muddy roads of Wisconsin.

How did he find enough time to become interested in the labor sports movement? "You see, nine years ago Dick joined the Young Workers League, (now the Young Communist League). In '29 he belonged to a workers sports club of about 45 members where he participated in his favorite sports of field, basketball and track and field athletics.

The club affiliated with the Labor Sports Union, because it was a natural thing. And I've been in it ever since because its the thing I like best and believe it's of real value to the working class movement."

Now that he was national secretary of the L. S. U., what are his ideas regarding that organization? "A change is going to take place. I begin to feel that already. We've not become more organized into the working class movement—into the

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET, Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn. PHONE: DICKENS 2-3015. Office Hours: 9-12 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

9.9.Goldin, Inc. OPTOMETRISTS & OPTICIANS. 1378 ST. NICHOLES AVE. & 1690 LEXINGTON AVE. at 173rd St. N.Y. at 106th St. N.Y.

COHENS'S 117 ORCHARD STREET, N.Y. Delancey Street, New York City. EYES EXAMINED Wholesale Optician By Dr. A. Weinstein Tel. Orchard 4-4529 Optometrist Factory on Premises

11 o'clock Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant. 158 Clermont Parkway Bronx. (Classified)

Room in apartment with French comrade. \$3 a week; kitchen; steam. 217 West 65th Street, Apt. 31. Apply from 8 to 2 p.m. PERSONAL Kara Kan, No. 411 see Blondell immediately.

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

Support the Workers' Revolution in Germany! COME TO THE CONCERT AND MASS MEETING SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1934, at 8 P. M. Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street, and West Farms EARL BROWDER GENERAL SECRETARY, Communist Party, U.S.A. WILL LECTURE ON THE "Present Situation in Germany"

Medical Program Entertainment Arranged by: Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A. Entire Proceeds: Communist Party of Germany Tickets: Reserved Section, \$1.00—Other Seats 40 cents in Advance

# Daily Worker Reveals Nazi Plot to Kill U.S. Anti-Fascist Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

and certain other propaganda activities in the U.S. The frenzy of the Hungarian Nazis against the leaders of the Hungarian anti-fascist movement is a direct result of the activities of the latter in organizing united front actions during recent months.

They were particularly incensed at the formation of united front committees against fascist activities in this country as well as abroad. These committees had the support of a large number of working class as well as middle class groups, including the Central Hungarian Society, the American-Hungarian Jewish Federation, the Hungarian Literary Society, the Hungarian Cultural Federation, the Hungarian Workers Federation (left wing), the Hungarian Section of the International Workers Order and others.

"In reply to your letter of December 14," Schilling informed Altmassy, "I note with satisfaction that your organization has already something in the interest of our common aim in this country."

"To your question as to cooperation between our organizations, I would give the following suggestion: I advise very strongly that you do not wait for any special instructions from abroad because—seemingly on account of political complications in your country—these would be delayed for some time. And immediate action is absolutely necessary because—"

"Later on," the letter continues significantly, "you can probably get money from the organizations in which you have influence."

"Spunknobel 'Technique' This method follows the pattern of Helms Spanknobel, former leader of the 'Friends of New Germany,' whose usefulness to the Nazi German Nazi Government was terminated when the Daily Worker thru a series of documents exposed his activities in this country."

Schilling's letter goes on to say that it is unfortunate that the Hungarians in this country, and especially in New York, respond as yet very weakly to our ideals."

Apparently for the purpose of creating a better response for the murderous Nazi "ideals," plans are put forward for the publication of a newspaper.

"I might also inform you," the murder-plot letter continues, "that we have just received instructions to publish a Hungarian National Socialist (Nazi) paper—if possible a daily, but by all means a weekly."

The Hungarian Nazis are told in the letter that they must share part of the expense of the paper, and are informed—most significantly—that efforts should be made to raise the initial funds from private sources—because we want to keep the plans or the paper secret until its appearance is assured."

This correspondence is conclusive proof that the Colonel Kovats Society, which has been in existence in this country for some years, is now being used as the spearhead for Hungarian Nazi activities in the United States.

The "Colonel Kovats Society" has during recent months, organized fascist groups to attack workers' meetings in various parts of the country. In Hammond, Ind., a student, their organized gangsters broke up a meeting of Hungarian workers. In New York City, early in December, workers were driven from a meeting of the society after objections were voiced from the floor against the adoption of a resolution greeting the bloody Horthy government in Hungary."

This organization was originally formed to support the Hungarian "revision" movement following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, like the Hitlerites in Germany, the Hungarian chauvinists seek to utilize the mass resentment against the imperialist Versailles treaty to foster the fascist movement.

The "Colonel Kovats Society" got its name from a Hungarian military man, like Steuben in Germany, Koclosko in Poland and Lafayette in France, came to America to help the Colonies in the war for independence against England in 1776.

Evidence of the kinship between the leaders of the Colonel Kovats Society in the United States and the Hungarian fascists is seen in the similar names of the two organizations.

On a number of occasions Ferenc Herzeg, leader of the "revisionist" movement in Hungary, has addressed direct communications to the leaders of the Colonel Kovats Society in this country.

The Hungarian anti-fascist movement in this country has gained increased support during recent months as a result of the open and vicious attacks upon militant workers, Jews and students in Hungary.

Since the formation recently of the Hungarian Nazi party, under the leadership of Zoltan Mesko, workers are being constantly terrorized, jailed, and students have been beaten and expelled from universities, causing riots and the closing up of the universities for weeks.

The Hungarian Government, although it has not, as yet, placed its official stamp of approval upon the Nazi Party, has nevertheless taken no action against it. In this connection it is playing the same role as Hindenburg did prior to the rise of Hitler to power. Many of the members of the Nazi Party are members of the Hungarian parliament, and it is significant that Julius Goembs, premier of Hungary, is one of the leaders of the newly-formed Nazi Party.

Moreover, while the Hungarian government officials as well as its diplomatic and consular representatives in the U. S. repeatedly deny any connection with the Hungarian Nazi in this country, proof exists to the contrary.

It is generally known, for example, that the reactionary Hungarian paper, "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava," which is generally accepted as the official press organ for the Hungarian Government in the United States, receives regular subsidies from abroad.

In the light of these facts Premier Goembs' wireless message sent Saturday to the editor of that paper, denying sympathy with the Nazi movement, is extremely unconvincing—say the least.

The Daily Worker will continue to expose Nazi activities in the United States and take a leading part in mobilizing the workers against fascism everywhere.

The report, given in the name of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, traced the mass destitution now existing after a year of "recovery" wage cuts, the 16,000,000 unemployed, the war preparations of the government.

Roosevelt's Promise "Roosevelt promised us work, he promised that nobody would starve, he promised that the workers should have security, during his campaign speeches. But the latest government figures, after a year of Roosevelt's promise, show that at least sixteen million workers are totally unemployed. The wages of the workers during the year of the New Deal have gone down twenty-two billion dollars. The cost of living has gone up 21 per cent. The American Statistical Institute reports a 55 per cent increase in idleness.

"Mr. Roosevelt calls this recovery," Amter declared, as the delegates applauded. "But it's a life or death matter for the workers. This convention was expressly organized by the workers to fight as they have never fought before."

The workers present shouted their approval as Amter laid down the challenge to the Roosevelt government. "Mrs. Perkins' Department of Labor admits that 25 per cent of the children of the country are undernourished. This one fact alone, that even where the majority of workers elect their representatives, the bosses can maneuver with the minority to form a company union. Where unions have contracts and are recognized, the bosses can import a strike force to wreck the union. Under the N.R.A. to wreck the union. Erroneous Conceptions Workers who thought Roosevelt had made promises to hold elections where they have been bludgeoned into company unions are told they are quite mistaken. Says the Johnson-Richberg statement: "Because of an erroneous interpretation issued yesterday, the executive order of the President, which empowered the National Labor Board

to supervise the conduct of elections to determine employee representation in certain cases, it is desirable to explain what and what is not covered by the Executive order. As a practical proposition the National Labor Board will find it impossible to deal with every controversy that might arise between rival groups of employees, each seeking to represent a fraction of the employe opinion, or to conduct thousands of elections so that every litigant group of employees could select representatives to represent every fraction of employe opinion."

Therefore the matter is thrown to the discretion of the bosses, whose company unions are given the N.R.A. brand of legality and propriety.

No Attack Intended "In so far as the statement in the press," continues the statement, "might be read as saying that employees are chosen by employers, it was not so intended as there is no evidence that such is the case. They state furthermore that company unions can be proposed by the bosses and the workers given an "opportunity" to vote for representation in the company union."

Furthermore, the joint statement throws some more light on so-called "collective bargaining." It seems now that "collective bargaining" does not mean repression or condition on negotiations, as no contract on these subjects can be made, but merely "representation" for general talk with the bosses.

The new order will act as a tremendous stimulus for the growth of company unions, and wholesale firing of workers who do not accept the bosses' choice in the company unions.

Give direct practical aid to the struggle of the German working class against Fascism! Have you spoken in your organization about the February 11 affair at the Bronx Coliseum, all proceeds of which go to the German Communist Party?

to save the American people from sin. Muste as the chief figure of the new party, declared that "A demand has come from the workers for control. We had to carry out this role. With the banner of nationalism raised high, Muste indicated that they would penetrate all the unions, organizing new ones where they can be of no assistance to the A. F. of L. and try to win the majority of the American workers. While talking about "unity" of all workers, Muste said nothing about the foreign born or Negro workers.

To Muste both the Socialist and Communist International were on the same plane, and both had collapsed. For that reason, he said, it was necessary to build on the American soil, with American traditions, looking to the future. Muste indicated that a new party which could later rectify the slight omission of international affiliation.

Even among this receptive crowd, Muste speech received only mild and lackadaisical applause. Louis F. Budenz, who followed Muste, declared he was hesitant to speak because he was somewhat dazzled by the prosperous appearance of the crowd and the food into the belief perhaps "prosperity" had returned. But he lost his hesitancy long enough to launch into a veiled and cowardly attack against the Communist Party.

Worker Spikes His Lie "We are building a revolutionary party," he said. "And I don't mean like those revolutionaries in Union Square who sit around in clouds of cigarette smoke while the workers strike, and who would turn their backs on a revolution when it came." "That's a lie" shouted a worker present who stood out in the corridor.

Muste himself was dimly conscious of the patriotic coloring of the meeting, and actively directed "We don't mean we shall support chauvinism. Really! The defense mechanism, was timely somewhat in the nature of a concession to those who might protest that the national note was overplayed.

Paraphrasing his biblical call from God when he first became a Reverend

# Amter Asks for United Fight for Workers Jobless Insurance

Unmasks Roosevelt's New Deal and Abandonment of C.W.A. in Convention Speech

By CARL REEVE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—"Are we going to stand for continued starvation or are we going to fight?" asked I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, in his report to the National Convention here. "Fight" came back the answering shouts of the 1,000 delegates. Amter had just pictured the appalling effects of the year of the New Deal of Roosevelt on the living conditions of the masses of the American workers, farmers and professional people.

With the government figures of the New Deal itself, Amter proved that every promise made by Roosevelt to the American workers before taking office has been broken. Privation and suffering are the workers' share of "recovery."

Every reference to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill brought forth great enthusiasm from the delegates. "We are determined to win the enactment of the Workers Bill," Amter declared at one point. "There is one country in the world," he said, "which has complete security for every worker. This country is not ruled by the brain trust, is not ruled by bankers and employers, but is ruled by the workers and farmers—I refer to the Soviet Union." The delegates applauded for several minutes.

"We are fighters for unity of all workers to win our demands," Amter said. "Unity is the best weapon against fascism, unity from below. Unity is the best weapon to win the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. We must tell the leaders of the N.R.A., the Muste leaders, the Socialist Party leaders of the Unemployed Leagues, that we will win unity with the rank and file of these organizations no matter what the leaders say. With one mighty, united unemployed organization, fighting side by side, we will win our demands."

The report, given in the name of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, traced the mass destitution now existing after a year of "recovery" wage cuts, the 16,000,000 unemployed, the war preparations of the government.

Roosevelt's Promise "Roosevelt promised us work, he promised that nobody would starve, he promised that the workers should have security, during his campaign speeches. But the latest government figures, after a year of Roosevelt's promise, show that at least sixteen million workers are totally unemployed. The wages of the workers during the year of the New Deal have gone down twenty-two billion dollars. The cost of living has gone up 21 per cent. The American Statistical Institute reports a 55 per cent increase in idleness.

"Mr. Roosevelt calls this recovery," Amter declared, as the delegates applauded. "But it's a life or death matter for the workers. This convention was expressly organized by the workers to fight as they have never fought before."

The workers present shouted their approval as Amter laid down the challenge to the Roosevelt government. "Mrs. Perkins' Department of Labor admits that 25 per cent of the children of the country are undernourished. This one fact alone, that even where the majority of workers elect their representatives, the bosses can maneuver with the minority to form a company union. Where unions have contracts and are recognized, the bosses can import a strike force to wreck the union. Under the N.R.A. to wreck the union. Erroneous Conceptions Workers who thought Roosevelt had made promises to hold elections where they have been bludgeoned into company unions are told they are quite mistaken. Says the Johnson-Richberg statement: "Because of an erroneous interpretation issued yesterday, the executive order of the President, which empowered the National Labor Board

to supervise the conduct of elections to determine employee representation in certain cases, it is desirable to explain what and what is not covered by the Executive order. As a practical proposition the National Labor Board will find it impossible to deal with every controversy that might arise between rival groups of employees, each seeking to represent a fraction of the employe opinion, or to conduct thousands of elections so that every litigant group of employees could select representatives to represent every fraction of employe opinion."

Therefore the matter is thrown to the discretion of the bosses, whose company unions are given the N.R.A. brand of legality and propriety.

No Attack Intended "In so far as the statement in the press," continues the statement, "might be read as saying that employees are chosen by employers, it was not so intended as there is no evidence that such is the case. They state furthermore that company unions can be proposed by the bosses and the workers given an "opportunity" to vote for representation in the company union."

Furthermore, the joint statement throws some more light on so-called "collective bargaining." It seems now that "collective bargaining" does not mean repression or condition on negotiations, as no contract on these subjects can be made, but merely "representation" for general talk with the bosses.

The new order will act as a tremendous stimulus for the growth of company unions, and wholesale firing of workers who do not accept the bosses' choice in the company unions.

Give direct practical aid to the struggle of the German working class against Fascism! Have you spoken in your organization about the February 11 affair at the Bronx Coliseum, all proceeds of which go to the German Communist Party?

to save the American people from sin. Muste as the chief figure of the new party, declared that "A demand has come from the workers for control. We had to carry out this role. With the banner of nationalism raised high, Muste indicated that they would penetrate all the unions, organizing new ones where they can be of no assistance to the A. F. of L. and try to win the majority of the American workers. While talking about "unity" of all workers, Muste said nothing about the foreign born or Negro workers.

To Muste both the Socialist and Communist International were on the same plane, and both had collapsed. For that reason, he said, it was necessary to build on the American soil, with American traditions, looking to the future. Muste indicated that a new party which could later rectify the slight omission of international affiliation.

Even among this receptive crowd, Muste speech received only mild and lackadaisical applause. Louis F. Budenz, who followed Muste, declared he was hesitant to speak because he was somewhat dazzled by the prosperous appearance of the crowd and the food into the belief perhaps "prosperity" had returned. But he lost his hesitancy long enough to launch into a veiled and cowardly attack against the Communist Party.

Worker Spikes His Lie "We are building a revolutionary party," he said. "And I don't mean like those revolutionaries in Union Square who sit around in clouds of cigarette smoke while the workers strike, and who would turn their backs on a revolution when it came." "That's a lie" shouted a worker present who stood out in the corridor.

Muste himself was dimly conscious of the patriotic coloring of the meeting, and actively directed "We don't mean we shall support chauvinism. Really! The defense mechanism, was timely somewhat in the nature of a concession to those who might protest that the national note was overplayed.

Paraphrasing his biblical call from God when he first became a Reverend

## Addresses Convention



I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, who addressed the workers' delegates at the opening session of the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington, Saturday.

down. The National Convention delegates and workers have been closed doors that we are able to live. "Roosevelt tells us that everybody is suffering alike. This is not true. Billions of dollars are being paid out in dividends and interest. Roosevelt has not kept his pledges. What has the government done. Federal Relief director Hopkins admits that relief is being given out on a starvation basis. Relief, he said, is \$3.50 to \$6.50 a week. This is not even enough to die on, let alone live on. Roosevelt

to supervise the conduct of elections to determine employee representation in certain cases, it is desirable to explain what and what is not covered by the Executive order. As a practical proposition the National Labor Board will find it impossible to deal with every controversy that might arise between rival groups of employees, each seeking to represent a fraction of the employe opinion, or to conduct thousands of elections so that every litigant group of employees could select representatives to represent every fraction of employe opinion."

Therefore the matter is thrown to the discretion of the bosses, whose company unions are given the N.R.A. brand of legality and propriety.

No Attack Intended "In so far as the statement in the press," continues the statement, "might be read as saying that employees are chosen by employers, it was not so intended as there is no evidence that such is the case. They state furthermore that company unions can be proposed by the bosses and the workers given an "opportunity" to vote for representation in the company union."

Furthermore, the joint statement throws some more light on so-called "collective bargaining." It seems now that "collective bargaining" does not mean repression or condition on negotiations, as no contract on these subjects can be made, but merely "representation" for general talk with the bosses.

The new order will act as a tremendous stimulus for the growth of company unions, and wholesale firing of workers who do not accept the bosses' choice in the company unions.

Give direct practical aid to the struggle of the German working class against Fascism! Have you spoken in your organization about the February 11 affair at the Bronx Coliseum, all proceeds of which go to the German Communist Party?

to save the American people from sin. Muste as the chief figure of the new party, declared that "A demand has come from the workers for control. We had to carry out this role. With the banner of nationalism raised high, Muste indicated that they would penetrate all the unions, organizing new ones where they can be of no assistance to the A. F. of L. and try to win the majority of the American workers. While talking about "unity" of all workers, Muste said nothing about the foreign born or Negro workers.

To Muste both the Socialist and Communist International were on the same plane, and both had collapsed. For that reason, he said, it was necessary to build on the American soil, with American traditions, looking to the future. Muste indicated that a new party which could later rectify the slight omission of international affiliation.

Even among this receptive crowd, Muste speech received only mild and lackadaisical applause. Louis F. Budenz, who followed Muste, declared he was hesitant to speak because he was somewhat dazzled by the prosperous appearance of the crowd and the food into the belief perhaps "prosperity" had returned. But he lost his hesitancy long enough to launch into a veiled and cowardly attack against the Communist Party.

Worker Spikes His Lie "We are building a revolutionary party," he said. "And I don't mean like those revolutionaries in Union Square who sit around in clouds of cigarette smoke while the workers strike, and who would turn their backs on a revolution when it came." "That's a lie" shouted a worker present who stood out in the corridor.

Muste himself was dimly conscious of the patriotic coloring of the meeting, and actively directed "We don't mean we shall support chauvinism. Really! The defense mechanism, was timely somewhat in the nature of a concession to those who might protest that the national note was overplayed.

Paraphrasing his biblical call from God when he first became a Reverend

# LRA Corrects 'Daily' Headline on LRA Employment Figure

Labor Research Gives Jobless Figure at "Nearly 16,000,000"

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—That the recently printed story in the Daily Worker, based on the data provided by the Labor Research Association, had the wrong and misleading headline "17,000,000 Jobless," is pointed out in a letter sent by the L. R. A. to the Daily Worker made public today.

"You apparently misunderstood our statement," the L. R. A. states, "and attempted to add to the nearly 16,000,000 figure the unknown number employed on the C. W. A. and other federal projects. However, our estimate states specifically that we considered the workers engaged on these projects as unemployed."

The full text of the letter sent by the L. R. A. follows: Dear Comrade Editor: Will you please publish the following corrections of points in your story (Feb. 1) about the Labor Research Association's recent estimate of unemployment in the United States?

1. The headline: "Unemployment at 17,000,000, Labor Research Survey Shows..." and the opening sentence in the story, misrepresent the L. R. A. figures. Our exact figure—and the one which was not quoted in your story—was 15,945,000, so that "nearly 16,000,000" would have been the correct estimate to include in your story.

2. You apparently misunderstood our statement and attempted to add to the "nearly 16,000,000" the unknown number temporarily employed on C. W. A. and other federal projects. However, our estimate (see Economic News, January, 1933) states specifically that we considered the workers engaged on these federal projects as unemployed. The reason for this was the very temporary character of such federal jobs and the fact that many were simply transferred from relief rolls to C. W. A. work.

3. You fall to state in your story that the L. R. A. unemployment estimate is as of November, 1933. This compares with a total of 16,884,000 unemployed arrived at in our unemployment survey as of November, 1932, one year previously.

4. It is common knowledge that while the A. F. of L. estimate underestimates unemployment and the Roosevelt administration exaggerates the decrease in unemployment (apart from C. W. A., etc.), the increase in production and business activity has involved some increase in employment. Unfortunately you did not refer to our summary paragraph: "While building, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and a few other industrial groups showed increases in employment, totalling about two and a quarter million, these were in part balanced by decreased employment in agriculture and transportation. Counting the increase in population during the year, adding three quarters of a million seeking work for the first time, the total number unemployed (except in temporary emergency relief work) has been reduced by only 1,039,000."

5. You label our figures as "very conservative" because we have used official government indexes. But you overlook the extremely important point that while the government provides the only material available for a fair estimate of unemployment, it fails absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (and later), and the Census of Unemployment (April, 1930). If you had given our figures item by item, as the Daily Worker gave our previous estimate a year ago, you would realize that there may well be additional coal miners included in the general figures of unemployment, if fairly absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods

of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (and later), and the Census of Unemployment (April, 1930). If you had given our figures item by item, as the Daily Worker gave our previous estimate a year ago, you would realize that there may well be additional coal miners included in the general figures of unemployment, if fairly absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods

of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (and later), and the Census of Unemployment (April, 1930). If you had given our figures item by item, as the Daily Worker gave our previous estimate a year ago, you would realize that there may well be additional coal miners included in the general figures of unemployment, if fairly absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods

of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

# Jobless Delegates Hit Jim-Crow Place

To Demand Jobs for Negroes Monday

Committee to Visit the 5th Ave. Coach Co.

NEW YORK—A Committee of Negro and white workers will go to demand jobs from the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. for conductors and chauffeurs, will leave the headquarters of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 119 W. 135th St., Monday, at 10 a.m.

The rankist discrimination is shown by the company in not having a single Negro worker employed. Vice-President McCarthy, at his office at 604 W. 132nd St., has repeatedly stated: "Negroes are not hired on the buses because it is the policy of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to have no Negro employees." A representative of the L.S.N.R., J. S. Hicks, was told yesterday by McCarthy, that not only started a fight because of the "high prices charged them." Thus, the capitalist press, attempting to discredit the great convention of the unemployed millions, turns into a "drinking brawl" a militant demonstration against the Jim-crow practices by which the bosses try to keep the working class divided and prevent united struggle against starvation fascist lynch terror and imperialism.

The Co. is planning to hire several hundred workers in February. Petitions which have been circulated by the L.S.N.R. have already been endorsed by over 2,000 Negro and white residents of Harlem, demanding that these jobs be given to Negro workers, will be presented to McCarthy on Monday. A mass meeting to hear the report of the Committee and plan future action, will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, place to be announced later.

All unemployed chauffeurs are asked to report at the L.S.N.R. headquarters, 119 W. 135th St., so they can be notified of future developments. All organizations and churches are requested to send 200 representatives each to go on the committee, who should be at 119 W. 135th St., Monday, Feb. 5 at 10 a.m.

HAMPTON FIRES NEGRO TEACHER HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 4.—Wilhelmina Patterson, Negro music teacher at the Phoenix School of Hampton Institute, has been fired for refusal to kow-tow to Ian Ross, white director of the Negro school. Ross is now attempting to replace her with a white instructor.

ods of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (and later), and the Census of Unemployment (April, 1930). If you had given our figures item by item, as the Daily Worker gave our previous estimate a year ago, you would realize that there may well be additional coal miners included in the general figures of unemployment, if fairly absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods

of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (and later), and the Census of Unemployment (April, 1930). If you had given our figures item by item, as the Daily Worker gave our previous estimate a year ago, you would realize that there may well be additional coal miners included in the general figures of unemployment, if fairly absolutely to use that material itself. The government has not dared to assemble the totals which can be drawn from its own figures! It is, however, significant that two business organizations, Business Week in the autumn of 1932 and Alexander Hamilton Institute in March, 1933, alone among the numerous big capitalist organizations, did make public—without very widespread publicity, however—realistic estimates of the vast army of unemployed workers.

Both of our estimates were reached quite independently of any other available estimate, and we believe, by more scientific and exhaustive methods

of competition. They were not "checked up" by such estimates as that of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, although our passing reference to their figure may have given you that impression.

6. You criticize our estimate of coal mine unemployment because "bourgeois sources" have placed the number between 250,000 and 300,000. It is quite true that the number employed in coal mines in November, 1933, was lower by much more than 200,000 than the number employed in coal mines in 1932. But 200,000 miners had been frozen out of the industry between 1932 and 1933.

For our estimate we were compelled to take as the best definite starting point the Census of Occupations (April, 1930), checked against the Bureau of Mines reports on employment in 1930 (

# Close of IWO Drive Brings Many Problems of Growth

## Drive Brought in 13,452 New Members, Reports Max Bedacht

With the membership drive over our branches must begin to improve their inner life. The great influx of new members creates new problems. These members must be assimilated. They must become part of our Order in their conceptions and ideas.

This need exists in all sections of the Order. All of them grew considerably. Of the 13,452 new members taken in during the drive, from Oct. 1st to Jan. 15th, 4,736 members were won by the Jewish Section. In the beginning of the drive the Jewish Section comprised about 40 per cent of the total membership of the Order. The Section's share in the results of the drive were 33.2 per cent.

The Hungarian Section, about 16 per cent of our Order, shared in the growth by 16.4 per cent with a total of 2,209 new members.

The Slovak Section, comprising about 12 per cent of our Order, took in 1,541 new members, or 11.3 per cent of the total.

The Italian Section, about 2.5 per cent of the Order at the beginning of the campaign, gained 992 new members, or 7.4 per cent of the total.

The English Section comprised 2 per cent of the membership of the Order and shared with 5.8 per cent, or 722 new members in the total results.

The Ukrainian Section, about 5 per cent of the Order, shared in the campaign with 11.1 per cent or 1,497 new members.

The Roumanian and Polish Sections were only created in this campaign. The former achieved 494 new members or 3.7 per cent and the latter 443 or 3.3 per cent of the total.

The Youth Section, 5 per cent of the Order in October, only shared in the growth with 432 new members or 3.2 per cent.

The weekly average recruiting during the 17 weeks of the campaign reached 761 new members and 160 children.

Organize I. W. O. Activities

The first step in the direction of improving our inner life is the intensification of the campaign for social insurance. This campaign touches the most outstanding immediate need of the workers. It is a service to our members and to the working class. Its progress will popularize the I. W. O. among ever larger masses of workers. Participation in it will develop our members toward class consciousness. The task before us requires, first of all, a discussion of the subject of social insurance and of the campaign plans in the branches. These discussions must be carried through by the Branch Executives the moment they get the outlines sent to them.

Collective Activities  
The most important thing in this connection is the organization of collective work. Our membership drive was sustained mainly by individual efforts. Individual members were mobilized for the campaign, not by



Quite a barrage of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist yarns on the bourgeois etiquette sheets these days. Here's a fairy one by Winifred...

"She's a beauty herself, the woman who told me all this—tall and slender, with hair as black as a raven's wing, flashing black eyes, and the whitest teeth in the world."

"She was a countess or a princess or something back in Russia when the Czar and Czarina were on the throne, and the Czarina wore ermine robes and rubies as big as a pig's ear, and diamonds that looked like stars out from the midnight sky, to say nothing of milk white pearls and emeralds as green as the sea."

"She had her emeralds and rubies and diamonds too, this black-eyed woman, and she drove in a drosky with a fine husky driver in a fur coat and a tall fur hat, and life was rather gay for her—until the revolution."

"Her husband was an officer in the Czar's own regiment, and so, of course, when the Czar was killed, the only thing for black eyes and her husband to do was to get as far away from Russia as they could, so they came to America and forgot all about courts and courtiers and went to work for a living."

"The countess—yes, I think that's what she was in the old days—had a bit of money—just a bit, and she invested it in taking a course in beauty treatments, and she opened a beauty shop, a very smart beauty shop, with all the lotions and creams and beautifiers you ever heard of."

"But they got fixed, didn't they?" "People came to see her and buy her creams and rouges because she had been a very great lady, and besides, they thought they might be as handsome as she if they used the same lotions and creams."

"But they got fixed, didn't they?" "People came to see her and buy her creams and rouges because she had been a very great lady, and besides, they thought they might be as handsome as she if they used the same lotions and creams."

"Can you believe it, and if you do believe it, what do you think of it?" "Sure, we don't mind telling you what we think of it, and then maybe you can figure out for yourself whether we believe it or not. We think it's a bedtime story, and a darn silly one at that."

# Reports That Speedup in Macy Employees' Cafeteria Injures Many Food Workers

## Two Unions Compared by Food Worker

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—This is just a letter letting you know of what good the Food Workers Industrial Union does in preference to the other unions.

I tried to become a member of the A. F. of L. and found that they wanted an amount of money for initiation fee whether you work or you don't. I was unable to get from the A. F. of L. unless you are a Democrat of their kind. I know for a fact a number of waiters in Local 18 and Local 1 who are behind these few years. They tell me "Why should I pay dues? They give work to their own kind. And if you don't come across besides your dues, there's no work for you."

I learned about the Food Workers Industrial Union from a member of the A. F. of L. rank and file and I immediately joined and became an active member. And as I see, I think it won't take long before the Food Workers Industrial Union will be the strongest of them all.

As a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Department of the Food Workers Industrial Union, I hope to see an active comrade in the working class movement.

## Clerks Fired by A&P, Then Rehired At Code Minimum

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—To get a job in the A. & P. Tea Co., I had to hide the fact that I was a college graduate. What I have learned about the blood sucking methods of this gigantic chain system, which information is now being spread by our growing group of militant workers to every one of our fellow workers, will in time give the boss and the strike-breaking N.R.A. boss something to worry about.

The clerks are beginning to see that the infamous Section 7-A is being used solely as a tool of the boss. For who can determine the merits of some of the worst exploited wage-slaves, the grocery and butcher clerks?

The workers see that many of the clerks have been fired under Section 7-A, then rehired under the N. R. A. code at a salary little above the minimum.

How many poor deluded 75-hour-a-week managers ever been approached by N.R.A. board inspectors checking up on stores and employees? How many clerks for fear of losing their jobs are forced to give up part of their lunch hour and also work overtime without pay?

Only through the formation of a branch of the Food Workers Industrial Union can we take into our own hands the remedy of these conditions.

## Lynch Gang Threat Must Spur Fight For Negro Boys

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Last night I overheard some of the lynch gang talking about the nine Scottsboro boys. They say that every Negro or white that gives that "Jew-money" to defend the boys should be lynched, and they said that Ruby Bates was not as good as a damn dog. They say that lynching was too good for Ruby Bates. They said the I. L. D.

kept her off all the time until they got her to say that the boy did not touch either one of them, and then they dressed her up and came to the trial.

And they said she then told damned lies, and that if the state releases the boys every Negro should be lynched. They said that the I. L. D. was going to be driven out of the South, because if it was not for the I. L. D. then "dam" Negroes would have been dead, and it would not have cost the state so much money. They said they hope that the Scottsboro boys will soon be burnt.

Now is the time for us workers to put up fights to help save the Scottsboro boys. Let's all of us start right now to help free all those that are in prison.

## 600 Distillery Workers Fired

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md.—The workers at the Franklin Distillery here learned what the New Deal is when 600 of a total of 900 employees were laid off recently.

## Girl Cut by Bread Machine Forced to Work Two Hours Overtime to Make Up for Time Lost in Bandaging Hand

By a Department Store Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The unmerciful exploitation of the workers of R. H. Macy & Co.—the world's largest department store—has been given too little attention by the "Daily Worker."

On the eighth floor of R. H. Macy's is the employees' cafeteria and Miss Fifield, a tall knock-kneed woman with a cold face and a twisted smile, is manager.

Miss Fifield is a cat-like creature, and her ability to sneak up on the workers unexpectedly has increased her value as a slave driver of R. H. Macy. The workers hate her.

Almost every day somebody is injured through this inhuman speed-up. No longer do the workers get holidays. Even Christmas day was no holiday, the workers having had to work eight hours and more overtime in order to make up for the day at home.

Each day huge pots of stale food are dumped while workers of the cafeteria are denied supper, all under the N.R.A.

In the Tea Room downstairs, where Miss Miller is boss, conditions are no better. Only recently a young worker's hand was sliced by a bread machine and reported to the hospital on the 19th floor for treatment. The poor girl was detailed for almost two hours before getting aid, and when she returned to the tea room, her hand swathed in bandages, she was ordered to work two hours overtime to make up for her absence.

## Dairy Worker Exposes Lie That Pay Raise Boosted Milk Prices

(By a Worker Correspondent)

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—The enclosed clipping from the Newark Evening News announces another increase in the price of milk for this state, claiming as an excuse that shorter hours and a 12 per cent increase in pay for workers in the dairy industry forces them (very reluctantly, it seems) to do so.

I am working for the E. & B. Feins Dairy, 48 Chancellor Ave., Irvington. So far from receiving any increase, we were given a 20 per cent cut this winter. Our wages have been reduced from \$50 to \$40 with board and room. Furthermore the allowance for board has been cut.

We were not given shorter hours. As we still work from 3 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., with a few hours off during the day.

Some dairies in Irvington pay even less and give their workers no time off. We are obliged to work every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included. No new employees were added "under the various codes." There is a great deal of dissatisfaction, but the workers are afraid of making the least protest for fear of immediate discharge.

A DAIRY WORKER.  
Editor's Note: These workers will get assistance in organizing on the quiet for effective struggle by applying to the Workers' Center at 27 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

## Soap Plant Boosts Output of Dynamite-Glycerine for War

By a Worker Correspondent

LANSING, Mich.—Here at the Lever Bros. soap plant in Hammond, Ind., conditions are certainly rotten. The company pays the minimum N.R.A. code scale of 35 to 40 cents an hour wages, and as close to the \$12 a week salary as it can get away with. Code wages have become not only the minimum but in most cases the maximum in this plant, although officials are scrupulous about conforming to the soap and glycerine code.

Company stool pigeons, "watchmen," plant bars of soap and small tools where they can be "found." Then they claim that employees hid them preparatory to "stealing" them. Any employee they point out as "guilty" one is subject to immediate dismissal. To put a stop to such terrorism as this we are organizing into the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. We have here the beginning of a real union as distinguished from the weak outfit that the racketeering A. F. of L. set up to help the bosses hold wages down while Roosevelt puts through his inflation policy.

Regarding this company's policy in preparing for the next world war, let us inform you and all other comrades that our glycerine department has curtailed production of chemically-pure glycerine, such as is used in medicines, and is constantly increasing the production and shipment of the order dynamic-glycerine which is used in the manufacture of high-explosives. From one to three 10,000 gallon lots of this glycerine are shipped from here every week to the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., and sometimes to the Hercules Powder Co.

The plant is equipped to make much larger shipments if the demand grows. We heartily endorse the slogan, "All War Funds to the Unemployed!" and "Cancel All War Orders!"—Grant Workers Unemployment Insurance!

Letters from Our Readers  
WE DISAGREE WHAT DO OUR OTHER READERS SAY?  
New York City.

Comrade Editor:  
I do not secret that the Daily Worker welcomes criticism. It has given space and has encouraged workers' criticism and suggestions. I am sure that the following will be accepted in the same spirit.

I have been trying to do my bit as a Communist to spread our paper. I was very glad that I had not made arrangements last night to canvass with the Daily.

## Conditions in Luncheonette Near N. Y. U.

By a Student Correspondent

The following are conditions in Schepers and Welsch Drug store and luncheonette, situated on the corner of Waverly Place and University Place opposite the New York University:

Porters are hired for a six day week, and hours, 9 to 5 at \$12 a week. Actually they work 11 hours a day and 6 and a half days a week without any pay for overtime.

After being hired on the 9 to 5 six day basis, one worker was told that they want a fellow who will arrive early in the morning and leave late at night. If porters are ready to leave at five, extra work is found for them to keep them late. The store operates under the N. R. A.

One porter was sent on errands through the neighborhood nearly every time that the doctor had to prepare a prescription. The doctor seldom has full parts of a prescription in stock and other druggists would ask the porter if his store was closing down.

Workers are not allowed to order meals from the menu but must ask the cook what he has ready for the help. Then their meal is served to them in such a messy style that they are ashamed to sit at the table with the customers without first rearranging their plate and slicing their hunk of meat.

The store hires a number of workers since it consists of a counter and tables upstairs and a grill downstairs. All of the workers look tired and over-excited.

## Forming Food Workers' Union in Milwaukee

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Monday night will be the first meeting of the militant Food Workers Industrial Union. We are going to make a drive for new members, and I hope this organization will grow in the near future as in the other cities in the United States.

Cheapening the dollar is a blow against the American workers and farmers and their families. This blow can be answered if the workers of America join into unions and take things into their own hands.

A COOK.  
Reports on Strike of Advertising Sign Painters on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The advertising sign painters at the outdoor advertising plant of Foster & Kleiser, both in this city and Oakland, were out on strike for three months.

The original scale of wages, \$12 per day for journeymen and \$8 per day for helpers, was cut many months ago to \$10.80 for journeymen and \$7.20 for helpers.

Shortly before the strike, the Foster & Kleiser Co. cut the wages to \$8 per day for journeymen and \$5 for helpers. The advertising painters offered a compromise scale of wages of \$9 and \$6, which was accepted.

The Oakland branch in the meantime held out for \$10 and \$7.20. The workers in the two local unions held a joint meeting and decided to go out for the \$10.80 and \$7.20. The matter was left to George Creel, but as no national code had been established, nothing was done. While waiting, two workers (rat some call them) went to Creel and offered to work for \$9 and \$6.

The state code of \$9 and \$6 was offered the workers, which they accepted, under protest, with the right to arbitrate, but as the striking advertising painters were willing to take a cut, there was nothing to protest or arbitrate.

The Oakland local telephoned the night of the San Francisco meeting that the strike was won, and to hold out, but were turned down by the vote of the San Francisco local. The strike was thus lost and solidarity received a black eye.

I am a member of the San Francisco local and out of work three years, but was offered a job as strikebreaker by the Oakland manager. As I refused, you may be quite sure, now that the strike is over, that I was not offered a job.

Going to the local meetings brings before a vivid picture of the deadly crisis. I find few sign painters working at all, and many on C. W. A. pick and shovel work, forced labor. The few working at their trade work only part-time.

said: "Down with Fascism." A huge hammer and sickle in the center and at the bottom—"Workers of the World Unite!" I tell you, my heart just beat madly with joy, the more I looked. I am enclosing two clippings too. I also wish the Daily Worker greetings on its huge success.

# PARTY LIFE White Worker Among Negroes Criticises Section Leadership

## Negro Workers Are Becoming More Militant; Section Must Tighten Up; He Says

The following letter is from a comrade, formerly active in the struggles of the knit goods workers, who is now doing unemployed work in a Negro section. This is the second letter which we have received, complaining about lack of guidance from the Section leadership.

I am writing to inform you what we are doing in organizing the workers of the neighborhood for better conditions and the opinions of some Negro workers toward our organization.

Through personal contacts for the last two years in the neighborhood I have gained the confidence of the Negro workers and have participated in their social as well as political life. I have been a member in an auxiliary branch of the B. E. F. (Bonus Expeditionary Force) of Kings County for a year until its closing, the reasons for which you will soon learn.

I have watched with interest their reaction to organization and noticed that the Negro workers, who were under the influence of bosses' parties are becoming disillusioned. Now they do not take seriously their local leaders with their promises, especially such like Jerome Ambro and his like. Under their influence these Negro workers could not even bring into their club the Scottsboro issue. When I, as a member and practically the only white member, brought it to their attention, the leader refused to take it up with the excuse that this is a veterans' organization, not a political organization.

Exposing the influence of the politicians in the organization, the members began to realize the difference of the organizations which I represented, namely, the International Labor Defense and Unemployed Workers' Council, and began to look forward to my proposal that we work towards bettering our conditions, regardless of those politicians and as one of the other club leaders expressed, "If Commander Kretz of Kings County does not like it, he can have his charter."

Two weeks after, the club was turned into an unemployed committee and now we are going forward with this organizational work drawing in the Democratic Club of the neighborhood. Club rooms are open for this purpose, with a committee of 15 working jointly for the neighborhood. Our task becomes greater now in order to carry our work on so as not to disillusion these workers in our organization. Unfortunately, we cannot depend too much on the help of our Section (Section 6), with its looseness and lack of leadership. We will have to depend on the City Unemployed Council for guidance and on our own initiative.

From the expressions of some Negro workers we can well take lessons. One worker states his experience with the various parties and organizations, how they are fed on promises and speeches, especially before elections, and now they are still trying to collect for services at the polls; instead of jobs and relief, they are abused for weeks and months.

Now the C. W. A., as well as the N. R. A., has proved they cannot expect anything, for when they get a job it is three or four weeks without any pay, and while working their gas and electricity is being shut off, and now what should they turn? We show them the way and they are willing to co-operate. They are breaking away from their traditional influence of the bosses' parties and some confidentially tell me that sooner or later they will be in the ranks of the C. P., and, therefore, the people. We must not fall behind.

We should build more neighborhood committees and exchange organizational experiences. If there are such committees already organized, let us hear from them, so we can learn from one another. The workers are ready for organization. Now, how about us C. P. members?

Car Section 6, New York, explain why they give no guidance and leadership to this most important work. While it is important that the comrades develop initiative, and also that they work closely with the City Unemployed Committee, they should receive direction from the Party, which in this case is the Section Committee. Why aren't they getting it?

Correction  
"In connection with the review of 'The Shape-Up News,' published under the signature of Gertrude Haessler on Jan. 29, the Daily Worker has received a protest from comrades on the docks and from the writer of the review as well. Into this review of an organ of the opposition group in the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the A. F. of L., the Agitprop Department, without consulting Comrade Haessler, inserted a paragraph which both the comrades on the dock and Comrade Haessler consider as a sectarian approach. This concerns the following paragraph:

"Above all, we must bring forward the specific united front organizational instrument, which the Communist Party supports; the American League Against War and Fascism. While it is necessary to bring forward the League in this opposition group paper, comrades are right in insisting that the point to emphasize is that hundreds of A. F. of L. opposition groups and A. F. of L. locals support the League. The pushing forward of the Communist Party in this connection betrays a sectarian approach to oppositional work in the A. F. of L."

The Agitprop Dept. admits its mistake and absolves Comrade Haessler from all responsibility in this matter. The Agitprop Dept. also assumes responsibility for the rather awkward formulation of the phrase "the predatory capitalist character of imperialist war."—Editor.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
Vaginal Discharge  
Interested in Learning—A vaginal discharge is not a serious condition, unless it is very profuse or is caused by a specific inflammation. Normally, every woman has a slight vaginal secretion.

Too Late  
Educational Committee, American Youth Federation—Your postal card reached us too late for insertion in the Friday issue of the "Daily Worker." In the future, send your letters directly to us.

Indefinite Pains  
F. D. Lawrence, Mass.—Your symptoms are too indefinite for a diagnosis by mail. The nearest guess we can make is that your right ovary or right kidney might be inflamed. If so, have yourself examined by a physician and ask him to test your urine.

Involuntary Motions  
A. G.—There is no need worrying about your child's condition. It is probably due to lack of sunshine. Give her about five drops of Vitamin D three times a day, and she will probably stop shaking her head and shoulders.

Numbers in the Arms  
Vernon A. G., Jamestown, N. Y.—The condition is probably due to poor circulation or to anemia following the birth of the child. Try an iron tonic and massage of the arms from below upward, using alcohol or any kind of ointment. It is the rubbing and not the material which produces the effect. Let us hear from you again.

Cramps  
Anna G.—Perhaps you are eating too much candy which causes a lot of gas to form and gives you cramps. Try to eat more fruits and milk. If you continue to take the enema, a

Physician in Philadelphia  
S. L.—We do not know of any physician in Philadelphia who belong to the Party. If there is one, we trust that he or she will send her name and address so that we may advise you accordingly. Could you not come to New York on an excursion ticket?

Dandruff—General Johnson  
H. Enders—As far as we know, there is no permanent cure for dandruff. The only remedy that seems to have some lasting effect, is ultraviolet radiation on the scalp. The two Johnsons are identical, as far as we know. Thanks for the contribution and for appreciating our sense of humor.

Scientific Gibberish  
A. N. N., Bronx—Your long letter left us exhausted and bewildered. It sounds scientific, as far as terms and phrases are concerned, but we were at a loss to understand what you were driving at. Do you mean to say that people are hounded into insane asylums by detectives who trace them through telephonic vibrations? If so, we want to advise you that we have great difficulty in getting an insane patient committed to an institution. Owing to the lack of sufficient city and state appropriations, the number of beds available in institutions for the insane has increased in proportion to the number of cases. This is particularly true since the beginning of the economic depression which causes such a large percentage of our population to become insane; another feather in the capitalist hat!

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

Doctor Luttinger advises:  
By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold

## PORTRAIT OF A LADY

Mrs. Irving T. Bush is the wife of a very important man, namely, Mr. Irving T. Bush.

Mr. Bush is chairman of the board of the Bush Terminal Company, which owns one of the biggest warehouses and skyscrapers in New York, and he is something in Wall Street and director in 40 corporations and all those other things that make a man important even during a depression.

When she arrived here, some tabloid took her picture with a crystal ball. She was gazing into it for inspiration for her painting. The young country maiden had never had a drawing lesson in her life, but was painting pictures that some of her friends thought "masterpieces." It was all psychic, she explained at the time. A genius needed no drawing lessons—all he or she needed was crystal balls.

So I guess about that time the aging Mr. Bush married this maiden. How could he resist? It is one's duty to pay tribute to genius.

## TO MAKE THE GARDEN GROW

All these facts I have culled from a newspaper, which further reports that Mrs. Irving T. Bush has recently returned to her psychic painting. She is holding a ten-day exhibition of her work at the Wildenstein Galleries. These are very swanky galleries devoted to pure art. No John Reed Club printer would be allowed in there with his "propaganda." But Mrs. Irving T. Bush is more than thrice welcome, even though her paintings, if I am judge, are no better than that thing farmers use to make the garden grow. She evidently fascinated Mr. Wildenstein with her charm or her check-book.

Any way, a reporter for the capitalist sheet, N. Y. Herald-Trib, went up to interview Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush. The result was memorable, and ought to be pasted in every scrapbook, a real Pulitzer Prize news account.

The lady talked a blue streak for half an hour, it seems. She had painted eight of the pictures in eight weeks—a canvas a week, which is a better record than that set by Michael Angelo, Daumier, Gauguin, Picasso, Siqueros, Bardenman Robinson or Milt Gross.

"What methods had she used in beating the world record?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know," bubbled the Madame. "I'm not prepared to say, though some day I hope to make a study of it. Maybe hunches make me paint the way I do. Everyone gets what I get, it may be in the air, we don't know, if I can work very rapidly I can get something worthwhile. If there's some hindrance, it is negligible as to quality."

"I never look at any pictures when I'm painting them—what can I learn by study? It comes to me—I call it rhythm—just as I can tell, without being able to put my fingers on it, whether a person is well dressed."

Some of her pictures are named The Green Bird, Peace, The Blue Bird, Three Vultures, Starvation and the Mirage.

"And this is called The Oasis," she explained one painting. "It just shows the monks after they crossed the desert. Those darker figures are Bedouins. I meant to put their faces in but I didn't have time."

She didn't have time. So the monks have no faces. She was too busy to study painting, so her paintings haven't a shred of thought, or style or feeling—they are just the mediocre dabbings of an idle, undeveloped mind.

But Mrs. Irving T. Bush is the wife of Mr. Irving T. Bush and she is able to hold an exhibition of this tasteless time-wasting garbage, at one of New York's biggest art galleries.

And then they want us to respect their bourgeois hypocrisy that says there's such a thing as "pure" art.

## ART, NOT PROPAGANDA

WELL, heaven knows we Reds are not such good judges of Art. How often have we been told that we demand soap-baking in everything and are fanatics. So maybe the Lady is a painting genius, as Mr. Irving T. Bush and the Wildenstein Galleries seem to believe. But we think she's another one of those female hams, pretentious and dumb, one finds among the rich. Yet let it pass.

What really sickens one with the Lady is her hypocritical interest in the unemployed. She ran a Bowery headline for a time, so as to get her picture in the papers under the caption, "Lady Bountiful." And she is proud of her stunt, it proves she's a rare and unusual personality!

Gray-haired Mr. Bush, says the reporter, smiled affectionately as his wife went on to assert her independence of everything and anything that does not seem to her right.

"Nothing can stop me," she said. "Mr. Bush can tell you that I'm practically lawless. I used to go down in the Bowery and feed 5,000 and 6,000 men when the police captain said I was the first white woman who'd ever been there."

(Liar! There are plenty of poor, homeless old white women on the Bowery.)

"Look at these rings," and Mrs. Irving T. Bush dazzled the reporter with two ponderous though sparkling pieces in which the jewels were almost an inch square—"They're Canary diamonds. My husband says nobody else would use them but I'm not afraid of."

And such are the vulgarities who rule America. How long will this class be tolerated in its shameless exhibitionism? What do these parasites contribute to life?

## Shades of Fascism

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: Characteristic of the trend in all capitalist countries is the valedictory of Superintendent William J. O'Shea in the name of democracy. Dr. O'Shea wants to institute a dictatorship in the educational system of this country.

Dr. O'Shea proposes to keep intellectual teachers in a "straight jacket" of silence regarding the dominant social economic theory of our time. More, he argues for the dismissal of teachers who are radically-minded.

The eminent Doctor fears even "a sneer, an intonation of voice, an imperceptible gesture" which may be interpreted by students as a derision of democratic doctrines and for glorification of radicalism. He trembles at mere "intonations," mind you. He stands aghast at the "alarming" increase in radical "communism" thought among the teachers and students.

But the honorable Doctor cannot learn from experience. For every teacher and student whom he has caused to be dismissed or expelled, 30 have risen to take their place. Can he never learn that oppression breeds discontent and that discontent breeds revolt?

He speaks of democracy—but does he know the real meaning of the term? Apparently not. The suppression of democracy is that a free people have the right to form their own opinions. The denial of free speech to teachers and students is against the very constitution which Dr. O'Shea as a defender of Americanism and democracy is pledged to uphold.

Dr. O'Shea gives himself away when he says that "the American State erects its schools to maintain and perpetuate the ideals of American democracy against every other form of government." Then it is not democracy which he seeks to uphold, but the illusion of democracy which is not democracy at all!

## WHAT'S ON

- Monday
  - MAGS MEETING AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING at 87 Bay 24th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.
  - ROUND TABLE STUDY AND DISCUSSION GROUP led by Martin Chancy, at the American Youth Federation, 323 E. 14th St. Contrast between Economic and Political situation in 1914 and 1934. Admission free.
  - DRAM. GROUP OF THE AMERICAN YOUTH FEDERATION, 323 E. 14th St. Directed by Professional Instructor. Rehearsals every Monday, 9 P. M. sharp.
  - HARRY SIMMS 36, 1 E. 47th St. NEW HEADQUARTERS, 2239 Church Ave., B'klyn. Discussion on building new center.
  - IMPORTANT ALL MEMBERS POLYAMKIN FILM SCHOOL PRESENT TONIGHT AT NEW HEADQUARTERS, 12 E. 17th St., 8:30 P. M. SHARP.
  - CLASS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY—Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, 9:30 P. M. Admission free.

## Degeyter Club Plans To Enlarge Orchestra To Size of Symphony

The Pierre Degeyter Club Orchestra, the only orchestra of professional calibre in the revolutionary movement, is inaugurating a recruiting drive beginning Friday, Jan. 26. It is the aim of the club to augment its orchestra to full symphony dimensions. There is a growing interest on the part of rank and file musicians in the orchestra that gives impetus to the movement to enlarge the orchestra and bring it up to the level of existing symphony orchestras. Rehearsals are held on Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 5 E. 19th St. Auditions will be held those evenings also. Orchestra Committee.

## Stage and Screen

### "Legal Murder," Scottsboro Play, and "Broken Doll" Open Tonight; "Biography" Returns

"Legal Murder," a play dealing with the Scottsboro case, by Dennis Donoghue, will be presented this evening by Allen Productions at the President Theatre. Marjorie Warfield, Hayes Pryor, Marion McLaughlin and Burt Cartwright head the cast.

John Golden's new production, "Broken Doll," by Anne Morrison Chapin, will open this evening at the Masque Theatre. The players include Spring Byington, Ross Alexander, Fred Leslie, Joseph King and Barbara Robbins.

The Theatre Guild will bring back "Biography," the S. N. Behrman comedy which ran here last season. Ina Claire is the chief player in the production which opens a two weeks engagement tonight at the Ambassador Theatre. Others in the cast include Shepperd Strudwick, Charles Richmond, Jay Fasset and Arnold Koos.

Milton Herbert Gropper's four character play "Sing and Whistle," will have its premiere on Thursday night at the Fulton Theatre with Ernest Truex, Sylvia Field, Donald MacDonald and Dorothy Mathews as the players.

"Broomsticks, Amen!," a play dealing with the folk ways of the Pennsylvania Dutch by Elmer Greenfelder, is announced for Friday night at the Little Theatre. The cast is headed by Margaret Mullen, Victor Kilian, Jane Seymour, William Von Schoeller and Jean Adair.

### "Merry Mount" Premiere At Metropolitan Opera Saturday

"Merry Mount," an American opera by Howard Hanson, from a dramatic poem by Richard L. Stokes, will have its premiere on Saturday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The principal singers include Ljungberg, Swarthout, Johnson and Tibbett. Tullio Serafin will conduct.

Other operas of the week are: Monday, Feb. 5, "Don Giovanni" with Fonselle and Schipa; Wednesday evening, "Die Meistersinger" with Mueller and Lorenz; Thursday night, "Ehohme" with Norena and Martini; Friday afternoon, "Tannhauser" with Rethberg and Lorenz; "Mañana," Friday evening with Borl and Schipa; and "Hansel and Gretel" and "Pagliacci" on Saturday evening.

## TUNING IN

### TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WABC—860 Kc.
  - 7:00—Myrt and Marge
  - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
  - 7:30—Armstrong Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, 5 Songs
  - 7:45—News—Boake Carter
  - 8:00—Green Orch.; Miss About Town Trio; Vivian Bell; Songs
  - 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
  - 8:30—Crosby, Songs; Arnhem Orch.; Mills Brothers
  - 8:45—Philadelphia Orch.; Sylvan Levin, Conductor
  - 9:00—Marjorie Marsh and Mary Eastman; Songs; Kostasletan Orch.
  - 9:30—Gertrude Nelson; Songs; Jones Orch.
  - 10:00—Wayne King Orch.
  - 10:30—News Bulletin
  - 10:45—Connie Gates; Songs; Elton Boys
  - 11:00—Frank Warner Orch.
  - 11:15—Boswell Sisters; Songs
  - 11:30—Lynnann Orch.
  - 11:45—Belasco Orch.
  - 12:30 A. M.—Light Orch.
- WOR—710 Kc.
  - 7:00—Sports—Ford Frick
  - 7:15—Comedy; Music
  - 7:30—Maverick Jim—Sketch
  - 8:00—Narrative Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
  - 8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hale; Songs
  - 8:30—Gazak Brothers; Olga Albani, Soprano; Edward Nell, Baritone
  - 8:45—Variety Musicale
  - 9:00—Gretta Han Gordon; Sam Harris, Accordion and Saxophones
  - 9:15—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"; Harry Heger, Soprano
  - 9:30—Current Events—Barlan Eugene Reed
  - 10:30—Dance Orch.
  - 11:00—Monograms Trio
  - 11:30—Whitman Orch.
  - 12:00—Stern Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.
  - 7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
  - 7:15—Baby Rose Marie; Songs
  - 7:30—Potash and Perimeter—Sketch
  - 7:45—Frances Alda; Soprano
  - 8:00—Morin Sisters; Songs; King's Jesters; "Ozias Orch.; Cliff Gordon, Conductor
  - 8:30—Gretta Han Gordon; Contralto of Metropolitan Opera Company
  - 8:45—Ted Davis—Sketch
  - 9:00—Minstrel Show
  - 9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Theodore Webb, Baritone
  - 10:00—Gretchen Gardel; Baritone; Maxiani Orch.
  - 10:30—Henri Deering; Piano
  - 10:45—Gazak Mountaineers
  - 11:00—Ramona; Songs
  - 11:15—Anthony Frmo; Tenor
  - 11:30—Harris Orch.
  - 12:00—Marin Orch.
  - 12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.
- WEAF—660 Kc.
  - 7:00—Trio Romantique
  - 7:15—Billy Batchelor; Sketch
  - 7:30—Shirley Howard; Songs; Jesters Trio
  - 8:00—Dramatic Sketch
  - 8:30—Lawrence Tibbett; Metropolitan Opera
  - 9:00—Oppyas Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
  - 9:30—Ship of Joy; With Captain Hugh Barlow; Josef Lhovanne; Piano
  - 10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
  - 10:15—"Present Insurance" — Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York. Gov. Roosevelt of Unemployed Council Convention in Washington, in the Daily Worker
  - 11:00—John Fogarty; Tenor
  - 11:15—Weems Orch.
  - 11:30—Olen Orch.
  - 12:00—Olen Orch.
  - 12:30 A. M.—Masters Orch.

# HACKMAN

By Harry Kermit

Joe slipped into the seat behind the wheel. "I've got to be in Traffic Court at ten," he said. "You fellows'll have to get it up if you want to hold your jobs," Weiss told him. "Keystone took 800 cabs off the street yesterday."

"I don't stall," Joe said. He raced his motor sulkily. A cold blast whipped in through the open garage door and Joe pulled the collar of his "sleazy jacket" up about his neck. He threw the car into first gear, then shifted into second.

"Don't forget what I said," Weiss shouted at him. "Nuts," Joe muttered. He made a sharp right turn out of the garage and headed up-town. It was 6 o'clock.

At 33d St. and Fourth Ave. he stopped for traffic light and closed the side window. His ears were tingling. He scanned the street on both sides smartly, the keen and intuitive scrutiny of an experienced hackman. He raced his motor to keep it from stalling. In the window of the plainly-painted but vacant store near which he was parked he could see the red blue cab and the red light of the wheel. The car looked powerful.

He cruised slowly up Park Ave. A yellow cab pulled up beside him. "Hello, wop," the driver shouted. "Hello, wop," the driver shouted. "Hello, Levine."

The yellow cab drew ahead. Joe lit a cigarette. These fellows on the "company cabs" had the right idea. Steady job. He swore to himself. Steady job in the pig's eye. Eighty thousand hackmen in New York City. You lost your job but you had a chauffeur's license. You took your test and joined the hack army.

The event was done right. People who rode in taxis didn't get up at six. The cab owners, however, weren't interested. They wanted their cars on the street. Joe turned east down 42d St. and then cut back into the hack line which extended from Grand Central to the Hotel Commodore entrance. The area was restricted. The cops didn't come on duty until 8 o'clock. Joe cut off his motor and removed his gloves. His hands were frost-bitten. Levine and Anderson came up.

"You're heat workin'?" Levine asked. "Sure," Joe said. The two hackmen got into his cab. Joe got out of the driver's seat and joined them in the rear. "Nine cars ahead of you," Levine said. "The 6:35 ain't due for ten minutes. But the riders'll pass me up anyway. That old load of mine looks like the T-ometer bus."

A GLISTENING black Cadillac limousine drew up behind them. The chauffeur leaped out gingerly. He opened the rear door and a pair of silk ankles stepped out. The girl was bundled to her eyes in sable. "Hurry," she said. A round bearskin hat was put over her head. "Coming, darling?" The girl and the fat-faced bearskin hurried into the hotel.

Levine watched them. His lips tightened. "Home from a party. The bastards," he said. "Freeze her tooties, the c. t. My wife was up at 4:30 this morning. Right some heat out of the stove. Right a handful of wood. And he with an \$11 pay check last week."

"That was good," Anderson said. He was lanky and cadaverous looking. "I come home with nine." Joe was silent. He was thinking "but I've got an umbrella. Who's sittin' in Traffic today?" he asked. "Darny," Levine said. "Tough baby. Got a ticket?"

"Fallin' to signal. You know the snow we had Thursday?" "Bitch of a day." "I'm comin' down Fifth Ave. near 46th about ten in the mornin' when 'n old man with an umbrella steps out in front of me. It was slippery. But I stopped dead. Smack, somebody hits me in the rear. The old man beats it. I hop out and some guy 'n a gray top-coat comes up swearin' I spotted a pair of black puttees."

"Copp" Levine asked. "Traffic sergeant. His private car. A roaster. The radiator was smashed. 'You davo bastard!' he yells. I saw blood, but Jesus, a sergeant. . . ."

"He must have been on top of you when you stopped," Anderson said. "Christ, I couldn't take my hand off the wheel to signal. I would've clipped the old man."

"One of the cars up front moved away. Levine and Anderson got out. Joe slipped behind his wheel. The Westchester Limited was in. Two more cabs pulled up with calls. Joe

slipped out and counted the machines on the back line. Six ahead of him. With a break he might catch somebody off the 7:45. He walked to a news stand and bought the Daily Mirror. Then he returned to his wheel. At 7:15 three more cabs left. Joe finished the paper, read over the back line again. He glanced into the car in front of him. Anderson was asleep at the wheel, his long legs doubled up to his chin. Joe began to shiver. He returned to his car. The clouds looked ominous. It was dark and cold.

The 7:45 was empty. One cab pulled out. Then another. Joe looked loudly. That fool Anderson. Anderson pulled out with a call. Joe opened the rear door of his car. A middle-aged man had halted him. "Where do?" "Paramount Building." Two bits, Joe thought. Two bits for two hours. He stepped on the gas angrily. The cab shot forward.

When he returned to Grand Central the cops were at work. He saw the bootblacks running. "The sons of bitches," New York's finest. Chastened by the bootblacks. He turned into Park Ave. and cruised down-town. He was driving along Fifth Ave. at 9:45 with 80 cents booked when he realized it was time for court.

TRAFFIC Court was crowded when Joe entered. It always was. He had parked his taxi on a side street. He scanned the courtroom and snared a seat in the rear. The clerk was droning the arraignments. A line of traffic violators filed in front of the bench. The clerk called each name and then asked rapidly, "Guilty or not guilty?" A man and a girl responded. "Damn this business," he said to the man across the table. "Five dollars or a day?" The magistrate looked bored. He was red-faced and jowled.

Another line formed in front of the bench. The magistrate told the clerk to make it snappy. That was the day to get into the newspapers. That was the day justice triumphed. Eight hundred cases disposed of in five hours. Two thousand dollars collected in fines. "Joseph Bonasera," the clerk called.

Joe hurried up front. A line of defendants formed at his side. The "Bonasera" man with a "wop" explanation, he said. The magistrate looked up. The old man had appeared suddenly from behind a traffic station. Joe explained. "I couldn't take my hands off the wheel. The car behind me had been its proper distance. The magistrate slammed his fingers impatiently. "I haven't any money," Joe ended lamely.

"Five dollars or a day." "The clerk was calling a new batch of prisoners. An attendant escorted Joe to the cell room. The others had paid their fines. "I've got my car outside," Joe told the clerk. He slipped a half-dollar into his hand. "The stunkly looked at the silver piece. 'You'll have to make it a dollar, buddy.' That's all I got," Joe said. "All right. In half an hour Joe was behind the wheel of his cab.

IT WAS 11 o'clock now. Joe looked at the 45 cents. He had made 15 cents in tips. Of the 30 cents he had booked, 58 cents belonged to Weiss. He was 13 cents to the bad. He shifted gears sulkily and drove in the direction of Fifth Ave. He was hunting for a cigarette instead. There were two cigarettes left in the pack. He hacked feverishly until 3 o'clock. He played the big stores, all the way up the line. Macy's, Lord and Taylor, Arnold Constable. He till the traffic cop on duty made for him. He was weak with hunger. His back ached. The cigarettes were gone. The bookings had increased to \$1.90. At Fifth and 56th a blonde girl in a minx cut hailed him. She cradled a shivering Pekinese dog. "Park west and 72d St," she said. "Joe opened the rear door. His stomach was tightening. He caught his slip nodding. He was driving in a haze.

"I knew I shouldn't have come North this early," the girl was saying. "But it was so warm at Pinehurst, I thought it must be mild back home." She fondled the peke, "Poor Jeanne."

"It's cold today," Joe said. "It's warm in the taxi," the girl said. Now Joe listened to Reynolds talking about class antagonisms and he thought he understood. There were those mornings, coming down Fourth Avenue and headed for the downtown financial district, sometimes with a call and sometimes empty. The big limousines with their liveried chauffeurs. Didn't the traffic cops wave them by generally, with a "Good morning, Sir." But suppose you push a hack. "Come on, keep goin'!"

Reynolds was still talking. Joe rose and fished a dime out of his pocket. "Pullin' in?" asked the man in the red sweater.

Joe nodded. He paid his check and walked outside. He raced his motor and drove toward the garage. Weiss was paying of another driver. "You're late," he said as Joe came in. "Your night man's been waitin'." Joe didn't answer. "What did you do?" Weiss asked. "Three twenty." "You can't work for me that way," Weiss said. "I was delayed in court," Joe said. He closed his eyes. In two more minutes he'd let him have it. On the jaw. In the mouth. He'd kick the bastard. "I get a dollar ninety-three," Weiss said. "Make sure you're in early tomorrow."

Joe started for the garage door. It was 6 by the wall clock. Joe glanced at Santos who had died after a kidney operation. Hackman's finish. A cold blast caught him as he stepped outside and Joe pulled the collar of his leather jacket up about his neck.

"(From "Bliss," a magazine of professional short stories, edited by Fred R. Miller, 35 Mount Hope Place, New York City.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MUSIC

Readers are invited to submit questions on the technical, organizational and ideological aspects of music. These questions will be answered periodically in the columns of the feature page.

"The gas gets you up front," Joe said. The girl was playing with the peke. Joe watched her through the mirror. Her dress was high and he could see her lace pants. He was almost out. But he thought, by God I'd like to have his car.

When they reached the girl's number a doorman came up to escort her out of the cab. The clock had registered forty-five cents. She gave Joe a half dollar and a quarter. "Thank you," Joe said. It was the largest tip he had received all day. One more call and he'd be back in Weiss expected four dollars a day. To hell with Weiss. A sharp pain shot through his back. He stopped the car in the middle of the street. Sweat broke out over his eyes. He straightened out. His kidneys again. After a while he drove on, slowly, heading for Grand Central.

At 4:30 the meter registered 3:20. Joe pulled up to a cafeteria at Third Avenue and Fortieth Street. Rose would be sore, but he couldn't wait for supper. He draped a blanket over the radiator of the car and entered the restaurant. Several men nodded. He walked up to the counter. "Coffee an'."

"What kind of cake?" asked the man at the counter. "Raisin." Joe deposited his food on a table and removed his cap and gloves. His hands were grimy and he wiped them on his jacket. "Mind passin' the sugar, buddy?"

"How's bookin'?" asked the man at the table. He pushed a bowt across. "The coffee was hot. Joe stared out into the street. The windows were steam streaked and the street lights blinked fitfully. "Damn this racket," he said to the man across the table. The man shook his head. He looked weary. "Kids have to eat," the man said. "So long," Joe was left alone. He stared into his coffee. A brown ring encircled the inside of the cup. It was ugly. Belly-wash. Joe drained his cup, pushed his chair aside and walked to a corner table. He noticed a vacant chair and sat down. "Workin'?" he asked the youth at his side.

"The youth shook his head. "Don't Sturgis put you on?" "Two days ago. But I only booked a ducat yesterday." "The sons of b—s. If you didn't book, no cab."

"What did you clock, Bonasera?" a man in an old red sweater asked. "A tray and change." "Echty cents."

"That ain't so bad, considerin' the weather." "The wife ain't interested in the weather," Joe said. He felt tired again. His back still ached. A dull, insistent ache. Hackman's earnings. Busy kidneys and the price of coffee an'. That was what Reynolds said.

Joe turned around. Reynolds was talking to a thin faced man in an old army coat. The thin-faced man broke in. "You know, John, Levine's got guts. Yesterday he beats a light blue limo. That late afternoon, Hogan is on beat. He blows h. whistle. Pull up, you Jew bastard, he yells. Levine pulls up. He jams his brakes and jumps out. He heads Hogan's back up. On your way, he mutters. But Levine told him. "You bastard, he says, cop or no cop. Write me a ticket you c. . . ."

Hogan backs up. On your way, he mutters. But Levine told him. "You bastard, he says, cop or no cop. Write me a ticket you c. . . ."

Reynolds nodded. He spoke slowly. Fighting cops, he said, didn't get you anywhere. You had to get down to fundamentals. Unionization. Mass struggle. Joe listened. Some of it was new to him. He remembered how they met. That late afternoon, parked in front of a Fifth Avenue store. The limousine pulling up behind him. The chauffeur blowing his horn. "There's plenty of room," Joe had said. "My madame wishes to enter the store." The chauffeur answered. "Walkin' a few steps won't hurt her." The chauffeur motioning to the traffic cop. And Joe drove away.

But Reynolds had witnessed the incident. "Watch me, kid." He maneuvered his cab around in a four corner turn, drove up the block and the wheel of the limousine. A bumper swift turn on his wheel, the bumper clipped the limousine's fender. The fender bent back and Reynolds had turned the corner. The chauffeur leaped out swearing. But the cab was gone.

Now Joe listened to Reynolds talking about class antagonisms and he thought he understood. There were those mornings, coming down Fourth Avenue and headed for the downtown financial district, sometimes with a call and sometimes empty. The big limousines with their liveried chauffeurs. Didn't the traffic cops wave them by generally, with a "Good morning, Sir." But suppose you push a hack. "Come on, keep goin'!"

Reynolds was still talking. Joe rose and fished a dime out of his pocket. "Pullin' in?" asked the man in the red sweater.

Joe nodded. He paid his check and walked outside. He raced his motor and drove toward the garage. Weiss was paying of another driver. "You're late," he said as Joe came in. "Your night man's been waitin'." Joe didn't answer. "What did you do?" Weiss asked. "Three twenty." "You can't work for me that way," Weiss said. "I was delayed in court," Joe said. He closed his eyes. In two more minutes he'd let him have it. On the jaw. In the mouth. He'd kick the bastard. "I get a dollar ninety-three," Weiss said. "Make sure you're in early tomorrow."

Joe started for the garage door. It was 6 by the wall clock. Joe glanced at Santos who had died after a kidney operation. Hackman's finish. A cold blast caught him as he stepped outside and Joe pulled the collar of his leather jacket up about his neck.

(From "Bliss," a magazine of professional short stories, edited by Fred R. Miller, 35 Mount Hope Place, New York City.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MUSIC

## IF I WERE COMMISSAR 'Son of Sailor' Is Recruiting Film for Navy



RUGGED INDIVIDUAL

Herbert Hoover would be in a zoo. You can't find a rarer specimen of the "Rugged Individual."

## The Room Clerk In the Hotel

By C. ROBBINS

Going to work in the subway at 6 a. m. I read the headlines over a man's shoulder. "Walters at Waldorf on Strike." Later, when I arrived at the office, I found a general buzz. "Have you read the papers?"

"Yuh, and it says that they may call a general strike of all hotels in the city." "Will you walk out if they call it?" "Oh, they don't mean us. They never call out the clerks or office help when they call a strike."

"But they do. They mean everybody working in the hotels." "No, look at the paper. It says they'll pull out every food worker in hotels in the city. They don't mention anything else. I wish we had some form of organization for the office clerks."

The conditions of the white collar workers are no better than those in back of the house. Standing for eight hours at a stretch, jumping all around the place to please cranky guests and super efficient managers. One wanting such an efficient type of room for a minimum rate, the other always hanging around the desk to see that all rooms bring in the maximum price; the manager's mind always on the profit and loss sheet upstairs.

This year's record must beat last year's. Never mind the wage cuts, the laying off of help during the slow season which is never replaced now that the busy season is on. Half an hour for lunch and if he's five minutes late his fellow worker has only 75 minutes in which to eat. You're allowed out during certain hours and a certain hour all must be back. Those five minutes latenesses cause entanglements between the workers, who must be shown that the fault is not theirs, the fight is not between them—elves but must be waged against the bosses who set the impossible reliefs of only half an hour.

There are many grievances. Group insurances which must be signed for, which means only another way of cutting the wages. Recently workers were fired who refused to sign back insurance. There was general sympathy but always the cry, "If we were only organized, we could do something."

## WIN AN ORIGINAL GROPPER

What would you do with the capitalists and their agents if YOU were Commissar? Send us your nominations and the jobs you would assign to them. Any suggestions accepted by Gropper will credit the reader making the suggestion to the original of the drawing. Nominations are open!

## AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY

AM, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN

MARY OF SCOTLAND with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP HENEN, MERIVALE MENKEN

DAYS WITHOUT END THEATRE, 142 E. 14th St. W. of Broadway, Evenings 8:30, Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45—Extra Mat. Mon. Feb. 12

PEACE ON EARTH CIVIC RE

# Daily Worker

"TRIAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)"  
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"  
 FOUNDED 1924  
 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE  
 COMPROBALLY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 59 East 15th  
 Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7854.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
 Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building,  
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C.  
 Subscription Rates:  
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;  
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.  
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00,  
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00.  
 By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934

## Stay the Maniac Hand!

GEORGE DIMITROFF has been delivered officially into the maniac clutches of Hermann Goering, arch-butcher of the Nazi gang.

Along with Vassil Tanef and Biagoi Popoff, his Bulgarian comrades acquitted in the Reichstag fire trial, he has been given over to the Nazi secret police, who have had Ernst Torgler, the fourth acquitted Communist defendant, for some weeks.

Goering heads this secret police. It was from the slobbering lips of the raving Goering, driven to paled rage by Dimitroff's masterful thrusts, when he took the stand at the trial, that the whole world heard the threat:

"Just wait till I catch you after you get out of here, you scoundrel!"

It is this maniac murderer who has Dimitroff and his comrades in his hands today!

AT THE same moment, the cold-blooded murder by Nazi police of four Communists near Berlin, one of them John Scheer, a leading member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Germany, last Friday, marks a step in the preparations for the "trial" and judicial murder of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German party, most beloved of all leaders of the German working class.

Scheer and his three comrades were in Goering's custody. A volley of shots—and they were added to the huge, mounting roll of martyred heroes of the German working class.

ONE thing, and one thing only stands between Thaelmann, Dimitroff, Torgler and their comrades, and the fate of Comrade Scheer.

That is the relentless vigilance, the unending volume of mass protest actions of the international working class. The Nazi butchers cannot ignore this worldwide cry of rage.

This forced a public trial for the four Reichstag fire trial defendants. This is forcing a public trial for Thaelmann, whom the Nazis have not dared do away with out of hand as they have thousands of others.

But let this vigilance relax one moment—let its volume cease to mount—let the Nazis imagine for a moment that the international defenders have wearied—and death will come swiftly, coldly, brutally, to these heroic champions of the working class.

COMRADES! The world-wide protest, the world-wide fight for the liberation of Thaelmann, Dimitroff, Torgler, and their comrades must grow and grow, never relaxing.

Activate and build the anti-Fascist committees.

Arouse your fellow-workers in the trade unions, the mass organizations, in the schools and colleges.

Stir every man and woman of good-will to throw himself into the protest fight. Bombard the German embassy in Washington, every German consulate, with telegrams and letters of protest. Crowd their doors with committees and delegations. Keep the Atlantic cables hot with reminders to President Hindenburg that the world will not calmly watch the butchery go on.

Prepare mass meetings in the shops, in the halls of organizations. Prepare mass demonstrations in the neighborhoods, in the public squares.

Demand freedom for Thaelmann, Dimitroff, Torgler, and all class-war prisoners of the Nazi butchers!

## A Harvest for Currency Speculators

ALREADY Roosevelt's 89 cent dollar is delivering blows against the imperialist powers of Europe. Under the ruthless, aggressive inflationary drive of Wall Street imperialism, France is staggering toward the abandonment of the gold standard, an action that will put the final touches to the international instability and disorganization of the capitalist world. It is only a matter of weeks, or even days, that France will leave the gold standard.

So bitterly are the imperialist powers now chafing against one another's currency and gold supplies, that British imperialism, which for some time has been maintaining a fixed tie between the pound and the franc, has now set itself loose from the franc and left it to drift in order to protect itself against the drive of Wall Street imperialism.

So far, British imperialism has come out on top in the fierce international currency fight for foreign trade. The Roosevelt government has not succeeded in driving the dollar down to the 59.06 cents point on the international money exchanges, while the British pound has depreciated in relation to the dollar and the franc. This is a guarantee that the Roosevelt government will have to resort to further devaluation.

Meanwhile, the international and Wall Street capitalist speculators are cashing in handsomely on Roosevelt's official \$35 an ounce bid for gold. Not since the roaring days of 1929 have the Wall Street bankers and speculative vultures been gorging themselves with quick easy millions in profits.

From all parts of the world, the capitalist investors and bankers are rushing gold to the United States for easy profits.

All this is leading inexorably to a huge credit, and then to a currency inflation that not only will mean big profits for the capitalists but which will drive a cruel wedge between the buying power of the wages in every worker's pay envelope and the rising inflationary price level. All this dollar devaluation is heading toward a deep cut in the real wages of the American toiling masses.

The Roosevelt 89 cent devaluation will not be enough to raise prices and assist Wall Street monopoly capital exports for any length of time. More, and still more inflationary devaluation will be required. This will intensify the crisis, reduce the workers' standards of living to degraded levels, and will aggravate all the Anglo-American antagonisms, leading to another world war.

## French Cabinet Blows Up While Protests Grow

Reactionaries Demand a Dictatorship While Mass Anger Mounts

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Facing a still-growing wave of popular indignation and distrust, the cabinet of Edouard Daladier blew up again yesterday after having been in office only two days.

Jean Fabry, Minister of War, and Francois Pieter, Minister of Finance, resigned in protest against the dismissal of Jean Chappelle, Prefect of Paris Police, one of the many high officials involved in the Stavisky scandal.

Daladier made a series of further shuffles, transferring other government officials connected with the Stavisky scandal, in a desperate effort to consolidate his regime. In so doing, he has made his cabinet into nearly a political duplicate of the one with which he fell recently while trying to meet the French war budget by raising taxes and slashing civil service wages.

Daladier's Position Shaky  
 The general belief here is that he has not succeeded either in calming the mass anger which has deeply shaken all popular confidence in government officials, nor in assuring himself support in the Chamber of Deputies, which he must face with his revamped cabinet on Tuesday.

Everyone of the high-placed officials who has been identified with the Stavisky scandal has a powerful group of supporters ready to make trouble in his defense, adding to Daladier's problems.

While the workers, led by the Communist Party and the Communist daily "L'Humanite" are carrying on an ever more powerful mass campaign of protest, and the Paris taxi cab drivers have added their weight with a general strike against a high tax, the reactionary press is redoubling its demands for a "strong man" to head a semi-fascist dictatorship.

## Kashmir Workers Defy British Troops

Soldiers Fire Into Crowd of 8,000

SHALOKOT, Punjab, India, Feb. 4.—Over 15,000 persons overpowered the British police in Srinagar, capital of the mountain kingdom of Kashmir, and held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

At Abantpur, soldiers fired point-blank into a demonstration of 8,000 persons attempting to storm the Treasury building. The British have prohibited reports on the number of casualties.

Although the demonstration was clearly an anti-British action, the British held a militant demonstration yesterday against the British puppet Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh. Several British officers were stoned and seriously injured and a number were missing.

## WHEN THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY!



## Red Square Packed As Balloon Heroes Are Buried in Kremlin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By Radio).—The urns containing the ashes of Pavel Fedosenko, Andrey Vossenko, and Ilya Ussyskin, who died Wednesday in the crash of the record-breaking stratosphere balloon, were deposited in the wall of the Kremlin at 4:15 yesterday afternoon.

Worker delegations from the factories, and from Osoaviakhim, the air and chemical defense society of the Soviet Union, which sponsored the flight, filled the whole of Red Square. Guards of honor from the army, the navy, government organizations, and the delegates to the Seventeenth Communist Party Congress occupied the stands.

Soviet Leaders Carry Urns  
 To the strains of a revolutionary funeral march, Klementi Voroshilov, People's Commissar for War, L. Kaganovich, organization secretary of the Party, V. Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and L. Ordzhonikidze, commissar of heavy industry, carried the urns, while Joseph Stalin and the whole political bureau and congress presidium paced behind. Three urns were fired from the Kremlin at the moment the urns were placed in the wall, and the funeral march gave place to the strains of the International.

The burial followed an impressive ceremony in the open air. Masses banners draped with black lined two sides of a hollow square, and the silent throngs listened to ceremonies which lasted half an hour.

Others Ready To Take Up Work  
 Pozern of Osoaviakhim, Eldemaim of the Supreme Military Council, Kaminsky, chairman of the Executive

Committee of Moscow District, Professor Molchanov headed the investigating committee, and Prokofief, commander of the first stratosphere, spoke. In all their remarks was a tone of sorrow, but not of despair. All emphasized that the heroes had died after achieving a great victory for proletarian science, after blazing a path along which many will follow.

Eldemaim declared that the millions of Osoaviakhim members, now in sorrow, were ready with new heroes to take the place of the dead. Professor Molchanov declared that the scientific notes made by the heroes would be of great value for future flights.

Awarded Order of Lenin  
 In a moving final scene, Prokofief addressed each of the three by name, bade them farewell, and swore to carry on their work, declaring that the Communist Party is surety for this pledge.

By order of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet government, the Order of Lenin has been awarded posthumously to each of the three. By decision of the Council of People's Commissars, the families of the three dead heroes have each been granted a pension of 500 rubles a month.

ITALIAN WORKERS WIN STRIKE  
 MILAN, Italy, (By Mail).—Workers in a quarry in central Italy, unpaid for two months, occupied the plant, and confiscated the owner's two motor cars.

Police called by the owner did not dare interfere, and in a short time the workers were paid one month's back wages, and promised the other in weekly instalments.

NEW ZEALAND ORDERS BOMBERS  
 WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 4.—The New Zealand government has ordered eight British bombing planes, to be delivered before summer.

HINDENBURG SURRENDERS RIGHTS TO HITLER  
 BERLIN, Feb. 4.—President Hindenburg surrendered to Adolf Hitler his right of pardon and his right to sign and issue laws, and in a special decree signed yesterday. This is described as an item in the Nazi "coordination" program.

NAZIS SMUGGLE ARMS TO HOLLAND  
 AMSTERDAM.—Wholesale smuggling of arms from Germany into Holland has been traced to the border town of Enschede. The smuggl-

ing is done by Nazis, the arms handed to the Dutch fascist organization, National Socialist Movement, led by Mussert, who recently declared in a public meeting that his followers "would use all available means against the Communist criminals."

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

## U. S. Attacks Cuba Electric Workers Strike

General Strike Gains as Workers Fight Return to U. S. Company

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The strike wave in Cuba is nearing the proportions of a general political strike as trade unions throughout the island are discussing strike in sympathy with the electric and gas workers, who walked out yesterday.

The U. S. government took an active strikebreaking hand by declaring that negotiations for food credits for Cuba would remain in suspension because of the strike. Mendieta, who has been working in closest collaboration with the Wall Street agents, made the threat. U. S. armed intervention in demanding that the strike be broken.

Light, Power, Gas Cut Off  
 Light, power and gas were cut off throughout most of the island as the workers struck in protest against the order of President Carlos Mendieta returning the Cuban Electric Co., subsidiary of the American-owned Electric Bond and Share Co., to the American company. Under pressure of a strike of employees, Grau San Marin had taken over the \$200,000,000 properties and allowed workers' committees a hand in operating them. Mendieta made a ceremonial transfer of the properties in the presence of U. S. officials Friday. Immediately the workers at a mass meeting voted to strike in protest.

Mendieta Wars On Unions  
 The strike was instantly followed by a declaration of war on the workers by Mendieta, who issued a manifesto declaring he would use all force to smash the strike. A roundup to arrest all workers' leaders was ordered, and Colonel Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff, sent troops out to all the power stations.

In addition to the thousands of electrical workers, 30,000 tobacco workers are still solidly on strike.

Philadelphia Workers Plan Anti-Fascist Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—An anti-fascist meeting to protest against the fascist tactics used by the city administration under J. Hampton Moore, notorious Vore politician, will be held Tuesday, Feb. 6, at Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave., under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. More than date local meetings will be held throughout the city by united front organizations like the Committee for Anti-Fascist Action, League Against War and Fascism, and others.

ing is done by Nazis, the arms handed to the Dutch fascist organization, National Socialist Movement, led by Mussert, who recently declared in a public meeting that his followers "would use all available means against the Communist criminals."

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

DIMITROFF SPEECH CONFISCATED  
 SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A pamphlet containing the speech of George Dimitroff at the Reichstag fire trial was confiscated by police on January 15, while it was still in the printing office. Bulgarian authorities fear the effect of the speech of Dimitroff, who is already a hero to the whole working class of the country.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE IN INDIA  
 PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 2.—Three native soldiers of the British army were killed and five wounded in an engagement with insurgent tribes in North Waziristan, it was learned yesterday. British reinforcements are being rushed to the region.

## Growing Might of Comintern Cheered By 17th Congress of the C. P. S. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

division becomes still sharper on the order of the day than in 1914.

A new imperialist war is knocking at the gate. War preparations against the Soviet Union are being executed in feverish haste.

Comrade Manuilsky then spoke in detail on the reactionary role of the German fascists, the Japanese militarists, dreaming of a crusade against world bolshevism.

Experiences under Czarism  
 The military attack on the U.S.S.R., Comrade Manuilsky emphasized, releases the forces of the world proletarian revolution, and accelerates the inevitable end of the capitalist system.

Manuilsky then reminded the delegates that Russian Czarism also believed it had succeeded in handling the working-class and its Bolshevik party through bloody repressions. Anyhow, said Manuilsky, amid roaring applause, the proletarian revolution has transformed the most backward country in the world from the policeman of the capitalist regime into the great forefront of the socialist order.

Comrade Manuilsky analyzed the methods of unparalleled treachery of the German social-democracy and the entire Second International whose whole policy prepared the ground for the bloody fascist dictatorship.

Second International continues, Manuilsky said, the main social support of world reaction. In the fraud the bourgeoisie commits against the masses of people, the Second International now plays the same role the church formerly played.

Amid resounding laughter throughout the entire hall, Manuilsky cited the latest effusions of the Social-Democratic theoreticians showing the greatest ideological confusion. By new "formulations," he said, the heroes of the Second International want to mask the direct betrayal of the interests of the proletariat by saying: "We are for Socialism, but without the proletariat revolution," or "We are for the proletarian revolution, without the proletarian dictatorship."

Records Successes  
 Proceeding to estimate the work of the Communist International for the past years, he particularly stressed the successes recorded in a number of sections, which are explainable only because the Comintern pursues a path where Lenin led and where our wise leader, the leader of the working class of the whole world—Stalin—leads it. (Tremendous applause.)

In these years, continued Comrade Manuilsky, the Communist Parties themselves grew very substantially. The Communist Party of China achieved the greatest successes in this field. In 1933 alone it increased its ranks 120,000. Manuilsky was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause as he described the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of China, the

Communist Party of Germany, and other brother parties.

The Communist Party of Germany now counts among its members a hundred thousand of the best German proletarians remaining steadfast under the whole brunt of the fascist regime. (Stormy applause.) Members joining the Communist Party of Germany in the past year, he said, are real heroes, the most valuable to the German working-class possesses. This is pure proletarian gold! (stormy applause.)

The heroic Communist Party of Germany, working under the gravest underground conditions, when its best representatives with Ernest Thaelmann at their head—(here his speech was interrupted with stormy and prolonged applause, with the whole audience rising)—lanquishing in fascist dungeons. Under these conditions the German Communist Party forges new cadres, splendidly steered in struggle against fascism.

Ovations to C. P. of Germany  
 Honor and glory to the fighters of the German Communist Party! Honor and glory to the Central Committee! Honor and glory to its leader, Comrade Thaelmann! (Long and stormy applause, abating for a moment, only to break out again.)

The whole world has been inspired by Dimitroff's action action at the Leipzig trial. (All the delegates rise and enthusiastically cheer Dimitroff.) Dimitroff, before the working class of the whole world, unmasked the filthy, bloody face of German fascism.

The past years, said Molotov, also record the growth in the Communist ranks in other sections of the Comintern, such as France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.

Comrade Manuilsky then characterized in detail the heroic activity of the Communist Party of Japan, waging a courageous struggle against intervention in China. The Party in Japan is a model of correct organization and is a vast impetus to the Bolshevik struggle against imperialism.

The Parties of the Third International learned their uncompromising attitude towards deviations from the great teachers, Lenin and Stalin.

Unshatterable Unity  
 In the struggle on two fronts, the Comintern in its ranks which no power on earth can shatter now. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade Manuilsky then pointed out that there still exist weaknesses and defects in the work of various sections of the Communist International, particularly defects in organization and in the application of the united front. The Communists in all countries can learn how unshatterable unity and power of the International Communist movement

was expressed in the powerful ovations which for a long period shook the gigantic hall.

The evening session, under Comrade Postishev's chairmanship, was transformed into an impressive and flaming manifestation of international proletarian solidarity.

The representatives of brother Communist Parties came to the tribune one after another: Comrade Wan Min of China, Comrade Okano of Japan, Comrade Heckert of Germany, Comrade Dolores of Spain, Comrade Belesky of Poland and Comrade Rust of England.

They all remarked the tremendous role played in the world Communist movement by the "shock brigade of world Bolshevism," the leading party of the Comintern—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with Stalin the leader of the world proletariat.

In the discussion on Comrade Manuilsky's report, Comrades Bela Kun, Knorin and Losovsky were among the speakers.

On behalf of the Moscow, Leningrad and Ukrainian delegations, Comrade Popov moved a resolution fully approving the political line and practical work of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the E. C. C. I.

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause throughout the whole hall.

## War Dept Plans 68 Transient Camps in New York, N. Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.—New Jersey and New York states are to have 68 new concentration camps officially designated as "reforestation camps." The commanding officer of the 2nd Corps Area, U.S. Army, has taken bids on building material for the construction of barracks and other buildings at the following locations: in New Jersey: two camps each in Berlin, Englewood, Haddonfield, High Bridge, Sussex, and Orange, and one each in Branchville, Butler, Chatsworth, Elmer, Elmwood, Manahawken, Morristown, New Lisbon, Springfield and Tuckerton.

In New York ten camps will be built at Pallisades Park, two each at Cornwall, Quaker Bridge, Red House, and Slootsburg, and one each at Boston Corners, Cayuga, Cherry Plains, Haverstraw, Ithaca, Iona Island, Katonah, Lake George, Lake Clear Junction, Lake Placid, Mt. Morris, Mexico, Norwich, Oenoto, Oxford, Peekskill, Perry, Phoenixia, Fort Byron, Portageville, Sag Harbor, Tupper Lake, Wadsworth, Watkins Glen, and West Haverstraw.

Worker circulation campaign. Talk to the "Daily Worker" to your neighbors, fellow workers and members of your union, mass organization, unit. Get them to subscribe.

## "Workers' Well-Being Path to Socialism," USSR Congress Says