

HELP FIGHT WAR PLOTS
By Getting Subs for "Daily"

Daily Worker

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(Six Pages)

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BARRICADES UP IN PARIS; 1,000 WOUNDED, MANY KILLED

Comintern Mourns German Party Secretary and Comrades, Killed at Their Posts by Nazis

Cab Strikers Should Reject LaGuardia's NRA Sell Out Plan!

Gilbert Urges Hackmen to Reject Proposals of Mayor La Guardia

FOR ONE UNION

Mrs. Herrick Would Oust Committee of 13

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—"To accept La Guardia's proposals would send us all back to work without gaining our major objective, full payment of the 5 cent levy," declared Joseph Gilbert, after the mutiny of the Committee of 13 late yesterday. In a ringing call he urged all hackmen to reject these proposals.

By a vote of 9 to 4 the committee of 13 decided last night to accept La Guardia's proposal to go back to work without winning 100 per cent of the nickel tax.

Those voting against the sell-out plan were Joe Gilbert, A. Rabin, Harry Cantor of the Taxi Workers Union, and Sam Orner, leader of the Bronx drivers.

The settlement plan was to be taken before strike meetings throughout the city last night for a vote.

NEW YORK.—"The taxi strike is not settled!" That was the statement made by the strike committee of the United Taxi Drivers Union, following efforts of Mayor La Guardia through the N.R.A. to drive the men back to work without granting their demands today.

Mayor La Guardia, in an attempt to break the taxi strike, brought in the N.R.A. officials, while the Parmerlee Co. mobilized company union forces to split the ranks of the drivers. La Guardia called a conference at City Hall with Mrs. Eleanor Herrick, acting chairman of the N. R. A. Regional Labor Board, Judge Panhan and Morris Ernst, "mediator" chosen by La Guardia.

The whole tone of the meeting was one of ignoring the men's demand for the 100 per cent payment of the nickel tax. Mayor La Guardia plainly showed anger at his inability thus far to end the strike.

Cab service in the city of New York remained practically at a standstill yesterday, after 30,000 hackmen continued their great strike for 100 per cent of the nickel tax, and for union recognition.

Against the demand for recognition of the taxi men's union, the La Guardia conference leaders proposed that recognition would be granted by the employers when union officials had been elected and certified by the Regional Labor Board.

Refuse Such a Proposition
"The strikers will flatly refuse such a proposition," declared Joseph Gilbert, speaking for the strikers. "It isn't a question of whether the Regional Labor Board certifies our leadership or not. We demand that the operators recognize our union, which is supported by the workers." Mayor La Guardia and his "mediator" tool, Ernst, admitted that the

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World War Is Due Soon, Senate Told

Workers! Fight Jingo Spirit Imperialists Strive to Build

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—"Europe is today on the verge of another great war, and there isn't any question about the Far East," Arthur Robinson, Republican of Indiana, American Legion spokesman and big navy advocate, declared on the floor of the Senate today.

When Robinson was in the midst of a discussion concerning the relative advantages of the American, Japanese and British 7,500 and the 10,000-ton cruisers, especially those carrying 6-inch guns as against the 8-inch ones, he was advised to refrain from making specific arguments, by Senator David Reed, big Navy man and Mellon interest representative. "This is not the place for a public discussion of the relative merits of the two types of ships. What little we know about it we'd better keep to ourselves," Reed cautioned.

"If we are to avoid the horrors of peace—of the horrors of war, we must be prepared to defend ourselves against attack," Robinson concluded his argument for additional warships in the impending imperialist war for markets in the Far East. The House Appropriations Committee announced today that it had approved the \$333,332,332 Navy Department appropriations bill for the fiscal year ending June, 1935.

The declaration of Senator Robinson, following on that of Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the House, is being used by the capitalist class to whip the jingoistic fears, hatreds, and war fever which "national defense week," beginning next Monday, is intended to bring to fever pitch.

All the forces of the American working class must be mobilized to fight this jingo spirit, to build the international solidarity of the working class. Through leaflets, meetings, through constant clarification of the fact that the U. S. government is preparing the American workers for an imperialist slaughter, the tide of jingoism must be fought down.

Simon Urges More Arms for England

Eden Sent to Organize Anti-Soviet Front

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A big British program of armaments, along with some re-armament for Germany, was advocated by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, in Parliament today. At the same time he announced that Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, was starting out on a visit to Paris, Rome and Berlin, to hold private discussions on the "arms situation."

Since the armament issue is first of all the issue of building the anti-Soviet front, Eden's trip is clearly an organizing tour for the coming intervention against the Soviet Union.

PINCHOT VETS' ANTI-JIM CROW BILL

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, famous liberal, last week vetoed a bill intended to prevent discrimination against Negroes on state jobs.

Cleveland Out to Bring "Daily" To Workers in the War Plants

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—This district, which contains industrial plants, among them Industrial Rayon, that can be converted at short notice for the manufacture of war supplies, is making determined efforts to reach the workers in these factories with our "Daily" to mobilize them for mass opposition to Roosevelt's imperialist war plots.

In Section 1 are located not only Industrial Rayon but also Midland Steel, U. S. Aluminum, Industrial Rayon can be turned over to the manufacture of poison gas within twenty-four hours.

Section 1, which did outstanding work in the \$40,000 campaign, pledges to canvass these plants with the "Daily" during and following the present circulation drive to obtain 10,000 new daily subscribers and 20,000 new readers for the Saturday edition.

Swift Murder Lurks for Thaelmann, C. P. Leader, Killing of Scheer Proves

Workers! Rally to Support of German Workers' Revolution! Redouble Protests! Mass Sunday Night at Bronx Coliseum

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (By Cable).—The presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International yesterday issued the following announcement:

"The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. records the serious loss suffered by the German Communist Party and the whole German proletariat through the brutal murder by the fascist government of Comrade John Scheer, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, and three activists, Comrades E. Steinfurt, E. Schoenhar and R. Schwartz. The Presidium of the E.C.C.I. simultaneously expresses its condolences to the families of these comrades, murdered at their post.

"Long live the cause of the revolution for which these comrades fought heroically until the last minute of their lives!"

"For the Presidium, E.C.C.I.,

"K. KUUSINEN."

NEW YORK.—Eugene Schoenhar, one of the four German Communist leaders murdered several days ago by the Nazi fascists, had been in the United States in 1928 as a representative of the International Red Aid, of which the International League for Defense is the American Branch. Comrade Schoenhar had been in this country for more than a year before he returned to Germany. He remained in Germany after Hitler took power, doing excellent revolutionary underground work before he was murdered.

These four German Communists were shot by Nazi police on the road from Berlin to Potsdam, last Friday. They were being transferred from prison in Berlin ostensibly for questioning in connection with the preparations for the

Nazis Seize Danzig in Coup; Sharpens Growing War Danger

City Brings Nazis Closer to the U. S. S. R. in War Drive

DANZIG, Feb. 6.—Following a procedure very similar to that used by Hitler in his seizure of power in Berlin, the Nazis here seized practically all political power today when the Nazi-controlled Senate appointed a single State commissioner to take full charge of the city.

Danzig was proclaimed a Free City by the League of Nations as a solution to the desire of Poland to free this important seaport from the influence of German capitalism. The land, which it occupies is on the famous "Polish corridor" which cuts Germany into two sections at the Northern border. The struggle for the control of this port has been a bone of fierce contention between the two countries.

The open seizure by the Nazis is fraught with the gravest menace of war, as Polish capitalists have always maintained that any overt Fascist acts against the city would immediately involve the question of military defense. More than that, it brings the Nazis closer to the Baltic countries for a war drive against the U. S. S. R., and sharpens the whole world war situation.

Labor Faker Admits to Spivak He Helped Bosses Slash Wages

While in New England the first stopping place on his national tour for the Daily Worker, John L. Spivak secured a confession from a labor misleader that a stagger system he approved for the New England shoe workers resulted in wages below even the minimum required by the slave N.R.A. code.

What this labor misleader said will be contained in Spivak's first "Portrait of America" series which start in the Daily Worker this Friday.

Scottsboro Boys Expose Traitor Act

N.A.A.C.P. Leaders Hit In Alliance With Lynchers to Betray Defense

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6.—"I'm going to stick by the I.L.D. until the last breath of my body," was the answer Charlie Weems, one of the Scottsboro boys, gave to ten attempts by the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to get the International Labor Defense out of the case, to betray the nine innocent boys still threatened with legal lynching by the Alabama lynch courts despite overwhelming proof of their innocence.

The N.A.A.C.P. leadership has been working, together with many representatives of Alabama's white ruling class, through a certain Negro woman, Mrs. Hooks, Mrs. Hooks had wormed her way into the confidence of the I.L.D. and had often taken packages of cigarettes and other comforts, supplied by the I.L.D., to the boys, as there was evidence that gifts to the boys were being stolen and held up when sent through regular channels.

By pretending these things were from herself, Mrs. Hooks attempted to gain the confidence of the boys.

The prison authorities, while barring the real friends of the boys, cooperated with Mrs. Hooks, taking her messages into the jail and allowing

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26,000 R.R. Workers Get Strike Ballot; 13 Unions Involved

Brotherhood Chiefs Omit Key Engineers from Vote

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Printed strike ballots to be returned by Feb. 21, were sent to 26,000 employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad by co-operating committee officials of 13 unions to which the workers belong. On the strike ballot are listed 512 grievances, some dating back to 1928.

The strike move is seen as merely a play to provoke the rank and file and as a call for re-establishing the "Line Board of Adjustment" sponsored by the government.

Engineers, conductors and telegraphers are not included in the strike call.

The unions involved include the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Signalmen, Train Dispatchers, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and seven organizations affiliated with the Federated Shop Crafts.

Jobless A. F. of L. Members Expose Green's Sabotage of Unemployment Insurance Bill

By JOHN ADAMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—William Morrison, secretary of the Council and an official of the powerful Typographical Union; also, vice-presidents as numerous as those of any corporation.

Frank Mozley, Philadelphia, plumber and chairman of the Rank and File Committee, announced that five spokesmen would present "important matters, particularly a program for unemployment insurance, dues, reductions and exemption of dues for unemployed members of unions, and a drive to clean the unions of racketeers."

"We are discussing the problems of unemployment insurance," Green said. "That was the purpose of this meeting."

As J. Coleman, of Local 18236, Acron, Ohio, Workers' Bulletin, started to speak a Council member challenged him, "Did your local send you?"

"Absolutely!" Coleman replied. "We are surprised that the Workers' Unemployment Bill has actually been introduced in Congress without any unemployed members of unions, and we are losing confidence because of your inaction."

Louis Weinstein, secretary of the Rank and File and a member of Local 408, District Council of Painters, New York City, rose—and the fat officials looked discomforted. They

Report 10 Dead; Marine Ministry Building On Fire

Session of Parliament in Uproar, Behind Machine Guns

TROOPS CALLED IN

Taxes, Wage-Cuts Rouse Mass Indignation

BULLETIN

PARIS, Feb. 6.—More than 1,000 demonstrators and several hundred policemen wounded, and an unknown number killed was the unofficial estimate of casualties at 10:15 p.m., Paris time. Buses were on fire in many parts of the city, and firemen still fought the flames at the Ministry of Marine.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Ten are unofficially reported killed, with two known to be dead and hundreds injured as the masses of Paris have seized the streets in the greatest mass upsurge since the days of the Paris Commune.

Late this evening, the Ministry of Marine building was on fire, and gunners were firing on the crowds in the Place de la Concorde. Fifty were wounded when police fired on a crowd in front of the Elysee Palace.

Military censorship was clamped down at 9 p.m., Paris time. At that time, barricades had been thrown up in several parts of the town, and Paris' 15,000 police, supported by troops, had been driven back time and again as they attacked demonstrating crowds.

Deputies Barred In
The main masses were attempting to reach the Chamber of Deputies, across the bridge from the Place de la Concorde.

Within the Chamber, barricaded and with machine guns mounted at strategic points, the session of the parliament broke up in an uproar, after the government of Edouard Daladier had three times won a three to two vote of confidence, under the strictest guard rule.

The mass backing of the Communist deputies was revealed when, in a decision to limit questions from the floor to four, one of the questions admitted was that of Jean Thorez, Communist. Later, however, Daladier refused to meet any questions, as the tumult in the Chamber grew until the session broke up completely.

Socialists Support Government
While the Socialist Party swung the parliamentary vote of confidence in Daladier, in an effort to protect the government, the masses in the streets were voting no confidence with torn-up paving stones and street

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Ruegg Protest Today at Chinese Consulate

NEW YORK.—In protest against the continued imprisonment of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg, Pan-Pacific trade union leaders, by the Nanking government, a delegation will visit the Chinese Consulate at 13 Astor Pl., New York, today.

Delegates from the Friends of the Chinese People, the Chinese Vanguard, the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, the International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League, will meet at 10 a.m. today at the N. Y. I. L. D. office, 800 Broadway.

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Louis Weinstein, Secretary of A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, who will visit a number of cities speaking on unemployment insurance.

# Support Revolution of German Workers! Mass Sunday Night at Bronx Coliseum!

## Hotel Strikers Mass on Picket Lines; Union Heads Curb Militancy

**Amalgamated Officials Stop Park Central Demonstration**

**OPPOSE MASS ACTION**

**600 Picket at Hotels, Disregard Leaders**

NEW YORK. — Amalgamated officials clearly evidenced their intention of soft-pedaling any militant action in the hotel strike yesterday when they ordered the strikers to stay away from a mass picketing demonstration planned by the strike committee of the Park Central Hotel yesterday morning.

As a result of growing unity in the ranks of the strikers they carried through a picketing demonstration at the New Yorker and Pennsylvania

## Hotel Strikers to Urge United Front Workers Flay Rejection of Unity Offer

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Furious because the united front proposal of the Food Workers' Industrial Union had been rejected by the secretary of their organization, the rank and file of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union was determined to force a vote on the issue at the mass meeting tonight at the headquarters.

This information was given by a Daily Worker reporter, who interviewed strikers picketing the Park Central Hotel, Seventh Ave. and 57th St., and confirmed by members at the 8th Ave. office.

They said that Secretary B. G. Field, saboteur of the united front proposal without placing the matter before the membership "could not go unaverted." The Industrial Union had offered to participate with Amalgamated workers in demonstration before the Park Central today and at City Hall tomorrow, when the Amalgamated will present demands for union recognition and a minimum wage of \$12 a week to Mayor La Guardia.

## Expose N. A. A. C. P. Attempt to Betray Scottsboro Fight

Striker Leaders Curb Action

In answer to a statement by a group of strikers that the demonstration had been planned with the sanction of the Park Central Hotel strike committee, Field, secretary of the Amalgamated, said "We recognize no strike committee."

"I'm against left wing demonstrations that start fights with the police," said Field. "We lose the sentiment of the public." Thus Field held the strikers responsible for the "policy" of the strikers in Monday's militant picketing at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria and revealed clearly that the Amalgamated officials are for a policy of stifling mass action.

Despite the action of the Amalgamated officials, the strikers undaunted gathered 600 strong at 36th St. and Eighth Ave. and marched to the Hotel New Yorker.

Shouting slogans of "Don't scab, strike" the workers swung into line and circled the hotel several times. From the New Yorker they marched on to the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the street rang with the shouts of the workers against the scabs in the Pennsylvania dining room and the scab taxi men at the hotel curb. The marchers later turned back again to the New Yorker and after parading by the Colby cafeteria opposite the New Yorker where a strike has just been called by the cafeteria department of the Industrial Union, they finally dispersed.

## Endangers Strike

The policy of the Amalgamated officials to stifle all militant action and place their faith in the N.R.A. was characterized as endangering the interests of the strike and playing directly into the hands of the strike-breaking N.R.A. by William Albertson, organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Union. "The N.R.A. will do nothing for the strike unless they are forced to act by the militant mass pressure of the strikers. Mass action must be continued, intensified and better organized than heretofore. Support for the strike will grow among wide sections of the population only when the demands for improving miserable conditions of the workers in the hotels are placed in the forefront," said Albertson.

"It is significant that Mrs. Herrick of the N.R.A. did not dare to speak to the striking workers in the battle put up by the strikers against the police who tried to prevent picketing at the demonstration at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel Monday night."

Members of the Industrial Union and the Amalgamated union on the picket line, 2,000 pickets including women and children paraded in front of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and around the hotel despite all attempts to block them. After encircling the hotel several times police tried to disperse them with their clubs.

In the battle which followed several pickets were beaten. A militant woman picket defended her children against police clubs after her husband, striker had been brutally beaten by police.

Later in the evening, the strikers massed at the Casino de Paro where they showed their indignation against the strikebreakers who attacked them

## City Events

**FILM WORKERS MEET**

Special membership meeting of Film and Photo League, both sections. Tonight, 8:30 sharp. Members only.

**LOCAL 22 ASKS FOR TICKETS**

Let's all contribute to the ticket fund for the J. Edgar Hoover lectures on "The Leaders of Labor: Schlesinger, Zimman, Zimmerman" on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 2:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza, 26th St., with committee at Center, 140 W. 26th St., not later than tonight.

## Leaders Maneuver To End Anthracite Strike at Meeting Miner States Proposed "Umpire" Betrayed Miners Before

**Special to the Daily Worker**

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 6.—A Convention was called by the new anthracite union today, for the purpose of sending the miners back to work under the latest proposal of the National Labor Board. The conditions of the National Labor Board are, to send the miners back to work and turn all the grievances of the miners to the Conciliation Board headed by the notorious betrayer of the miners and an agent of J. L. Lewis and the operators, James Gorman, head of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation.

A delegate spoke on the proposal of the National Labor Board and said that Gorman, the umpire, will not do anything for the miners as he has betrayed the miners in the past and will not do any good in the future.

He pointed out that the miners demanded the resignation of Gorman at a tri-district convention of the U. M. W. of A., that John L. Lewis has his demands to cut-manoeuvre the miners on his point and allow Gorman to remain on the job. The above statement was put in the form of a direct question to Maloney. To this Maloney replied "Don't you think that Gorman is human?" Although Maloney has praised Gorman as being fair and impartial, today when the rank and file miners confronted him in this Convention Maloney had to beat around the bush. The miners have no confidence in the Arbitration Board and Gorman, and Maloney knows it.

Father Curran, who has posed as a friend of the miners, told them that they should accept the proposal of the Labor Board and go back to work. That it is time to stop this strike, that everything will be OK, that he will see his demands to cut-manoeuvre the poor miners who are in jail for picketing, if the miners go back to work.

Father Curran said that the seven-point proposal was drawn upon by Father Haas of the National Labor Board and therefore urged the miners to go back to work and start fighting for water rates in Wilkes-Barre.

The Convention opened with the singing of "America," and then the delegates started protesting against the presence of the police.

Maloney tried to keep order and have the police remain, but the miners finally forced Maloney to ask the police to leave.

The Convention is still in session at the time this story is wired to the Daily Worker.

## AFL Workers Show Green's Sabotage of Unemployment Bill

**(Continued from Page 1)**

their needs. If you fall them, they will fight you along with the bosses for betraying them."

"Yes," added a young Maine quarryman representing four unions, "we are not going to support eight different trade organizations. Fifty thousand stone workers will amalgamate whether you help us or not."

To direct questions about the workers unemployment insurance bill, Green responded that he was familiar with it.

"Then I ask you to give us an answer on it immediately," a delegate interjected, "and I hope it will be one calling on my Union to take steps to force its passage."

"Certainly not," Green answered, vexed. "Can you expect us as reasonable men to approve of something without analytically studying it. We are grappling with this problem. (A voice called, "but you said you were all familiar with it.") The bill is not constitutional as yet we will have to get it another way."

"Then you're against it," a delegate said.

"What do you want us to do?" asked Green.

"Mobilize the rank and file to fight for our bill."

"We are familiar with the legislative program of the A. F. of L., Weinstock said, "and it is not a sufficient program."

"You always want us to tackle something that cannot be gotten," Green whined. "Where were you when we got the anti-injunction bill passed?"

"What anti-injunction bill? Are there no injunctions now?"

Then, in response to a flat question, "When will we get an answer on our Insurance Bill?" Green asked the delegation to leave.

## 10 Dead in Paris As Barricades Rise

**(Continued from Page 1)**

grills, facing and routing the heavily armed foot and mounted police.

Brought to a climax by the Stavisky pawnshop scandal, the mass resentment is based first of all on the crushing tax and wage-cut program which successive governments have sought to get out of the problems of the crisis and the constant gigantic war preparations budget.

The mass resentment embraces many political elements besides the militant workers, whose chief demonstration was in front of the City Hall on the Right Bank of the Seine. Groups of Fascists and Royalists, seeking to make political capital of the mass indignation of all sections of the workers and middle classes, took an active part in the fighting.

## To Sentence Powers at Gen'l Sessions Court on Thursday

**Urge Mass Pressure on Court to Force Release**

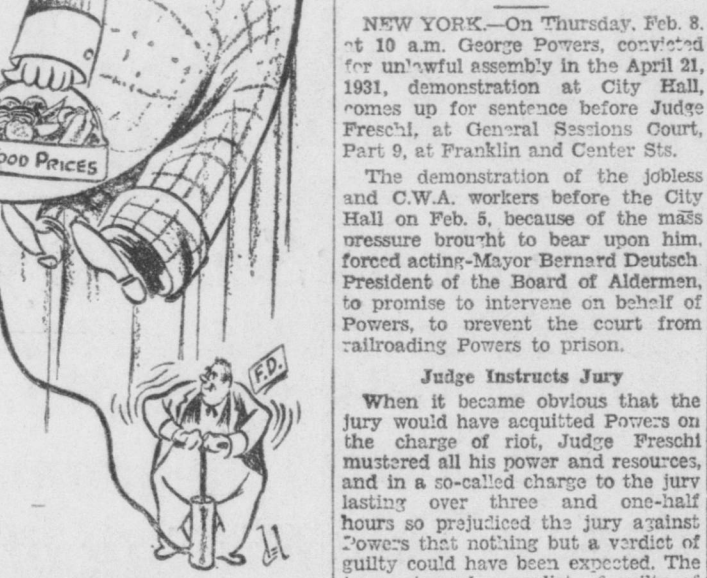
NEW YORK.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 a.m. the Powers, convicted for unlawful assembly in the April 21, 1931, demonstration at City Hall, comes up for sentence before Judge Freschi, at General Sessions Court, Part 9, at Franklin and Center Sts.

The demonstration of the jobless and C.W.A. workers before the City Hall on Feb. 5, because of the mass pressure brought to bear upon him, forced acting-Mayor Bernard Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen, to promise to intervene on behalf of Powers, to prevent the court from ratifying Powers to prison.

**Judge Instructs Jury**

When it became obvious that the jury would have acquitted Powers on the charge of riot, Judge Freschi mustered all his power and resources, and in a so-called charge to the jury lasting over three and one-half hours so prejudiced the jury against Powers that nothing but a verdict of guilty could have been expected. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful assembly, and acquitted Powers of riot.

Every working-class organization is urged to send telegrams of protest to the court, and demonstrate their unyielding determination that this frame-up against Powers shall not succeed. Wags should be addressed to Judge Freschi, General Sessions Court, Precinct 9, Franklin and Center Sts.



RIISING ROOSEVELT PROSPERITY

## Cab Strikers Hit N.R.A. Boss-Controlled Union Plan of Mayor La Guardia

**(Continued from Page 1)**

outing for a settlement without granting the strikers their demands was "very discouraging."

The first act of Mrs. Herrick, after leaving the city hall conference, was to declare: "If I had my own way, I would have the committee of 13 thrown out of the window."

"The strike is not settled," said an official statement of the strike committee. "We are ready to meet the employers today to meet terms of settlement, which must include recognition of the union."

"There will be a meeting of all independent Owner drivers at 9 P.M. tonight, (Tuesday), at P. S. 27," continued the statement, "42nd Street and Third Ave., for the purpose of meeting the strikers' committee of the union."

"There will be a meeting of all taxi drivers of the United Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York at Prospect Hall, Prospect Ave., between Fifth and Sixth Aves. in Brooklyn at 9 p.m. tonight (Tuesday)."

"The Brooklyn organizational headquarters of the United Taxi Drivers Union, have been opened for enrollment of all drivers at 560 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn."

**Bosses Build Company Union**

A man, Goodbody, speaking for the group, said that the men wanted to go back to work and would accept the Mayor's plan. Irving Robbins, another company man, said that they were from the Parmelee Co., and that they would accept the union, but a union such as proposed by C. J. Sinnott, president of the company, "Sinnott," he said, "prevented us a company union, and men to help us run it."

The Parmelee officials, knowing the tactics of the N. R. A. in attempting to foist company unions on the men, to crush their demands and bind them hand and foot to the company, have taken these steps in an effort to break the strike.

Mrs. Herrick, the N. R. A. representative, speaking to the group of four, let them know that she would consider their proposal favorable. Concerning the committee of 13, which is leading the strike, Mrs. Herrick said: "If I had my way I would throw the committee of 13 out of the window."

The company union issue was injected into the strike by the Irving Robbins, who, official W. J. Morrison, called 700 men together of various Unit No. 3 yesterday. One of the company men denounced the strike and called for a march to City Hall to ask for an end to the strike. A group of union men, hearing of it, planned to go down and meet them. The march was called off, and instead a few chosen company stooges were picked out "to talk for the men," and propose the breaking of the strike.

**Refuse to Meet Committee**

The cab owners refuse to meet the committee of 13 representatives of the strikers, hiding behind the strike lawyer LaGuardia's mediator, Mr. Ernst.

The strike committee of 13, upon hearing that the operators had refused to see them and would negotiate only through the Mayor's mediator, told Ernst if he did not quit "talking they would walk out of Ernst's office in a body."

Joseph Gilbert, organizer of the Taxi Workers' Union, and member of the committee of 13, said that the question of a settlement would be taken to the striking men.

"We will not accept any plans to refer to the question of full payment of the nickel to the back-ground. We will win it if we continue our struggle with our forces united."

The full payment of the nickel is still the major issue in the strike. LaGuardia's liberal sit-down policy of permitting the strikers back to work without paying the nickel was "supplemented" today with a "mild" first policy which all representatives of capitalism use to drive down the living conditions of the working class when hypocritical words fail.

This was revealed yesterday when a few independent cabs were seen operating with police protection. The police were put on the cars following a protest from A. Weinstock to Morris Ernst that the strikers did not allow their cars to operate.

**Will Stop Independents**

The strikers declare that they will continue to stop the independent cabs. Norman Thomas' hypocritical strike-breaking role was exposed yesterday when E. Henney of the Taxi Workers Union said that on May 31 at the initial hearing on the 5-cent tax, Thomas had stated that he was in agreement with the tax proposal. Henney stated at that time that this "money should really go to the drivers."

The striking cab drivers used three large Greyhound buses, filled with strikers, and cruising the streets from the Bronx to the union headquarters on 41st St. and Eighth Ave., in order to clear the streets of all independent cabs.

At the union headquarters it was reported that very few cabs from the bigger companies were on the streets. It was also reported that the Terminal, Parmelee and Yellow systems, the three largest companies, were completely closed.

About 25 pickets were arrested last night and today for trying to stop some scab drivers.

Meanwhile, Norman Thomas, Judge "Anken. Socialist leaders, were doing their utmost to push aside the main demand, full payment of the 5-cent tax.

Instead, the Socialist leaders want to inject the N.R.A. into the strike, which is an aid to the company unions. To cover their underhand tactics, they say, "We are more interested in the union, minimum wages and maximum hours, on the basis of the program of the N.R.A."

The drivers by their action are trying to show that they can win their demands on the nickel tax, union recognition, and higher wage scales, only by mobilizing their own forces to strengthen the strike and build their own independent union.

The Socialists by their statements disclose they want to take the whole matter of settlement out of the hands of the strikers and turn it over to the Roosevelt strike-breaking government.

In a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen, Joseph Gilbert, Henry Cohen and Adolph Rubin of the Taxi Workers' Union put up a sharp fight against a statement of other committee members to hide the 5-cent tax issue.

**Main Issues**

"The full 5-cent tax and recognition of our Independent Taxi Drivers' Union—these are the main issues of the strike," said Cantor of the Taxi Workers' Union.

William Gandell, in an attempt to dilute the new Taxi Drivers Union with the A. F. of L., approached Jack Cohen, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stewards and Chauffeurs, and asked for a charter.

Cohen told Gandell he would get a charter if he put up \$5 for each member. Adolph Rubin of the Taxi Workers' Union, and member of the Committee of Thirteen, put up a sharp fight against any such affiliation.

"Cohen is a well-known racketeer," said Rubin. "In 1923 I saw New York drivers paid \$5 each for Cohen's 'not the \$7,500 back.'"

Rubin pointed out that the Taxi Drivers Union must remain an independent organization, under the control of a rank and file leadership, elected by all the drivers.

With the N.R.A. brought into the strike the big cab companies are pushing their company union trick to "militate the ranks of the men and smash the strike."

It is no accident that this took place immediately upon the arrival of LaGuardia from Washington where he conferred with General Johnson.

With LaGuardia unable to force a settlement of the strike as the bosses wished, it is now clearly showing through his anger that he proposes to use violent measures against the workers. These can be defeated by unified struggle and militant picketing to win the strike.

## SPORTS

### Stretching Their Legs

**By PHIL WOLFE (Batting for Si Gerson)**

THERE was a lot of running at the Millrose games which took place at the Garden on Saturday night, which is the normal thing for athletes to do under such circumstances. There was perhaps too much of it for one evening's entertainment, for after the first dozen relays your head begins to swoon and you are at a loss to determine just who is the fastest human on the floor.

It such were the case one could follow the star performers right up to the finish mark and anticipate a record breaking performance. Rather than wait for a minute till the amplifiers announce the time, the cheering could start earlier and louder, and the onlooker would feel he accomplished something. On the other hand watching the time-piece might help to miss the event.

There was quite a bit of cheering for Ralph Metcalfe, brave Negro flash of Marquette when he lined up for one of his specialties, the 50 yard dash. There was even more cheering for Ben Johnson, Negro youth of N. Y. U. when the latter nosed out Ralph in the semi-final heat. Metcalfe, however, came through in the final heating Topping, Johnson and Widmeyer to the tape. Topping being of good Southern breed apparently didn't think his conqueror worth congratulating for he walked off in a huff while others were greeting Metcalfe's achievement. The time was terrible! 0:05.3.

Chuck Horstbostel of Indiana University provided the big kick just when things were approaching curfew. Charles started a mile behind but at the finish he was there first which is the main idea in running a race. That boy can run, and so can a lot of other men like Follows, Fuqua, McCluskey et al. It isn't the athlete that's at fault, it is the system that runs him.

The last event of the evening brought on the "scab" runners, but by this time most of the people thought it was time they were in bed. Exactly at 12:20 Keith Brown, a Yale product, plunged the bamboo into the groove and lofted himself over the crossbar to clear 14 feet. Thompson, another Yale man, had scaled that height long ago so there was really nothing more left to do but attempt a record of 14.2 before no one remained to record the feat. Twenty minutes later the house lights went on and everybody got up and stretched. What those people needed really was a little more exercise.

It was a great success financially for Wannamaker's athletic association. The Millrose games take place just once a year and Wannamaker does business exactly all year round. It's a clutch department stores don't include athletics in their curricula for love of humanity. Brundage has the right idea when he says, "Interest in athletics by business and industrial institutions in the last generation has grown by leaps and bounds, and although retarded somewhat by the economic crisis, it is again progressing. With the increase in leisure time there has been no period in our history when it has been more necessary to provide sports and games as a medium of building morale and physical fitness."

"We can almost hear the drums beating."

Venzke looked handsomer than did Cunningham, the winner, but while the fair sex may have been content with just that it didn't carry further. Cunningham pounded the boards a trifle more frequently than Venzke and frittered the tape fully 15 yards ahead of the latter. There were three others in the race but very few seemed to be aware of it or in the least appreciative of their efforts.

Presumably a sterling silver trophy was hauled off a table bedecked with a black push, I take it, and placed in the hands of Cunningham the victor, who engineered a pose long enough to smile for pictures and the sterling was forever Cunningham's.

In the meantime George Spitz, Jr. recognized by many as the world's greatest high jumper, was jumping it out with Walter Marty a Fresno product. Earlier in the evening Marty had been stopped at the door just because the restaurant doorman couldn't recognize him. There are some people who don't know a champion when they see one. We ate the incident merely to prove that even champions can lose their stunts.

Spitz was doing 5 feet without using his hands and Marty was just skipping it. Pitkin of Columbia stopped at 6:3 and there were just two left. Spitz had two methods of registering disgust when he failed to clear 6:6. He'd either get up out of the green and smile or he'd employ the more convincing snap of the fingers. Marty just jumped, and made it. They finally agreed to a draw with the crossbar at 6 feet 7 inches. Not bad for "amateurs."

It's too bad that spectators aren't provided with stop watches at a meet.

## Group of Dismissed Ford Strikers Put Demands at Capital

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 6.—A delegation of five dismissed Ford Co. strikers of this city has gone to Washington to demand the reinstatement of the hundreds of Ford workers who were "let go" by the Ford Co. when the A. F. of L. officials betrayed their strike last fall.

The delegation was sent to Washington by the Ford Workers Protection Association. Discrimination, a meeting of Ford workers, addressed by D. Davis, organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, selected the delegation. The following plan of action was adopted: 1) The sending of a delegation to Washington to present the demands of all the dismissed Ford workers; 2) The sending of a delegation to Washington to demand C.W.A. jobs; 3) The holding of a mass conference of working class organizations in Philadelphia in support of the Ford workers; 4) If the answer received from Washington is unsatisfactory, a mass march to Washington of all former Ford employees to be organized by the Ford Workers' Union.

Over 200 former Ford employees signed petitions endorsing the delegation and its demands. A mass meeting of all former Ford employees has been arranged for Friday, Feb. 9th, at 913 Arch Street, where the delegation will report.

It's too bad that spectators aren't provided with stop watches at a meet.

**Trade Union Directory**

BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION  
790 Broadway, New York City

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
4 West 181st Street, New York City  
Chelsea 3-0205

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
312 Broadway, New York City  
Gramercy, 5-9226

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
35 East 19th Street, New York City  
Gramercy 7-7242

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
181 West 23rd Street, New York City  
Lackawanna 4-1010

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Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street, and West Farms

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GENERAL SECRETARY, Communist Party, U.S.A.  
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"Present Situation in Germany"

Musical Program ..... Entertainment  
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Manhattan Lyceum (Entire Building) 66 East 4th Street  
FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
CONFERENCE

ALL delegates from I.L.D. branches, unions, mass organizations, I.W.O., Women's Council, etc., will meet to make final preparations for the Bazaar, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., on Thursday, Feb. 8th, 7:30 p.m.

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All Comrades Meet at the  
**NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**  
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—56 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

# Millions Gouged Out By AFL Heads in Big 'Kick-Back' on Piers

### Corrupt Officials Use Gangsters and City Leaders

By A. S. PASCUAL

NEW YORK.—Ramifications of a \$25,000,000 waterfront "kick-back" racket include millionaire steamship lines, American Federation of Labor officials, their gangster aides, politicians, stevedore bosses and contractors, all of them uniting to gouge the longshoreman of part of his wages.

This amazing, highly organized system of extortion and terror squats on the piers of New York, operates with the blessings of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association. Gangsters cooperate with union delegates to collect as much as 53 per cent of a longshoreman's daily pay. Workers are black-jacked into submission or murdered to insure the carrying out of this lucrative racket.

And the corrupt officials work hand in hand with the government of the city. Last year the Joseph P. Ryan Association held their annual dinner-dance at the Hotel Commodore. Every department of the city government including the judiciary was represented, according to the N. Y. Times. "Among the guests were John F. Curry, Tammany leader; Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County chairman; District Attorney T. C. Crain; Marty Madden, brother of Owen Madden, Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and Samuel Rosoff, contractor."

Shipping Board Graft  
The "Times" reporter probably did not know T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board and so could not say whether he was present. O'Connor, former I.L.A. president, was to have his innings with the press later on when the U. S. mail subsidies investigation illuminated him as a go-between for the Morgan-Astor shipping interests, the government and the I.L.A. officials.

But Martin Madden was present. He is Ryan's personal bodyguard and brother of Frankie and Owen Madden, all of them notorious Brooklyn gangsters. They protect Ryan and collect the "kick-back" money.

With 84 per cent of the 50,000 longshoremen in the port of New York unemployed the racket flourishes. On the Cunard Line in New York, the boss stevedore sells jobs for \$55; Dempsey, the I.L.A. delegate, blacklists those who complain. In Brooklyn, Frank Napoli, No. 1 Gang Boss of the Grace Line, sells jobs for \$50; \$7 from every \$26 in wages earned by fortunate workers goes toward the racket. Every single deep water pier controlled by the I.L.A. has a "kick-back" ranging from \$10 to as much as can be wrung from the terrified workers, and the I.L.A. officials share in this.

Then Ryan, posing as the "friend of organized labor" has the crust to distribute a leaflet on the piers in which he says: "It has been brought to my attention that someone outside the I.L.A. is soliciting money from our members, promising them jobs at certain piers in preference to others."

Book Sold for \$2  
The Daily Worker has in its possession an I.L.A. union book that was sold to Howard J. Farmer for \$2 by E. Russo, secretary of Local 338. The initiation fee is \$10. The racket is centralized inside the I.L.A. by the officials.

The leaflet continues urging the men to report any such racketeering practices to Joseph Ryan. Ryan has been told of these conditions scores of times by indignant workers who refused to pay the racket.

Ryan is even afraid to call local membership meetings of the longshoremen in order not to have the workers voice their hatred of the gouging they must submit to in order to work two or three days a month. There are locals in the city that have not met for 9 and 10 years.

**TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION**  
Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1934  
CLARENCE HATHAWAY  
Editor Daily Worker, Main Speaker  
RUSSIAN WORKERS CHORUS  
VARIETY PROGRAM  
Presenting of Daily Worker Banner to Boston District  
Dudley St. Opera House  
113 Dudley Street, Rosbury  
Admission 25c

**INTERNATIONAL CONCERT and DANCE**  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1934  
Peoples Auditorium—2457 W. Chicago Ave.  
PROGRAM STARTS 3:30 P.M.—Dance After Program  
A Grand Concert of the best Artists of more than a dozen language groups. Three prizes will be awarded to best numbers  
Admission 35c — With this Ad 25c  
Auspices:—COMMUNIST PARTY DISTRICT 8

## Maynard Unit Starts to Root 'Daily' Among the Workers and Farmers

BOSTON, Mass.—Entering actively into the Daily Worker circulation drive, the members of the unit in Maryland, Mass., have divided themselves into four competitive groups, with the object of obtaining 30 new subs by March 1.

One group will approach farmers, a second C. W. A. and unemployed workers, a third will concentrate on an American Woolen Mill plant, a fourth, the street group, will work in the immediate neighborhood of the unit.

Each group challenges the other to secure the largest number of subs. The unit as a whole challenges the unit in Pittsburgh to Socialist competition in the Daily Worker circulation campaign. How about it, Pittsburgh?

## Missouri Frees 7 Known Lynchers of Negro Youth

### Prosecutor Admits State Case

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 6.—The acquittal by an all-white jury of Walter Garton, one of seven lynchers of Lloyd Warner, Negro youth, was followed up to day by dismissal by the State of the charges against the other six.

In making the announcement, Attorney General Roy McKittick admitted that the State had a strong case against the seven lynchers. The case against Garton was the strongest, he said.

"I am informed that the jury was a group of seven representative citizens of Buchanan County, and in view of the verdict of not guilty it would be useless to spend more money in prosecuting the other cases now pending," he stated.

Circuit Judge A. V. Gaddy readily announced he would grant the dismissal.

No action has been taken against Sheriff Thelsen, who was "censured" by the grand jury for "failing to protect the Negro."

Garton who was acquitted last week is still held on a charge of malicious destruction of property in connection with the attack on the jail from which Warner was taken to be lynched.

(See Editorial on Page 6)  
**Urges Delivery Workers to Back Hotel Walkout**

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK.—Fellow workers of hotels and restaurants: Your strike will be settled back stage. You'll have the same suffering over again. Don't let anybody sell you in a bar. The strike can be won if the delivery will be stopped to the hotels. No official will bring that up to the rank and file to ask the butchers, the teamster, the laundry workers, the bakers to come out in a sympathy strike. Let the rank and file demand it.

The trouble is there are too many "dearations. Unite together. Let other workers come out with you to paralyze the food industry.

The constitution and the by-laws of the A.F.W., the A. F. of L., and the International Geneva Guild all have the same by-laws. If for two months or three the dues are not paid you cannot vote for any official. Unemployment is not recognized. There lies a big weakness in the unions.

The Food Workers Industrial Union made an open field for all the ranks to unite and overtake the industry. If you join them, even your voice will help the unemployed.

You're not a union man only by carrying a book. I call a union man one who fights together with the masses. Your sympathetic walkout is better than your talk or donation. We will see all demands are reached not by promises but by actions.

Workers are supposed to have a steady job. Live in peace, and his voice should talk to the entire world of comradeship and friendship. No wars amongst class conscious workers. No race hatred. In spite of the capitalists do not separate, but struggle together.

S. M.

## Striking Hotel Workers Demonstrate



Striking New York hotel workers in front of City Hall while delegation presents their demands to Mayor La Guardia.

## Call Two Hour Strike in Jewish Philanthropic Society Agencies Today

NEW YORK.—More than 500 employees of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies voted unanimously at a meeting Monday night to call a two-hour stoppage of work at the societies' institutions, after the refusal of the director, Joseph M. Proskauer, to meet their demands for restoration of pay cuts received since January, 1929. The stoppage will be held today from 3 to 5 p.m. Following the stoppage a mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Industrial High School, Lexington Ave. and 22nd St.

A mass meeting held last week had notified the directors of the societies of the strike action to be taken if wages were not restored to the 1928 level.

## Bishop Held for Rape of Negro Girl

### Father of 5-Month Old Baby

NEW YORK.—Bishop Charles Manuel Grace, white, of the House of Prayer for All People's in court Monday charged with raping 21-year-old Minnie Lee Kambell, a colored member of his flock.

Miss Kambell charged the bishop with being the father of her 5-month old girl baby. She testified that he had taken her from her home in Brooklyn to Washington, Baltimore, Charlotte, N. C. and other cities. The 58-year old bishop was arraigned on a Mann Act charge. He was released on \$1,500 bond, and drove from the Federal Court in Brooklyn in a luxurious limousine with a liveried chauffeur.

The House of Prayer for All People is said to boast 13 edifices throughout the U. S. and 200,000 communicants.

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

# Convention Figures, As Seen By Marguerite Young

THE United Mine Workers of America local to which H. F. Robinson, Negro miner, belonged, in New Kensington, Pennsylvania, blacklisted him in 1922 for National Mine Workers Union activities. He hasn't had a steady job since then, but he said, "It doesn't make much difference: even if we Negroes are in the U. M. W. A. or the A. F. of L. steel and brass workers unions, the general run of us find mining and steel work practically closed to us."

Robinson is a delegate from the New Kensington Unemployed Council. He spoke at three Negro churches, and they endorsed him as a delegate to the National Convention Against Unemployment.

"We attended lots of conventions, including U. M. W. A. conventions," he said, "but I've learned more here in three days than I learned in them in three weeks because here the rank and file does most of the talking to get-together councils to meet regularly in outlying districts. We need closer organization. We helped to clean out the whole County Relief officials—and there's plenty more to fight for."

**EINO STEIN**  
FOUR A. F. of L. local unions of quarrymen and paving cutters with a membership of 600 sent Eino Stein, 24, to represent them at the National Convention Against Unemployment.

"We received word of the A. F. of L.'s talking about various unemployment bills," Stein explained, "so I started talking about the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. There was the usual red-baiting that goes along with that kind of thing, but we put it through our locals, and here I am."

Stein is a clean-cut blond youth. He does not belong to the Communist Party and certainly doesn't sound ready to join it. He said, however: "The biggest complaint the opposition made to my coming to the convention was the threat that I would not get a chance to express our local views. Well, I've had plenty of time to do it. Everything has been thoroughly democratic. I'm perfectly satisfied."

There are grumblings in my locality against A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and if the proposed N.R.A. code goes through, with big wage cuts for us, there's going to be trouble."

**ENOCH HARDAWAY**  
ENOCH HARDAWAY is six-foot-four, a Texas oil driller who has had 120 days' work on wells in the past three years.

## 5th Ave. Bus Co. Again Refuses Negroes Jobs

### President Rejects Demand of Delegation; Protest Meeting Feb. 12

BULLETIN  
NEW YORK.—A Frederick Douglass Day Meeting on Feb. 12, under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will not only commemorate the great Negro fighter for liberation, but will be a rallying point for the struggle against Jim-Crowism and job discrimination against Negroes by the C. W. A. and public utilities in this city. It was announced yesterday.

NEW YORK.—"It has been the policy of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., not to hire Negroes on our buses, and this policy will not be changed," Frederick T. Wood, president of the public utility, declared on Monday at his offices, 605 W. 132nd St., to a delegation of Negro and white workers, demanding that in hiring new conductors and drivers, the company give preference to Negroes.

The delegation was organized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Herman McKawain, president of the Greater New York Council of that organization, denounced the rank discrimination practiced against Negroes by the company. Wood implied that not only is this policy will not be changed, but that the whole record of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota are really in favor of unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. A glance at the record, however, will show that not only is Lundeen's action a gesture made as a result of growing mass pressure, but that the whole record of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota shows that its leaders have fought against and sabotaged every struggle of the workers for unemployment insurance.

### Workers Force Council To Hear Demands for Relief and Jobs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Fifteen hundred jobless and C. W. A. workers demonstrated at the City Hall here Monday night, demanding that the city administration endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and petition the Roosevelt government for the continuance of the C. W. A. program.

The City Council Chambers were empty, but the police attempted to bar the workers from entering, giving permission for only ten delegates to enter to present the workers' demands.

The workers, surging forward, forced the police to permit them to enter the City Hall lobby, where a meeting was held despite the police mobilization to prevent I. O. Ford, Communist candidate for Mayor in the last election, from speaking.

Ford's exposure of the Roosevelt New Deal was greeted enthusiastically by the workers; and when he outlined the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the workers' demands for relief at double the present rate, more than 600 of the workers surged past the police and forced their way into the Council Chambers.

Inside the Council Chambers, Cowan, the workers' spokesman, presented the demands for the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the continuation and enlargement of the C. W. A. program to include all registered C. W. A. workers, and immediate cash relief to all jobless workers.

The demonstration ended with the workers voting to follow up their resolutions and demands by mass pressure on each Ward Councilman through demonstrations and actions mobilized by the Unemployed Ward Assemblies.

## Emil Nygard to Speak in Cleveland on Wash. Unemployed Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Emil Nygard, former Communist Mayor of Minneapolis, will speak at the National Convention Against Unemployment at a mass meeting to be held here Friday, Feb. 9, at 3 p.m. at Carpentaria Hall, 1303 W. 58th St.

"How come we get into this Unemployed Council movement, you say? Well, I been acquainted with the working-class movement for a long time. I went to Hamlin, Texas, west of Fort Worth, looking for work with the C. W. A. When I got there, I found the unemployed had to travel 20 miles to register.

"I seen the need, so I got everybody together one night, and we appointed a committee to go into the registration place and bring it back to Hamlin. We did this. Then I drifted into Fort Worth and came in contact with the Unemployed Council, and they elected me a delegate to the convention."

The C. W. A. workers now have their own organization—and white and Spanish are united both in this and in the Unemployed Council. It was in this territory that T. E. Barlow, an organizer, was arrested for trying to unite the Spanish and

white, and was killed on his first night in jail. The police said that it was "fight," but Barlow said, "They murdered him, that's all." "Do you think the convention will spur organization down there?" he was asked. He exclaimed, "Aw, yeah!"

**STANLEY POSTEK**  
A WEEK in a Roosevelt transient camp was too much for Stanley Postek. He went back to the New Orleans waterfront and finally got himself a C. W. A. job; and came to the National Convention Against Unemployment via the boxcar route.

"We've had plenty of fights for relief down there on the waterfront," he said. "We hadda sleep in box-cars. You know the Seamen's Church Institute was bumming money to feed us and hadda see how they didn't do

## Unemployed Delegates Protest Race Discrimination at Capitol

### CCC Head States Negro Segregation Policy Is Approved by NAACP

By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Speaker Henry T. Rainey, of the House of Representatives, today received a militant protest against discrimination against Negroes in the House restaurant and elsewhere and revealed that he too is a discriminator.

"There are social distinctions between the races that can never be overcome," said Rainey, expressing his attitude.

Frank Keith, white steel worker from Birmingham, Ala. in the deep South, answered the speaker: "We are fighting the race hate which the ruling classes have taught us in order to divide the workers. I'm fighting it now, and I will fight it all the rest of my life."

The delegation was one of many from the National Convention Against Unemployment to federal officials. At the same time, a group of Polish workers delegates were protesting at the Polish Embassy against the Polish trial of 49 prisoners in the Polish Ukraine; they were being turned away from the German Embassy, where police were secreted upstairs to welcome the protestors against Hitlerism; and still others were interviewing the heads of the C. C. C. Camps and the Department of Labor.

The delegation to Rainey included also Robert Ramsey, Cleveland Negro worker, and Charles Alexander, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. They protested against race discriminations against Negroes in the Capitol restaurant, and also against Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, who is soft-pedaling the issue. The Rainey objection calling DePriest "the finest Negro leader I've met since Booker T. Washington."

"I can see how you would think that," Alexander returned. "Negroes have all the rights that white have under the constitution. What there are social distinctions between the races which can never be overcome."

The delegation linked the discrimination in the Capitol with rank discriminations against Negroes in the District of Columbia and throughout the country; economic and political as well as social discriminations.

As they said, "What goes on outside of the Capitol doors is the concern of the Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. They had an appointment, but she wasn't there.

One of Perkins' assistants and a representative of the Children's Bureau saw the delegation, which included Negro and white workers from Illinois, Negro and white women, steel mill and textile workers, teachers, housewives, and other occupations. They protested against discriminations against women on relief and jobs. A white textile worker from Georgia pointed out the plight of Negroes and showed that only by fighting these conditions could white workers make real gains.

The Labor Department officials agreed that "no unemployed woman should receive less than \$10 a week relief," but said that most of the women's demands were out of their field.

Col. Robert Fechner, C.C.C. director, told a delegation of young workers that he considers the present rates of pay adequate. (C.C.C. workers receive one dollar a day out of which \$25 a month goes to the boys' families, and they, in consequence, are removed from the relief rolls—Ed.) Rainey further said that he "absolutely would not tolerate organization in the C.C.C." His only promise-making response was that he was "looking forward to improvement in the standard of the food in the camps."

Fechner refused to comment on discrimination of Negroes in C.C.C. camps, but upheld segregation by saying that the whole Negro program of the camps had been adopted with the approval of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## 500 In Reading Brave Blizzard to Support Scottsboro Protest

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—Five hundred persons turned out in the worst snow storm this year to attend a Scottsboro, anti-fascist protest meeting last Thursday night at the Washington St. Presbyterian Church.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution to be sent to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama, and President Roosevelt demanding the release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, disbanding of the Ku Klux Klan and other fascist terrorist gangs, the rights of Negroes and their white allies to arm in self-defense and death to lynchers.

Speakers included W. G. Brown, Section Organizer of the International Labor Defense; Rev. Halton, pastor of the church; Nettie Wessinger, organizer of the United Front Unemployment Council; William Powell; Rev. Wainwright, pastor of Zion Baptist Church; Rev. Jabos pastor of Read's M. E. Church. The meeting was crowded and featured several selections. Howard B. Smith gave a vocal solo, "Save Them," a new Scottsboro song.

## Weinstock to Speak to Rochester Workers on Unemployed Struggles

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Louis Weinstock, secretary of the National A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, will speak before the Rochester Conference for Unemployment Insurance on Tuesday, February 6th at 8 p.m. at Convention Hall.

Weinstock will report to the Rochester workers on the Unemployed Convention now in session in Washington and will outline a program of struggle for relief and unemployment insurance in the A. F. of L. locals here.

## 600 Building Workers on Strike in Chicago

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Six hundred building workers struck yesterday at the new wing being constructed at the Marshall Field estate, 135 South LaSalle St., in sympathy with the walk-out at Marshall Field company's retail store where non-union labor was employed for the construction of a new escalator.

# Readers Tell How They Utilize the "Daily Worker"

## FOR DISTRIBUTION TO WAREHOUSE WORKERS

Kansas City, Mo. Enclosed in this letter is one dollar. Send me whatever \$1 will pay for of the January 6, tenth anniversary edition, as I am going to give them to workers that are working in warehouses 10 to 12 hours a day for one dollar at the hardest kind of work.

I am a world war veteran. I have been on two bonus marches to Washington. At Washington they told us to go back to our home town and we would be taken care of. That is the way it is coming about. I have been here in Kansas City, Mo., my home town, for one year, and all I have is lots of hard work and no pay. If a single veteran asks for anything, they will send you to the "Helping Hand."

—C. K.

## NEWS FROM ALASKA

Juneau, Alaska, Dear Comrade:—Received your letter which you write us of your reports. All Juneau workers take great interest in the 16th Anniversary of the Daily Worker. Also the Juneau Unit greatly appreciates all the workers of Juneau who mobilized to support our revolutionary struggles such as the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet Union. Also Alaskan workers take very kind interest to recognize the peace policy between the United States and Soviet Russia.

We had a mass meeting and dance given by Juneau workers. All the workers celebrated from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m. in the morning.

At Juneau we celebrated here in Juneau the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. We had a great parade. We carried red flags and all the workers marched on the business streets singing revolutionary songs.

We collected a considerable sum of money for the Daily and have already sent \$75.

Comradely yours,  
—H. M.

## PATRONIZE DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

NEW YORK—I am not a member of any political party. As one time I was a member of the Socialist Party. But I have long realized the role of the S. P. in aiding the capitalist system in their attack against workers in America as well as they did in Germany.

Being a worker, and knowing what the Communist Party is doing for the workers in their every-day struggle for more bread and against the misery that the bosses, with the aid of their government and the corrupt union officials, are forcing on the entire working class, I must recognize the only party which represents the interests of the workers. The Daily Worker, and I will at any time go out of my way to assure the existence of such a paper as the Daily Worker.

It is for the interest of all workers to patronize advertisers of the Daily Worker for two reasons. The first and most reason is to show the bosses that we are not indifferent,

that week now and understand the class struggle, that we intend with all our might to keep fighting for a better system of society. And, secondly, that will help the D. W. financially.

Without exception, we must always be ready to offer our paper at any time and in any way.

Long live the "Daily!"

## A WORKER CORRESPONDENT TELLS HOW HE DISTRIBUTES THE DAILY

Staten Island, N. Y. Dear Comrades:—The article in the Jan. 1 issue about Reulston's is fine.

My system of spreading the



Daily Worker at the present time. I have been a worker for Reulston and know their system of hiring and firing help, in fact all their methods of doing business.

Whenever any of my articles appear in the Daily Worker, for instance the Reulston article, I go to 13th St. and get a bundle of left-over "Dailies," mark off my write-up with heavy crayon and deliver by mail to 20 or 25 of their store managers. They will see that there is one paper on our side. Many may subscribe and get courage to write. Reulston and his superintendant, Ross, here are a fox bunch. They will not keep a man in a store very long. The dumber a man is the better they like it.

JOHN KRZYACK.

## ANNIVERSARY ISSUE EASILY SOLD

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Dear Comrades:—The tenth anniversary edition is great. Our section sold 115 copies with little effort, and it is impossible to estimate the favorable sentiment it has created among the workers for the Party.

All issues are good and getting better.

## AN ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM TAMPA

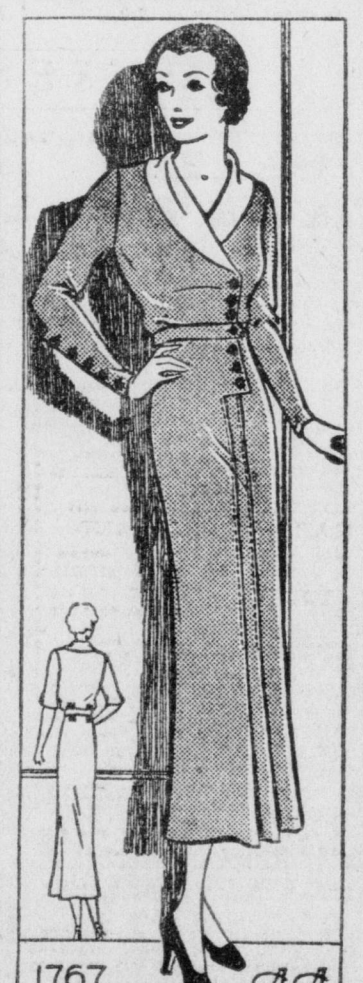
Tampa, Fla. Dear Comrades:—We have received many encouraging reports from the subscribers to the Daily Worker, telling us how well pleased they are with the improvements made. The language is simple and understandable and the whole paper presents a much neater appearance. The comrades here feel that the Daily is becoming a very powerful weapon for agitation and organization. We are enclosing \$3, which has been contributed.



Today, slack and alas, has to be Apology Day, and we make haste to apologize first of all, for that. However, the errors, and sins of omission and commission, piled up so high last week that we can no longer look the other way. We naturally expect a few typographical errors occasionally, and when the correction marks in our essay on Griggs Palmer's essay were slightly scrambled, (dis)crediting us with some of Miss Palmer's inanities, we forbore to squawk about it.

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1767 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric and 3/4 yard 3 1/2 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

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

# L. Miller Shoe Worker Tells How Boss Piled Up Fake Vote for A.F.L. Union

## Dress Worker Who Asks Back Wages Is Terrorized

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK—I work in a dress shop run by a man named Terrier at 169 W. 21st St., who uses terrorist methods to intimidate the workers. He curses and beats them and if they try to defend themselves, he threatens to call the police.

When I started to work there he promised to pay me 20 cents a garment on piece work. Now he says I'll get only 15 cents. He already owes me \$46 for work I did, and he refuses to pay me, threatening to beat me if I ask for it. He steals from the wages of all workers who slave to make a profit for him.

I belong to the Industrial Union which I joined years ago because I didn't want to join a union run by racketeers as the other union is. I am a father of four children who are not working, and this boss is causing me and my family much suffering.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In a unionized shop such things could not happen. This worker is a member of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which is endeavoring to bring about union control in all needle shops, and which, in a shop under its own control, would protect this worker. The obvious duty of all needle workers is to pitch in and help bring about union conditions in the needle shops under the leadership of the N. T. W. I. U. Get in touch with this organization at 131 W. 21st St., New York City.

## How the A. F. L. Is A Sell-Out Machine

(By a Worker Correspondent) CLAREMONT, N. H.—Here is a story about the A. F. of L. The woolen mills here had a meeting, and now they have an A. F. of L. A violin player I know said that he told me and I told him it was a sell-out machine. He was somewhat taken back. A number of the workers are French.

I also wrote last month about how the poor children were used in our schools. The girls must have a gym suit. Those who are not able to afford one hang their heads in shame. Just because they are poor they take advantage of them.

Editor's Note: The recent silk strike, in which the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) leaders like McMahon held back the New England silk workers from striking in sympathy with the Paterson workers until very late in the strike, shows which side the workers or the bosses', the A. F. of L. leaders are on.

Notice the actions of A. F. of L. leaders in every strike. You will see that they try to stop the struggle from spreading, that they try to keep other workers who want to help the strikers, and they try to teach the workers not to go on the help of other workers, but to rely on the bosses' government, on Roosevelt and the N.R.A. If they lead a strike they do so because the workers insist on striking even without them, and because these A. F. of L. leaders want to make sure of getting big salaries whether the strike is won or lost. They therefore try to get the strikers back as quickly as possible, with the least trouble for the bosses, even if it means losing the strike, so that the boss will help them (the A. F. of L. leaders) when it comes to collecting dues from the workers.

Workers can stop this only by forming strong rank and file committees, and they can get the help in the woolen mills, of a union that has never sold out to the bosses, because it is controlled by the rank and file. The National Textile Workers' Union.

The difference between the National Textile Workers' Union and the A. F. of L. union is well illustrated in the article on this page

# Lovestone Leaders in Dress Local Prepare for Elections by Expulsions of Militant Members

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On Jan. 3, I was called into the grievance board of Local 22, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and suspended for three months. There were others in the local treated like me.

One example is that of a left winger, a member of the executive board. For daring to bring charges against the manager of the local, Zimmerman, they suspended him from the executive board until the elections would be over in the local.

Another case is that of Abe Skolnick, who was very active in the union, going out in committees to stop overtime work, a very militant worker and also chairman of his shop. He was suspended from the union for six months because he dared to talk back to Nelson, another Lovestoneite henchman.

Then I was the next victim, as I am active in the left wing group, being also chairman of my shop. I was suspended for three months, which means until over the elections. This means until over the elections. This means until over the elections. This means until over the elections.

## Hired Many Young Boys and Girls Just Before the Election Who Didn't Know Anything About Unions

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent) LONG ISLAND CITY.—The I. Miller Shoe Co. held an election under the National Labor Board decision on Feb. 2, 1934. From what I can see, it was all under the control of the racketeers. Just before the election, Miller hired a lot of young girls and boys who didn't know anything about the different unions. He gave these jobs just for a week, and made them all vote for the Boot and Shoe Sell-out Union, I saw all the relatives of the foreman and the foreladies. They came to the factory to vote. With all these tricks Miller got the majority to vote for the Boot and Shoe, against our union, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the union all the workers really want.

But we stand strong because the votes we got are all from the most important, and best workers in the shop.

## The NRA Protects—The Miles Shoe Co.

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On Friday, Feb. 2, I was fired for protesting against conditions in my place, the Miles Shoe Co., 75 Varick Street, Brooklyn.

The Saturday before that a notice had been posted up which stated that the employees were to work 48 hours instead of 40 hours. Tuesday I went to the N.R.A. headquarters to inquire whether a new code was signed. It was informed that the employees had no right to change the hours of work. Whereupon I registered a complaint.

Thursday I was called into the office of the shop, and given an ultimatum by the bosses either to stop complaining or else—

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The only protection a worker has against being fired for his militancy is in the organized strength of his fellow workers. Help in getting the workers organized to fight against the extra eight hours and against dismissals can be obtained by applying to the United Shoe Workers Union, 77 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## Speed-Up Worse In Ashtabula Dress Shop of S. Korach

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent) ASHTABULA, O.—Everything is hot-ty in the S. Korach dress sweatshop in Ashtabula. The A. F. of L. union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, stepped in to clean up—and how. The strike was called amidst N.R.A. hallyhoop and Section 7-a fairy tales of a heaven of good wages. Each worker put up cash for A. F. of L. protection—they are getting it, too. The scabs are all back to work, the wages are about the same, it is a closed shop (and why not?). Each worker paying his 35 cents a week—for God only knows what. Speed-up is worse than ever.

Now that the union has the thing all sewed up tight, the latest ploy of devilry this bunch pulled is that union attendance is to be compulsory, a fine of 25 cents each time you don't care to hear the A. F. of L. brand of bull.

Some of the girls are waking up to the fact that it is dues the cut-throats want. They all belong to the union now, not because they like it, but because they are not yet able to see their way out.

## R. and E. Novelty Shop Pays \$10-\$12 for 48 Hour Week

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK—I happened to pick up the Daily Worker the other day. I saw that you have a Workers Correspondence Page. Will you please print this letter telling about the conditions of work at the R. & E. Novelty Manufacturing Co. 37-39 W. 28th St. New York City.

1) The wage an average operator gets for a 48 hour week is \$10-\$12. The finishers are piece-workers. They start working early in morning work through their lunch hour till 6:30, and then take some work home to do. The result is a wage of about \$9. This wage lasts about a month. Then follow three months of unemployment.

2) There aren't enough radiators in this place. The workers in the back get their heat from a gas range. This makes their heads ache. The gas range is also dangerous because the shop uses a great deal of paper and benzine.

3) The toilet is very dirty. The floor is full of urine. There is no window. There is no toilet paper. The wash basin and the towel are filthy. This is the dump the workers have to use when they want to drink water or smoke.

4) Joe, the foreman, is a nervous man. He is always on the move. He walks fast, talks fast, yells fast, and works very very hard with the young workers in the shop. He also spies on them from behind a curtain. Often he pukes out jokes highly insulting to the women and non-Jewish workers. The workers must not allow him to bully them.

5) The errand boys are forced to go out in rain and snow without an umbrella. They are often sent out on errands which make them work overtime. While the boys and girls work, the boss forces the errand boys to sweep the shop. All the dust goes on the face and into the lungs of the workers. The boss ought to hire a sweeper for the place—to do the work before or after work.

6) The workers have to sit on very hard chairs. If they don't want to get a blistered up—they have to buy their own chairs.

7) What ought the workers to do to improve these conditions?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 131 West 28th Street, will give this worker and other workers in the shop advice on taking steps to organize the workers against these conditions. A grievance committee might be formed to take up an immediate condition which can be rectified quickly, and on the basis of this victory the workers can be organized into a rank and file group to fight for bigger demands.

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# PARTY LIFE How the Party Won Workers In Bayonne Radiator Strike

## Hudson County Section Relates Experiences In the Light of the Open Letter

(By L. ANDREWS) The Hudson County section of the New Jersey district has experienced both good and bad in its task to carry out the Open Letter. Of special value is the work of the Party in the Bayonne Radiator strike.

The main issues in the plant which gave rise to the strike situation were—the cutting of the working week to four days, and the demand of the workers for higher wages. The Party began its work late. Not until the very eve of the strike did we become aware of the unrest existing among the workers. Not until a day before the strike did the Party take the initiative and call an open mass meeting. The existence of a company union in the plant further aroused the indignation of the workers. The answer of the company to the demands formulated by the mass meeting under the leadership of the Party and the industrial union, was the announcement of a lockout. Strike was declared, all of the 1,100 employed in the plant walking out.

The company union delegates were able to take control of the movement and convinced the strikers to accept the American Federation of Labor because no revolutionary organization existed in the shop previous to the strike. These misleaders of the company union tried to bring forward the argument that whereas the A. F. of L. was a legal organization recognized by the bosses, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union was "too militant" and would not be recognized because it was led by Communists.

Work of Party Wins Strikers' Confidence

Continuing to carry on independent activity, the Party watched every move in the strike, and worked out its tactics on the basis of the developments. When the company and the A. F. of L. tried to break the strike by accusing the Communists of splitting the ranks of the workers, our reply was an exposure of the treacherous tactics of the strike leadership—the failure to organize mass picketing, the lack of rank and file control of the strike, and the discarding of the concrete demands against special pay. When the N. R. A. held up negotiations with the excuse that half of the strikers supported the Industrial Union and the other half the A. F. of L., an open communication was sent to all the strikers and the A. F. of L. local leaders, proposing the organization of an independent union. These local misleaders were silent, but at the same time made an agreement with the city government to remove even the small number of pickets remaining at the plant. This open betrayal was exposed by the Party not only in words, but several mass picket lines were organized which brought militant features into the strike. Two strikers were arrested on one of these occasions, and by bringing in the International Labor Defense, the revolutionary leadership was strengthened. As a result of this work, the strikers were released.

Shop Nucleus is Organized

From the very start, the question of recruiting into the Party was made a necessity. Shortly after the strike started, a shop nucleus was set up. Thru individual agitation and mass work this nucleus has grown. Forty-eight strikers have joined the Communist Party nucleus to date. A mass gathering was held under the auspices of the Party for the special purpose of mobilizing support for the strike. At every meeting of strikers the Party program is explained, and the strike connected with the struggle against capitalism as a whole. We showed the workers that no struggle can be successful from the viewpoint of the workingclass as a whole without the leadership of the Communist Party.

The leadership of the shop nucleus was developed from among the new Party members—strikers who were under constant guidance from the section. They felt they were joining a Party to which they rightfully belonged—it was their own Party, and they willingly, eagerly joined. These members became the most active, the most militant in the strike.

Lessons for the Party in Hudson County

The work of the Party in the Radiator strike shows that only by organizing and leading struggles can the Party make its program known to the workers. The Party in all its units and nuclei must begin to see in practice what it means when we say that we are "on the verge of a second round of wars and of revolution." The tasks which this makes necessary must be seriously considered. We must bring forward more and more steadily the role of the Party as an organizer and leader of the struggles for the everyday needs of the worker and for the struggle against capitalism as a whole. In Hudson County not all of those who are members of the Party have initiative and can be depended upon to put the program of the Party actively into life. Therefore, the majority of the workers in the County do not know of the Party. As soon as the workers see the Party in action, and our program is explained to them in the light of the struggle which they are engaged in, they come into the Party eagerly.

Our task now is to develop the membership to be able to bring the program of the Party to the workers wherever they are. Each member must become an individual agitator, bringing the message of the Party daily before workers with whom he has contact. Our task is to create leadership for the section from among the best workers; and to maintain those members which we recruit into the Party. The fear of recruiting boldly into the Party must be broken down, and the theories which are used to support this fear must be rooted out once for all.

The conscious need to study—to learn to develop theoretically—must be instilled into every Party member. And the section leadership which often only speaks of doing this, must begin to put it into practice by developing theoretically itself.

Above all it is necessary to kill the idea, conscious or unconscious, that socialism comes naturally—automatically—from the very nature of the class struggle. It is this idea of spontaneity which feeds the lack of theoretical study. In the words of Engels, "Socialism, having become a science, demands the same treatment as every science—it must be studied." Only by daily participation, organization and leadership of the class struggle, together with constant study will we have a Party which emerges stronger in influence and in numbers from every battle, every skirmish of the class war—a Party able to sooner fulfill the task of winning the majority of the workingclass.

## JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Thumb Sucking

West and East.—The fact that your sister's child and your own, suck their thumbs, is a mere coincidence. We do not believe that thumb-sucking has a sexual significance, the Freudian conception, notwithstanding. Your California sister can get "Bo-Peep Cuffs," at 308 Sea View Ave., Piedmont, Calif. You can get them at Best & Co. and at Gimbel's. These cuffs are made of a heavy grade of "plastic" which is easy to clean, transparent, and durable. They are large enough for the child's whole hand.

### Menstrual Superstitions

D. V., Bennington, Vt. — Volumes have been written on the silly, odd and funny superstitions about menstruation. What sense is there to repeat such hodge-podge of ignorance? The popular proverbs are contradictory, in this, as in all other subjects. Yes, it is true that the Talmud looks upon the flow as unpure and teaches that intercourse during menstruation brings forth epileptics, cretins and lepers; but Rabbi Meyer, in the same book (Nidah, p. 31) praises menstruation as a useful and beneficial phenomenon, a sort of natural matrimonial holiday, from which the wife emerges as a renovated being.

### Professor Mike Gold on Constipation

Martha of Canarsa.—We did not comment on Mike Gold's article on constipation because it was so perfect that any praise on our part would have been like painting the lily. It is lucky that this column "technically"

won the competition; otherwise we should have been terribly embarrassed; our poetic talent being at its lowest ebb just now. It is easier for Mike Gold to become a good physician than for us to shine, even as a fifth rate poet. Physicians can be trained; but inspired bards like Michael Gold are born, perhaps once in a century! If you doubt it, re-read his poem on Tom McInery. It was a gracious gesture for Mike to write the article on constipation. And with all the handicaps, he was only a few dollars behind, anyhow.

### Socialization of Medicine

Dr. U. T., Brooklyn.—If you write to Dr. Benjamin Davidson, 1457 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., he'll probably give you the information you are apparently seeking. He is the Secretary of the Medical League for Socialized Medicine.

### Medical Missionary to Soviet China

M. S. R., Mills Hotel.—We are surprised that a man of your evident intelligence, should fall for such a cock-and-bull story. The Reverend Theophane Maboure, O. P., has nothing to do with Red China. He is a missionary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association, whose purpose is "to win back to the fold" of Christ the peoples of the Near East. The Medical Board he was telling about is the Catholic Medical Mission Board, which is affiliated with the Jesuits, not the Soviets. If you call some evening after 10 p. m., we should be glad to show you some documents on this subject, and the one that interests you most.

K. ABRAMOWITZ, Member of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U. (Signature Required).

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold



### In Jail For Us

NEVER must we forget the class war prisoners. It is, despite the best of resolutions, very easy to forget them. These men and women go to jail fighting for the cause of working-class justice. They go on picket lines, free speech, struggles, anti-Nazi demonstrations, into the "houses of the dead." But on the outside the fight goes on, and comrades are often too busy to remember their comrades who were snatched away.

The campaign to force recognition of the special status of political prisoners started by the National Committee for Political Prisoners to help our comrades in jail was reviewed here briefly a week or so ago. And now come two highly interesting letters on this subject, one from a prisoner in a Southern jail, a white worker who fought against those who oppress our Negro comrades; the other from a miner who contracted tuberculosis in jail, but is on the battlefield just the same.

### From a Southern Jail

"I have, with the greatest of interest, read in your column in the 'Daily' of the plans made by the National Committee, in reference to reading matter for political prisoners. I greet this plan in the heartiest manner. I also want to thank you personally for driving this plan forward, through the prominence you are giving it in our press.

"In my case, before starting my six months sentence, I made elaborate plans for a thorough study of Marx and Lenin while here. This idea drove the heavy sentence almost into insignificance. I thus brought with me an ample supply of reading matter. Imagine how I felt when all of my material has been confiscated. Luckily I am getting the 'Daily' in here regularly and I am able to follow events. But for theoretic reading and study, I am spiritually condemned—nay, I feel even worse than exiled. One book by John Dos Passos and H. G. Wells 'Outline of History' is all I could pick among this conglomeration of intellectual junk. I am of the opinion that those two mentioned books give the authors little credit to have been placed in this library.

"I hope that this campaign the N. C. undertook will be hastened and worked with the greatest of speed, throughout the country.

"I am in here serving a six-months sentence growing out of a fight against the Jim Crow law in this state. I am a white worker who 'jumped at the throat of the oppressor of the Negro masses.'—L. B.

### Letter From a Fighting Miner

THE second letter is from Leo Thompson, who was sent up for two years for his organization work in the 1931 mine strike in Washington County. He contracted T.B. in the filthy hole where they sent him, and now is up North, "trying to fight the T.B. bugs."

This letter has the fine militant ring of all such proletarians. It is a spirit that no Hitler or Henry Ford will ever crush. The working class can never be defeated. It may lose many battles, but it will win the war.

Good luck to you, Comrade Leo, and may that dauntless heart of yours go pumping courage until every one of capitalism's t.b. germs have taken the count of ten.

Here is his letter:

"I have read about the case of Comrade Weinstein in Sing Sing with great interest. I understand, yes, I FEEL the imperative need of immediate, concrete action for the daily assistance of the growing hundreds of class-war victims who are serving long-time sentences all over the country. I have gotten this understanding through personal experience, for I am an ex-political myself.

Seven months ago I finished serving a two-years' term in one of the iciest and toughest jails in Pennsylvania. I was sent up because of my activities as organizer of the striking miners in Washington County in the 1931 strike. I found that I contracted T.B. and, as a result, six of these past months I am confined in a T.B. sanatorium in a middle-western state—and I'm still here. Fighting tuberculosis is a delightful experience compared to doing time in that inferno of the Mellons—so use your imagination to get an inkling of what our comrades have to go through. Twenty-year old Eddie Sherwood is still there, serving the last year of his three to six year term. When young Eddie "hits the bricks" again my guess is he will be a human wreck.

"Yes, I congratulate the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners for having undertaken a campaign for the recognition of the status of political and labor prisoners as such. It should be in my opinion, together with the I.L.D. and other workers' and farmers' organizations, endeavor to make the American public keenly conscious of growing numbers of men and women doing time in various penal institutions merely for fighting for the most elementary economic and civil rights. We must make the masses intensely conscious of the sadistically inhuman and brutalizing systems of punishment existing RIGHT NOW in the hell-holes and dungeons of "democratic, civilized" America. I, for one, could relate personal experiences and eye-witness accounts that would be shocking to say the least. We must expose the fakery of such self-styled "liberal, humanitarian" penologists like Warden Lawes of Sing Sing, who is systematically spreading many illusions through his ghost-written books and commercialized radio-broadcasts about the humaneness of prison conditions in this country. Warden Lawes is making a fine racket out of his brand of penal "humanitarianism." Many unsuspecting, gullible Americans really believe that the 'big house' on the Hudson is a second edition of the Waldorf-Astoria. If the facts were known to them, they would become cruelly disillusioned. Without exaggeration, we would need another Dante to give the world a realistic picture of the American Inferno—life behind prison walls.

### Concrete Suggestions

"Concretely, what can the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and the I.L.D. do in the way of material, tangible results? The most important thing is to maintain permanent contact with our comrades behind bars, who are practically stranded in a totally different world from that which we know on the outside. The bourgeoisie tries systematically to destroy the vanguard of the working class by demoralizing its most militant and obstinate fighters. In so doing, the bourgeoisie tries to intimidate the revolutionary workers, intellectuals and sympathizers who are still 'free.' Inside of the prison walls, the despicable funkeys of the bourgeois state try to paralyze the militancy of our comrades through various methods. The best antidote for counteracting this paralyzing demoralization is a continuous, healthy contact of our imprisoned comrades with the outside world.

"How can this contact be established and maintained? Just as we try to develop a corps of workers' correspondents to the Daily Worker—in the same way, we must develop correspondents who will steadily keep in touch with our comrades in prison. Even if the letters are brief and personal—without political news—it is really remarkable how a mere letter refreshes the morale of a man behind bars. It gives him new strength, new confidence, and beats back the danger of melancholia, cynicism and acute pessimism.

"The question of reading material, as Comrade Weinstein says, is next to the food in importance for political prisoners. Many of us would be glad to miss two days' meals for a single copy of the Daily Worker. Here's an interesting personal experience. In my entire two years of prison life, I have succeeded in getting only one copy of our Daily—which was smuggled in; I still don't know how or by whom. You should have seen how this single copy of the Daily was received by our comrades. I could hardly wait until I was safely locked up in my cell and out of the sight of the 'screws' (prison slang for guards). By the time we all got through reading it, I suppose most of us almost knew each article by heart.

"Now the question of financial assistance. While in the outside world small things like matches, chewing and smoking tobacco, tooth-paste, postage, stationery, etc., are taken for granted—when you are in prison these small things assume a mountain of importance. Some inmates would rather have a tailor-made cigarette than a whole meal. A permanent fund, sustained by regular donations and pledges from mass organizations and individuals, must be organized seriously—and not in the slipshod hit-or-miss way it is handled until now. This is especially important in cases of new comrades who are not steeped with an indomitable loyalty to the movement and whose morale can very easily be broken down.

"In conclusion, Mike, I do hope you will devote more of your future columns to other phases of this same problem of political prisoners. Meanwhile, I am trying hard to 'liquidate' these damned T.B. bugs so that I can once more take my former place in the revolutionary movement.

"Comradely yours,  
"LEO THOMPSON,"

## Diga, the "Model" Transient Camp in Texas

By LOUISE FREECE

THE "New Deal" is putting the penniless boys and girls of the country into forced labor camps. Until now the Federal government has paid entirely for these camps, but now State and Federal officials are displaying interest in "self-help" organizations. These are so called merely because they free the government from the responsibility of financing them.

Certain Texas officials have developed one such camp—Diga Colony. For six months it has been lauded in newspapers all over the United States as the "model" transient camp, and it is run on a "self-help" basis.

Diga Colony huddles miserably in the middle of a hot, dusty prairie. It is far enough from San Antonio to keep the wealthy from worrying about the germs that flies might carry into the city. Rich visitors and the like come out on stunting parties. For the most part, it is desolate except for the trains that go rushing by at intervals, screaming out shrill salutes to the 200 or so inhabitants.

The colony dates back to last October, when a small band of bonus marchers drifted in from Washington, too discouraged and exhausted to go farther. The rich people of the city were irate because they did not see why the expedition grounds should be cluttered up with such camps. They demanded that something be done. An oil company, sensing inexpensive publicity, donated 20 acres of land. The Missouri Pacific Railway company gave 50 box cars to the colony. Construction was completed within a short time.

From the first, the colony operated under military discipline. The rules are made by its sponsors, and those



A group of the children in Diga County, Texas, who, like their elders, are being regimented by the Roosevelt "New Deal."

who abide there must obey all of them without question. No one can leave without a pass, which protects him against arrest as a vagrant, at the same time accounting for his whereabouts during his absence. Roll call is sounded each morning, and all men must report ready for work. The men are assigned to labor in return

for outside benefits to the colony. All donations are received through "contacts." Seventy-five per cent of all earnings must be turned over to the camp without question. This money goes into the "treasury," and a portion of it can be withdrawn only upon consent of a committee. The women are not allowed to leave

the camp to look for work. They are required to sew, cook, and otherwise engage in the occupations which require feminine skill. The children, 65 in number, are sent to school to compete with children who come from independent homes. They are given daily injections of patriotism, are taught to sing songs boosting the camp as they are driven to school in trucks.

The development of Diga Colony has given the Texas Fascists high hopes for the future. Congressman Pat Jefferson, for instance, advocates the placing of transient camps at each railway station in order that the 75,000 destitute men and women of Texas may be placed in them as fast as they come off trains and roads. "They should not be allowed to go into the towns," he has stated. "If a person wishes to leave a camp, he should be allowed to board a train only to ride on to the next one."

Jefferson's idea of dealing with the homeless is to have a "splendid" delousing apparatus in each camp. Outside of that his chief concern seems to be an anxiety to ask the inmates of the camps their opinion of the present form of government. "The transient is a broken-down, demoralized, thinking only of self-preservation," Rep. Jefferson explains.

Most of the occupants of Diga Colony, lulled by their temporary security, and robbed of their sense of self-reliance and confidence by the tyrannical paternalism of the camp, have not yet realized the degradation and danger to which their regimented lives in the colony is subjecting them.

But to workers elsewhere, Diga Colony stands as an object lesson in the dangers of Fascism.

## The "Daily" In Towns of So. Dakota



By Gropper

Dear Comrades:  
You have published many letters from city comrades telling how they sell the Worker there and I read them with interest and profit but I have never seen one from a one-horse town like this of four or five hundred inhabitants.

When I came back here a couple of years ago after losing my job in a small city I found this town still under the medieval influence of the "business" men. The appearance of a copy of the wispy-wispy "Nation" would probably set nearly the whole town yapping.

I am now handling a bundle of 10 Wednesday issues of the Daily Worker here and 10 of the Saturday edition. I also sell a few issues of Labor Defender, New Masses, Soviet Russia Today and a couple of left-wing farm papers, not to speak of some pamphlets from Workers Library Publishers.

Whenever I go down to the post-office or a store I put a few copies of the Worker, etc., in my pockets and sell them when the opportunity presents itself. With the magazines, especially, I even invade the homes. The farmers are too hard up to subscribe, or think they are, so they tell me usually, if they are quite interested, to leave the Worker for them at some restaurant, pool hall or garage they patronize. This usually makes the proprietor so mad he gets blue in the face but he does not dare to protest for fear of losing a customer. It gives the employees of the place a chance to read the paper before it is called for and in this way the Daily Worker is getting to be quite well known here.

If I have any unsold copies left, I usually leave them with a friendly barber who puts them, with his own copy, on his reading table. This is a great help. Of course this burns up the old fascists but it happens that this barber has no mortgage hanging over him so the bankers, etc., have no strings on him.

I am mentioning what we are doing here not because we have anything to boast about but because the rural communities are practically unrepresented in your letters. What we are doing in this neighborhood isn't a drop in the bucket compared to work at Frederick in this (Brown) county, in Roberts, Marshall, Hutchinson and other counties of this state. The people in the hinterland, are beginning to wake up.

Comradely,  
EDWIN PFUTZNER  
(Signature Authorized)

### Urges More Space for Workers Theatre Now

Feature Editor,  
Dear Comrade:  
I would like to second the suggestion made by Nathaniel Buchwald in Mike Gold's column last Thursday, that the "Daily" feature editor give more space to the workers' theatre movement.

At present, we who are in the movement in Chicago are somewhat limited in our contacts to the more or less "arty" little theatre groups; and this fact prejudices our recruiting. We need to draw in more workers. I believe that it is through the "Daily" that these workers can best be reached.

Our group is now rehearsing John Dos Passos' new play, "Forty Heavens"—for production Feb. 23, 24 and 25.

Fraternally yours,  
Frank McGurk

BUYS, AND CONTRIBUTES ALSO  
New York City,  
Dear Comrade Hathaway,  
Just to let you know that I am giving the Daily Worker 25c per week. I buy a copy of the Daily Worker every week-day, at the newsstand at the southwest corner of Eighth Ave and 125th St. I have been reading the Daily Worker for the past three years.

Send to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 15th St., New York City, names of those you know who are not readers of the "Daily," but who would be interested in reading it.

## New York Taxi Strike Is Featured in "Labor Unity"

Reviewed by HERBERT BENJAMIN

IN VIEW of the taxi drivers strike in New York, one of the leading articles in the February Labor Unity is of paramount importance—I refer to the one by D. Davis on the recent Philadelphia General Transportation Strike. The article is especially important to the taxi drivers in New York because it shows what the A. F. of L. leaders did with the Philadel-

phia strike—and the A. F. of L. trying to horn in on the New York struggle.

Fred Bledenkapp's article answers a lot of questions being asked by militant workers on the amalgamation of shoe workers unions. Does the entry of the S.P.C. and Leather Workers Industrial Union into the United Shoe Workers Union mean it surrenders its affiliation to the T. U. L., and why? What does the revolutionary trade union movement stand to gain by entering such an amalgamation? The detailed article by Fred Bledenkapp, leader of the New York shoe workers, gives the answers.

Reviewed by G. W.

TEMPORARILY overcoming financial difficulties, the New Pioneer has appeared again this month in an issue that contains the same competent work that has made it noteworthy among radical publications.

Turning the pages, we find a story by Alfred Tiala, jailed head of the United Farmers League; "We Must Go Forward," historical sketch of the American Revolution; further adventures of Alice in Hungerland, an engaging group of sketches by Sasha Small, and the usual science, stamp, letters, and puzzles sections.

A picture of a Soviet child tugging on his skates attracts the eye and brightens up the issue. This is an unexploited field in children's magazines. A skillful use of pictures counteracting the American child "in Hungerland" and the child in the Soviet Union could do more than years of more abstract writing. (But a deficit of \$2,800 doesn't buy many pictures, of course.)

It is unfortunate that there is nothing in this issue to counteract the intensive war-drive that will be made in the coming Jingo Week in the schools. It is better to teach the child the truth about the war-drive before the school system injects its work of building jingoism. Educating ardent ideas and then building the correct conceptions and perspectives is a more difficult task.

A final word about this issue: Buy it, read it, spread it—the only magazine in the movement which appeals to the greatest group in the country having similar immediate needs, the 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 American school children.

The appearance of the magazine is attractive, with many illustrations and an especially fine cover in colors.

## TUNING IN

SHORT WAVE CLUB TONIGHT

A special membership meeting of the Workers Short Wave Club will be held at the Middle Bronx Workers' Club, 432 Claremont Parkway, tonight at 8:30.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Martha Meers, songs  
7:15—Billy Batchelor, sketch  
7:30—Shirley Howard, songs  
7:45—"The Goldbergs"  
8:00—Jack Pearl, comedian; Van Steendam's Orchestra  
8:30—Wayne King's Orchestra  
8:45—Broadway Orch.; Bernice Claire  
9:00—Fred Allen's Revue, and Perle Grotte  
9:15—Barymore music, with male quartet  
9:30—Seneca Williams, vocal  
11:00—Emil Coleman's Orchestra  
11:15—The Post Prince  
11:30—ack Denney's Orchestra

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Sports, Ford Kick  
7:15—Hollywood stars  
7:30—Dorothy & Perlmutter  
8:00—Black and Blue  
8:15—Billy James and Ernie Hare  
8:45—Lavender and Old Lace  
9:00—Howard Brown and Sigmond Spaeth  
9:30—Dorothy Miller and Garfield Swift  
10:00—DeMare's Girls  
10:15—Harlan E. Reed  
10:30—Willard Robison Orchestra  
10:45—Moonbeams  
11:30—Ortiz Nelson's Orchestra

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy  
7:15—John Herrick, songs  
7:30—Dorothy & Perlmutter  
8:00—Irene Rich, Hollywood  
8:15—Mystery Drama: "Lovely Butcher"  
8:30—The Blue Bird  
8:45—Sketch: "Red Davis"  
9:00—Prison sketch with Warden Lawes  
9:30—John McCormack; Wm. Daly's Orch.  
10:00—Musical Critics; Lopez's Orchestra  
10:30—A Dickens Pageant with Wm. Lundell  
11:00—Pickens Sagers  
11:15—Robert Dorce, tenor  
11:30—Julie Stein's Orchestra  
11:45—Buddy Rogers' Orchestra

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge  
7:15—"Just Plain Bill"  
7:30—Jim Kemper, comedy  
7:45—Newa, vocal  
8:00—Phil Duce; Vivian Rich  
8:15—Edwin C. Hill, news  
8:30—Albert Spalding and Conrad Thibault; Orchestra  
9:00—Stokowski's Orchestra  
9:15—George G. Heise  
9:30—Guy Lombardo's Orch.; Burns, Allen  
10:00—Ted Fiorita's Orchestra; Dick Powell  
10:30—Current events  
10:45—Katharine Lee Bates; Evelyn MacGregor  
11:15—Five Rhythm Spirts  
11:30—Little Jack Little's Orchestra

## WHAT'S ON

Wednesday

"THE SOVIET UNION," lecture by G. Rosenberg, at 615 p. m. All welcome.  
Boston Road. Open meeting—No admission.  
"The Situation in Germany," lecture by L. Mima at 7:00 P.M., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th St., at 8 p. m.  
Lecture on the C. W. A. at the George Dimitroff Bldg., at 597 Oak Street, at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

Open Branch meeting and lecture of Walter Reuther, at 8:30 p. m. H. Whittman, lecture on "What is happening in the South today." Admission free.  
Prospect Workers' Club, 1157 So. Boulevard, Open Forum, Report on F. S. U. Convention, Helen Klapp will report on Unemployed Conference in Washington.

"HISTORY OF CLASS WAR PRISONERS," lecture by Paul Miller at Tom Moore Bldg., 333 E. 13th St., at 8:15 p. m. Admission free.  
I.L.D. chorus meets at 2229 Church Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:15 p. m. All welcome.

"THE CHINESE AGRARIAN QUESTION" will be presented and discussed led by Conrad and friends at the Chinese People's Club, 2242 St. Room 12, at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.  
REHEARSAL DAILY WORKERS' CHORUS, 35 E. 12th St., 4th floor, at 8 p. m. Every member must be present.  
CONCERT & PAES MEETING, report on Unemployed Conference, at Workers Club, 2874 West 11th St., Coney Island, 8 p. m.

Thursday

I.L.D. BAZAAR DELICATESSES will meet at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. 4th St., at 7:30 p. m. All delegates from branches and mass organizations must bring in all ads, receipts, etc. Register your booth. This is the last meeting.  
LECTURE on "School System on N.Y.C." by J. Begun at 8:30 p. m. Youth Club, 1013 E. Tremont Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Admission 10c.

Milwaukee, Wis.

JOINT BAZAAR of I.L.D. and T.U.U.L. on Thursday and Sunday, Feb. 10th and 11th. Bazaar and entertainment and refreshments. Doors open at 2 p. m. and continues until midnight. Admission 10 cents each day.

## What Songs Should Workers' Chorus Sing?

By LAHN ADOHYMAN

WHAT should a workers' chorus sing?

In the past, during the period of growth of Socialist choral, almost any song was suitable for performance at a choral concert. The choral conditions were not as sharp as they are today. The Socialist leadership of a workers' chorus found it perfectly feasible to sing even such works as the Messiah and similar compositions.

The problem as to what a workers' chorus should sing is closely bound up with the nature of the particular group; its peculiar functions. Roughly we can divide our workers' choruses in two main categories: 1—The "Club Chorus"; 2—The more advanced chorus—a group whose singing is not just "another" activity of a club, but is the major work of the group, as an integral part of the "revolutionary workers' movement."

The first-mentioned category comprises, undoubtedly, the largest number of workers' singing organizations. Their repertoire, in the main, has consisted (and we must consider what they have been singing in the past before any proposals are made for future additions) of one and two voice songs. In the field of revolutionary songs in English the most typical ones are Comintern's "S'nt Guard, The Scott-Born Boys Shall Not Die, Song of Wrath, etc. In other words their musical merit, they express at least in words the struggles and aspirations of the working class.

The second category—the advanced chorus is, unlike the "club chorus," a much older institution. As far as the U. S. is concerned, the tradition of the workers' chorus, singing solo, etc., is at least 20 to 40 years old. However, all or most of this

tradition is of a foreign-language character. It was not until about two years ago that the formation of such choruses in the English language was undertaken with any degree of seriousness and consistency.

Briefly, we can say that from their first appearance to this day, workers' choruses have sung anything from sentimental folk songs and naive workers' songs to the short revolutionary cantata and, finally the revolutionary oratorio, employing a large chorus and symphony orchestra.

The workers' singing organizations almost all along the line kept up with the development of political struggles of the working class. The songs, quite naturally became more direct; both in words and occasionally in music; they've definitely begun to deal with the concrete problems that arose in the course of the many class battles. As the groups developed, so did the realization that our songs have a definite purpose. They have to reflect and project the struggles of the working class both in a general as well as a specific way. They realized that the days when a workers' chorus was content with appearing before its audience three or four times a season at most, were gone. Today our groups appear at least once a week and quite often much more frequently. Our repertoire needs constant freshening up. Our groups grow in numbers and in variety.

To sum up: (1) The "club chorus" is in great need of new one and two voice songs; (2) The advanced chorus it needs the most the revolutionary cantata, solo oratorio, as well as

the repertoire used by the "club chorus."

The advanced choruses do not pay sufficient attention to the mass song. The latter has great possibilities and it is easy to learn. Already many new songs are being written by the revolutionary composers of this country. The forthcoming publication by the Workers Music League of a new song book will include mass choral and solo songs. Nevertheless, songs cannot be supplied fast enough to fill the truly gargantuan appetites of our singing groups.

How is this gap to be filled? We must draw on a number of sources: an exchange and translation of revolutionary songs in different languages; The Soviet Union and Primitivistic Germany have produced some of the best examples of songs. In this country we have a virtually untapped source of folk songs which could be arranged, both for the "club" as well as the advanced chorus. Negro songs of protest, work songs, railroad songs, cowboy and hill songs. These would be a colorful addition to our repertoire. Such an approach would carry us a long way toward rooting our work in the tradition of American music. It would give the lie to those who insist that our music is nothing but an importation from outside. It will be the task of revolutionary composers to learn the needs and desires of the working class and create music sufficient in quantity as well as sufficient in quality, so that workers' choruses from the smallest to the "arrest-that workers' audiences" will declare: "This is our music!"

### HELL ON EARTH

with VLADIMIR SOKOLOFF (Moscow Art Theatre), ERNST BUSCH (now in exile)  
ADDED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL, Ambassador Trotsky, etc.  
ACME THEATRE 1418 STREET AND 2ND BIG UNION SQUARE | 2 WEEK

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# Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1934

## Demand H. R. 7598; Reject Substitutes!

**THE Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, now formally before Congress as H. R. 7598, has won constantly growing mass support since it was first drafted by the Communist Party more than two and one-half years ago.**

Today this bill is supported by the Unemployed Councils and by the Trade Union Unity League. It has been endorsed by all the organizations of the unemployed, by hundreds of A. F. of L. locals, by thousands of local workers' organizations, and, as a result of the growing mass pressure, even by a number of local city councils.

It is this steadily increasing mass support that has finally caused the Bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives. It is not surprising that it should be Congressman Ernest Lundeen, a Farmer-Laborite with a "left" tinge, who introduced it.

**BUT** the introduction of the Bill does not by any means insure its adoption, nor does the introduction of the Bill by Congressman Lundeen mean that he will aggressively fight for its adoption.

The article by Comrade Schneiderman, published elsewhere in today's issue, shows the experience the workers have had with the Farmer-Labor Party leaders in Minnesota. There also the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was introduced by a Farmer-Laborite in the State Legislature. But the Bill was permitted to die in committee without even the introducer of the Bill, Representative Bennett, fighting for it. There is grave danger that the same course will be followed by Congressman Lundeen in Washington.

In fact, in his interview with the Daily Worker Washington Correspondent, Mr. Lundeen gives grounds for the most serious doubts as to his future intentions. When asked whether he would fight for this Bill "to the exclusion of substitutes," he replied:

"Well, I wouldn't say that. I will vote for any bill that promises unemployment relief."

Mr. Lundeen, were he really for unemployment insurance, should know that there are many bills which "promise" unemployment relief. Promises of unemployment relief have been about all that millions of workers have been living on in recent years.

**IT IS CLEARLY** up to the workers to make Mr. Lundeen, and Congress as a whole, realize that they do not wish merely bills which "promise" unemployment relief. They must now, more than ever in the past, firmly voice their demand for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598. Only mass pressure on every Congressman, on every Senator, and even on Mr. Lundeen himself, will insure action of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, now that it is officially before Congress. The workers should know that Congressmen very frequently introduce bills, in order to satisfy their constituents, with no intention of fighting for the adoption of these bills. Clearly, Mr. Lundeen introduced the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill because of the strong mass support for it, particularly in his own constituency, Minneapolis, where even the City Council was forced by the workers to endorse the bill.

The only assurance that the bill will be pushed by Lundeen and seriously considered by Congress will be a further increase in the mass demand for the adoption of the bill H. R. 7598.

Every worker, therefore, and every workers' organization (trade unions, unemployed bodies, clubs, etc.) should now send letters and resolutions to Congressman Ernest Lundeen and to the Congressman from their district. The demand should be for the immediate reporting of H. R. 7598 out of Committee and the adoption of the bill by Congress.

Make clear in these letters and resolutions your opposition to all substitute measures.

Demand the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill!

## Fight Company Union-NRA Scabbing in Taxi Strike

**MAYOR LA GUARDIA** is back from Washington with a bag of new slimy tricks for the taxi strike.

In the meantime, his deputy, Lawyer Morris L. Ernst, has not let any grass grow under his feet in preparing to smash the strike, not omitting the usual smooth words that precede the mailed fist of a capitalist city government when breaking a strike.

Another force is working to break the strike—the Socialist Party leaders, through Norman Thomas and ex-Judge Jacob Panken.

Using the independents as a wedge, the LaGuardia administration is now preparing, with the use of its police department, to bludgeon the taxi drivers back to work, not stopping at the most vicious bloodshed.

Mayor LaGuardia now talks of giving the whole matter over to the N.R.A. The N.R.A. broke the big coal and steel strike of last year. It sent the Weirton Steel Co. workers back to work with promises, and then broke every one of them, forcing a company union on the men. The N.R.A. broke the Philadelphia taxi strike, and victimized hundreds of taxi drivers. It broke the Ford strike; the Budd Auto Body strike—it smashed dozens of other strikes.

The taxi owners refuse to deal directly with the men, through their organized strike committee. Why? Because they find that LaGuardia is doing a good job for them; and that he is able, through his dirty tactics, to make a lot of the men think he is their friend.

LaGuardia's police are terrorizing the bus men, in an effort to keep them from joining the strike for their own demands, and to strengthen, in solidarity action, the strike of the taxi men.

LaGuardia is giving the independents police protection, letting them reap a harvest, while they undermine the force of the strike.

LaGuardia's mediator, Ernst, said that the city has enough cops to keep every cab rolling.

LaGuardia has told the men that he can be rough when he wants to.

The very first tactic of the N.R.A. (which LaGuardia favors) is to tell the men to go back to work and "arbitrate" afterwards. The Socialist leaders, quite in harmony with the wishes of Mayor LaGuardia, are trying to ensnare the taxi drivers in the vicious, strikebreaking N.R.A. schemes. When the N.R.A. was first passed, the Socialist leader, Norman Thomas, told the workers: "Now is not the time to strike!" But when the strike is on, these worthies come in to muddle the issue, to con-

fuse the workers, to drive them under the yoke of the N.R.A., to divert their attention from the need of rank and file organization, and unity to win the strike!

Once the men are back to work, without winning their demands, the power is in the hands of the boss—the men, separated, unorganized, are the victims of the cab owners.

This must not happen. Only immediate organization and action on the part of the drivers, one, united, independent union, strong organization in every garage, and the most militant picketing can stop this and win the strike.

New issues are being raised and the men must face them. The strike began on the demand of 100 per cent of the nickel tax for the men. This still remains the central demand. But it can not be an isolated demand. With it must go the most powerful means of attaining it, and of attaining better conditions, of guaranteeing future solidarity and maintenance of better working conditions and wages—that is, organization. There must be organized immediately one unified and united, independent union, representing the majority of the workers in the industry. Anybody who blocks this, works against the interest of the taxi drivers.

The Socialist leaders bring in the issue of an N.R.A. code to raise wages.

Yes, higher wages are needed, and must be won. But they cannot be won through an N.R.A. code. Experience in every code shows that wages have been lowered.

Higher wages can be won only if the strike is kept militant and organized the best; fighting ability of the men, resulting as soon as possible in a union of all taxi drivers.

Before any negotiations with the tricky National Labor Board can be considered, before the drivers even permit the N.R.A. officials to put their slimy hand into the strike, they should present them with their demands on every point, behind which stands the determination of all the taxi strikers, with their union ready to force through the demands.

**TO SAFEGUARD** the strike it is now necessary for the taxmen in every garage to elect their committees which will represent the rank and file of the drivers, organizing the basis of the local unions, as a preliminary to the merging of all the workers into one, independent union.

No one should be permitted to put forward the proposal to stop picketing—yes, mass picketing by the thousands—before the strike is won.

Do not trust your demands, your living standards, your union, to the hands of a capitalist politician, whether his name is La Guardia, Ernst, or anything else.

Strikes are won against the bosses not by the good wishes of their city government, but only by the might of the workers, organized for fight.

Do not let the capitalist city government provoke you by their threats of violence and bloodshed.

Taxmen, your strongest allies are the whole working class of New York City.

Every union man in New York is behind you; every factory worker suffering low wages and miserable conditions is behind you. Here is your might.

The Communist Party, the most militant fighter and leader of the workers, is behind you with all its force, and will fight side by side with you to win this strike and build your organization to defend your interests.

**THE** bus drivers are being terrorized against striking by the massing of La Guardia's city police at the bus depots. These men have suffered tremendous grievances. Many of them have been fired for joining unions. They are for strike, but they are not given an opportunity to vote because stool pigeons and spies are sent against them when they express themselves individually.

Every effort should be made to get out the bus drivers.

This will strengthen the strike.

Bus drivers! Now is the time to strike for your demands, when the taxi men are on strike. This is the best time to win and make the bus owners recognize your union and your demands.

Every taxi driver should stand firm for the basic demands of the strike. No settlement without a vote of all the men. No settlement without recognition of the union.

Forward to victory of the taxi strike!

## Lynchers Who Go Free

**AS** A direct result of the nation-wide indignation and mass protest actions mobilized by the Communist Party and other revolutionary organizations against lynching, it has lately become the custom among state governors to issue denunciatory statements after each new lynching. In these statements, the various heads of the state governments of the white ruling class have freely engaged in demagogic promises of "vigorous investigations" and "relentless prosecution and punishment" of the lynchers.

Actual results show that these promises are less than "scraps of paper." Not one lyncher has been punished! Known lynchers, arrested by the authorities under pressure of the mass anti-lynching protest movement, are regularly released. The latest case in point of the release yesterday by the State of Missouri of seven known lynchers of the mob which lynched Lloyd Warner, Negro youth, last Nov. 28. This, although one of the seven openly boasted of his part in the dastardly crime. The known lynchers of George Armwood were similarly released last December by the

**WHAT** is the motive behind the demagogic denunciations of lynchings by the representatives of that same while ruling class which instigates and organizes the lynch terror against the Negro masses and their white allies? It is quite clear that these bourgeois officials and politicians are not opposed to lynching. State and county officials have been known to take part in actively organizing and even in the carrying out of lynchings.

The demagogic promises of the State officials are aimed at maintaining among the masses the illusions in the "integrity" and "justice" of the white ruling class government and its courts. By this maneuver, they seek to defeat and smash the mass protest movement which by its very vigor forces them to make a pretense of acting to punish the lynchers.

The unflinching regularity with which known and often self-confessed lynchers are acquitted by all-white juries of business men and rich farmers, or released by the authorities without even being brought to trial, must bring home to every worker, Negro and white, that lynching can be wiped out only by further intensifying the mass fight against lynching—not by dependence on the courts and officials of the white ruling class lynchers.

The mass fight against lynching and for defense of the Negro masses must be developed in every community, in every factory, in every union and other workers' organizations.

The carrying through of this task is the duty of every member of the Communist Party, the revolutionary trade unions, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, the leaders in the fight against lynching and for the national liberation of the Negro people.

In an editorial yesterday, the day of the "Support the German Workers' Revolution" meeting in the Bronx Coliseum, New York, was given as Monday. This was an error. The meeting, which is to raise funds for the German Party, will take place Sunday, February 11, at 8 p. m.

## A Correction

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## Fascism Gains In Austria with Socialist Help

### Austrian Fascism Races to Gain Over Nazi Variety

**VIENNA, Feb. 6.**—The Austrian fascist Heimwehr, supporter of Chancellor Dollfuss, who is also supported by the Austrian Socialist Party, yesterday declared Tyrol a fascist state.

Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, declared that despite criticism of Dollfuss for "playing politics," he supported him because of his promise to make Austria fascist. His move reflects impatience with the rate at which Dollfuss is carrying out the fascistization of Austria. Dollfuss still considers it necessary to utilize the support of the Socialists, who have great influence in Vienna.

**No League Appeal Yet**  
Meanwhile, Dollfuss has placed 11 towns in lower Austria under commissars in an attempt to suppress fascists of the Nazi variety, and has called a conference of leaders of Austrian fascist armed groups for Friday to discuss methods of suppressing the Nazis and the militant workers who are fighting him despite the appeal of the Socialist leaders.

Although he received authorization from his cabinet yesterday to appeal to the League of Nations against Nazi aggression, he has not yet taken this step. Dispatches from London indicate that while the British will not openly oppose this move, they are prepared to do all in their power to soft-pedal it at Geneva. Although they are not eager to see Hitler gain another victory, British interest in the anti-Soviet front makes them unwilling to take part in the open clash with Hitler which would follow any decisive declaration by the League Council.

### Japan Again Flouts Peace Bid of USSR

**TOKIO, Feb. 6.**—Japan's determination to make war on the Soviet Union was emphasized by Koki Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, in the Diet yesterday, when questioned about the Soviet's proposal for a non-aggression pact.

Japan will not sign until the "outstanding questions" between the two countries are settled, he said, and added that "if these questions are solved, there will be no necessity for a non-aggression pact."

Hirota aired Japanese suspicion that the United States has made a secret treaty with China to support Chinese aviation, speaking in the Diet today. He said the Japanese army looked on U. S. development of air lines in China, in which Pan-American Airways has gone into partnership with the Chinese government, as a threat to the Japanese island of Formosa, off the Fukien coast.

### Poland Trusts Hitler, Says Foreign Minister

**WARSAW, Poland, Feb. 6.**—"Poland has never shared in the distrust of Adolf Hitler," Foreign Minister Joseph Beck told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, emphasizing the nature of the alliance recorded in the recent pact signed by Poland and Germany.

This pact, stirring over the deep antagonisms which have existed since the Versailles Treaty gave Poland a slice of territory to the sea which cuts completely across Prussia, emphasizes the anti-Soviet character of the Nazi-Polish understanding. Only antagonism to the Soviet Union could bring these two governments to overlook for the moment the existing antagonisms between them.

### MOROCCANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FRENCH IMPERIALISM

**RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 6.**—More than 2,500 delegates from all parts of Morocco demonstrated in front of the French resident general's house, demanding relief from the crushing debts imposed on them by French imperialism. Police attacked the marchers, injuring several.

### Bolivian Fort Falls to Paraguay in Chaco War

**BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6.**—Capture of Fort L'chima, a Bolivian stronghold in the Gran Chaco, in announced by the Paraguayan war ministry.

This strategically important point has been captured after almost a month of fighting. Three other forts were seized by Paraguay on Jan. 7, the day after the armistice ended. The Paraguayan army is now moving on Fort Cabezon, capture of which would seriously check the Bolivian forces.

### USSR Nationalities Show Great Advances, Party Congress Told

#### Soviet Policy Has Put End to National Oppression

**SPECIAL TO THE Daily Worker**  
**MOSCOW, Feb. 6.**—(By Radio)—How the far-flung national groups of the Soviet Union are rapidly marching along the road of Socialist construction and culture as a result of the victories of the First Five Year Plan, and the perspectives of the Second Five Year Plan, were revealed in the speeches of the delegates here today on the tenth day of the Seventeenth Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

After Kulishev, had completed his report containing a remarkably detailed analysis of the economic situation and the tasks immediately ahead, Grynadskii, of Western Siberia discussed the way in which the Party is acting on the task of transforming the Kuzbas region into a second coal base for the country, a second Donbas. He speaks of the new socialist towns rapidly growing up in Western Siberia, and of the tremendous construction of new houses for the workers in the coal mines, whose living standards are now immeasurably above that of the pre-war days.

Then, Chubar, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissariats of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, in an extensive speech gives an astonishingly clear picture of the gigantic economic and cultural development of the Ukraine. He reveals the in-

## ANOTHER "PREFERRED LIST"!

**NEWS ITEM.**—"Chemical, aviation, munitions, and metal stocks soar on New York Stock Exchange as Roosevelt war building program brings rush orders."



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## "Daily" to Reveal Methods Used For Inciting Workers for War

### Saturday's Anti-War Edition Will Link Up Wilson's and Roosevelt's War-Hysteria Drives

**BULLETIN**  
**NEW YORK.**—Unit 5, Section 7, this city has placed a cash order for 1,000 extra copies of the ten-page special anti-war edition of the Daily Worker for this Saturday, for sale to the employees at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

All other Units, Sections, Districts are urged to rush their orders for this important anti-war edition.

**NEW YORK.**—In its broadside against the Roosevelt jingo-driving starting on Lincoln's birthday, the Daily Worker will publish in its special ten page anti-war edition of this Saturday bragging statements by leaders in the Wilson administration revealing how they whipped up war hysteria among the American masses in the world war.

The anti-war edition of the "Daily" will show that the Roosevelt administration is utilizing similar methods for inciting the American workers to support the coming war.

This information, which will be contained in a special article by Sender Garlin, feature editor of the "Daily" will be only one of the outstanding features in the specially illustrated Saturday edition.

Additional articles will state clearly the methods proposed to the workers by the Communist Party, U. S. A., for fighting against Roosevelt's war preparations, for defending the workers of the Soviet Union against the imperialist war plots.

Facts will be given exposing how funds for unemployment relief projects have been used for strengthening the army and navy.

A full page will be devoted to prevention discussion of the problems confronting the Communist Party in the task to mobilize the American workers into immediate action against Roosevelt's new war plots.

Every class conscious worker and every revolutionary organization is urged to spread the special anti-war edition of the "Daily" of this Saturday among the workers and farmers, to help in this way organize mass opposition to the new imperialist war threatening the American workers and the U. S. S. R.

Rush your orders at once.

## Anti-Fascist Meet Feb. 10 in Chicago

**CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.**—A Chicago Conference Against War and Fascism will take place Feb. 10 and 11 at Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 E. Oakwood Blvd., under auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Tom McKenna, secretary of the Chicago chapter of the Civil Liberties Union, who is acting secretary of the provisional committee, reported a large number of working class organizations have elected delegates, particularly from trade unions and all organizations in the Chicago industrial area opposed to war and fascism.

The call has been signed by prominent persons in Chicago including: Professor Robert Morse Lovett, of the League for Industrial Democracy; Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Inter-Racial Commission of the Urban League; Julia Feltenhul, of Women's Clubs; B. K. Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party; Lola Mavorick Lloyd, Thomas M. McKenna, Civil Liberties Union; Dean Curtis W. Ross, League for Industrial Democracy; Rev. W. B. Walmire, Socialist Ministerial Alliance; and Mr. John Werlick, A. F. of L. Polishers' Local Union 6.

All credentials are to be sent to Tom McKenna, 160 N. La Salle St., Room 611, Chicago, Ill. The registration fee is 50 cents per delegate.

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Am. Tobacco	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1/2
Am. Sugar	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lumber	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/2
Am. Paper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+1/2
Am. Chemical	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1/2
Am. Machinery	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/2
Am. Electric	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/2
Am. Telephone	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Water	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Transportation	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Public Utilities	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Real Estate	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Insurance	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Banking	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Finance	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Am. Miscellaneous	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—Japan is preparing to attack the Soviet Union this spring, Maurice Hindus, well-known writer on the Soviet Union, said here last night. The whole world may be drawn into the conflict, he said, adding that he expected Japan to be defeated. Japan will make war, he said, because of its fear of the socialist gains of the workers of the Soviet Union.

## Japan Will Attack USSR, Says Hindus

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## Foreign News Briefs

### JAPANESE ARMORED CAR IN MANCHURIA WRECK

**MUKDEN, Feb. 6.**—Seven Japanese soldiers were reported burned to death, and others injured, when a Japanese armored train collided with a freight train between Kirin and Tunhuwa. This is the fifth accident on this line, hastily built in preparation for the transportation of troops to Inner Mongolia. The other accidents were due to track faults.

### NAZI PAPER CRITICIZES STORM TROOPS—IS BANNED

**BERLIN, Feb. 6.**—For criticizing Storm Troops, "Deutsche Wochenblatt," the weekly newspaper of Gottfried Feder, under secretary of state for economics, and author of the Nazi economic program, has been banned for six weeks.

### FRENCH SOLDIERS SUPPORT STRIKERS

**WISSEMBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine, France.**—Soldiers of the 23rd Regiment, quartered here, have announced they will refuse to act if called on to intervene in a strike of 450 workers in a chair factory, who have been on strike since Jan. 2 against a 5 per cent wage cut.

### AMNESTY FOR SPANISH MON- ARCHIST

**MADRID, Feb. 6.**—Juan March, millionaire monarchist, who fled the country after a sensational jail break a few months ago, is to be permitted by the reactionary government to return to Spain to take his seat in the Cortes.

The action is in line with the government's policy of freeing monarchist plotters against the republican regime while holding thousands of working-class political prisoners in jail.

### SENT BACK TO NAZI TERROR

**PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.**—A German refugee from Nazi terror, named Wurzburg, has been deported back to Germany from this country because his passport was defective.

## Zinoviev, Former Head of Trotskyites, Admits Crimes Against Party

heavy industry and the reconstruction of agriculture. With this basis, there is now the possibility of raising the production of consumption goods in general.

### Light Industry

Following on this, Piatakov, in a crystal clear speech, abounding with statistics and examples, states that in the Second Five-Year Plan heavy industry is confronted with the task of the technical re-equipment of the entire national economy, while the First Plan, "to a certain extent, worked upon itself." The guaranteeing of new equipment for the technical movement into the forefront is a major question. Piatakov enumerates a long list of various articles of general consumption which are being produced by heavy industry in enormously increasing quantities, such as bicycles, phonographs, and radios, watches, etc.

Piatakov concludes his speech by expressing his unwavering assurance that under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the 5,000,000 workers of heavy industry, headed by such a brilliant commander as Ordjonikidze, the reports at the 18th Party Congress will show the tasks set by the 17th as wholly fulfilled.

His last words are drowned in a wave of prolonged applause.

**"If the Party had not given such sharp rebukes to these mistakes, the country would have suffered disaster and ruin, and this Congress would be discussing everything except the plans for the Second Five-Year Plan of Socialist construction."**

**"The triumph of the Party is the triumph of its leader, Stalin. I pledge that all my energies will go concretely into the work and struggle for our victories, so that I may exult some what my crimes before the Party."**

**New Industries**  
The discussion then continued, centering on the reports of Molotov and Kulishev. Lobov describes how new lumber and woodworking industries have in turn created a new paper industry. He tells of the further development of chemical processes in the lumber industry, all of the great economic significance.

Kaganovich, Deputy of People's Commissars for Heavy Industry, is received with great applause. He tells the Congress:

**"We have reached the point where our factories, with our own forces and our own materials, can manufacture any machine. We have reached the point where we are able to set up mechanical equipment for other countries."**

Lubimov, of the People's Commissariat for Light Industry, declares that experience has proven the wisdom of the party policy of first guaranteeing the construction of big,

## General Strike Begins Today in Cuban Capital

### Mendieta May Suspend Recently Proclaimed Constitution

**HAVANA, Feb. 6.**—With all negotiations with the Cuban government over food credits and sugar quotas interrupted by Roosevelt's government "because of the strikes," the Mendieta Cabinet met in special session today to consider its war plans against the Cuban masses.

Suspension of the constitutional guarantees promulgated only four days ago, and an emergency decree forbidding all strikes were favored. Meanwhile, soldiers are patrolling the streets of Havana and manning the electric stations.