

Daily Worker

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

Vol. XI, No. 109

Published at second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1934

WEATHER: Showers

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

"Pravda" Opens Largest Printing Plant in Europe

Celebrate Red Press Day in Meetings Throat Land

HAIL BIG ADVANCE Will Print 8,000,000 Copies Each Day

By VERN SMITH (Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent) MOSCOW, May 6 (By Cable).— Celebrations and meetings in every part of the huge territory of the Soviet Union are being held today on the occasion of Workers Press Day. Throughout the breadth and length of the U. S. S. R. workers are reviewing the long and brilliant history of the Bolshevik press, the part it played in the Revolution, and planning still further to improve and extend the powerful and numerous papers published in the country today.

These papers—9,700 of them—today have a circulation of 36,000,000. While still under the Czarist yoke in 1914, upon the initiative of Pravda, which planned for itself a certain legal position by means of the support of the masses of the proletariat, this day was organized and the date set to fit in with the celebration of the second anniversary of the militant legal organ of the Bolsheviks. Then the day was regenerated under altogether different conditions. In 1922, in connection with the tenth anniversary of Pravda, the day was converted to a day devoted generally to the whole workers' press.

The press throughout the entire U. S. S. R. is developing today at an extremely rapid rate, as can be seen from the following paragraphs: The Press in 1928 Throughout the U. S. S. R. in 1928, 576 newspapers were published a circulation per issue of 8.8 million copies. Different books published that year totalled 34,212, a total circulation of 265,710,000 copies.

In 1929—955 newspapers were published a total circulation per issue of 12.5 million copies. In 1930 over 9,700 papers were published—total circulation per issue, 36,000,000 copies. These are the latest available figures. The increase during these four years has been more than tenfold and the circulation advance has been threefold. Newspaper production in the U. S. S. R. exceeded that of the network of newspapers in pre-war Russia eleven times, and over 13 times in the year 1928.

One-Third Language Papers It is of the greatest significance that about one-third of all the newspapers in the Soviet Union are published in the languages of the many peoples and nationalities living in the vast territory of the huge Soviet land. The circulation of these newspapers constituted about 11,000,000 copies as far back as 1929.

Tugboats Pull Off Struck Ship in N.Y. Anchor Gypsum Prince in Midstream

NEW YORK.—The S. S. Gypsum Prince, which was struck at the Staten Island docks on May Day by the Marine Workers Industrial Union was pulled away from her berth by two tugboats and anchored in the middle of the stream. The ship's crew and unemployed seamen had been picketing the ship at the Staten Island dock demanding a \$13.50 wage increase, three watches on deck, no discrimination against the strikers and recognition of the ship committee and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

As soon as the strike began, the British Consul and Mr. Hoffman, the Y. M. C. A. and the Seamen's Church Institute attempted to ship a scab crew, but were not successful. It was rumored that the British Consul was aboard the ship on Sunday to sign on scabs. The union is also leading the seamen on the S. S. Dominica, a Purliner, in a fight for a full day's wages for taking the ship New York to England, where it will be laid up. The company has offered the men fourteen days' pay for the job. Union delegates reported that the British Consul threatened him with calling on the men to fight for a full month's

Labor Rouses the Waterfront

Marguerite Young, staff writer of the Daily Worker, since the morning on which she left Washington to meet the seamen and longshoremen who were marching to Washington on foot to place their relief demands with the relief officials, has been living among the marine workers on the Baltimore waterfront. In the messroom of the seamen's own relief project, Marguerite Young wrote the series of articles which begin today—articles written as an eye-witness of the seamen's struggles by the trusted buddy of the seamen, longshoremen, bargemen, scowmen and lightermen.—Editor.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG "It was the first time in my life I had decent chow three times a day regular and a decent flop every night for three months. Damn them! Damn every one of them shipowners and their flunks and holy rackets and cockroach officials. We'll fight till we get it back like we had it—relief run by seamen and run decent. And we won't stop till we clean out the whole master class!" He stood on the sidewalk on Thames Street in front of the Baltimore Seamen's Relief project. I had asked merely how he fared when marine workers were in charge of relief to the unemployed. But no wonder he shook his fist and spat an oath! The whole waterfront was resounding with seamen's oaths this sunny afternoon.



Rank and file control! Elected committees of workers administering relief equitably! A seamen's shipping bureau that did away with the grafting shipping agents and company blacklists! That is the record of the seamen's administration of relief in Baltimore. Above is shown a meeting in the Recreation Hall of the Seamen's Relief Project in Baltimore being addressed by a rank and file seaman.

beds—the bunks that had provided a "decent flop" for hundreds of seamen. Waterfront restaurants had been ordered not to feed them. The kitchen beside their own main mess-hall in the Seamen's project, here on Thames Street, was cold, its gas

cut off days ago. All by command of the federal government, acting in response to seamen's foes who were determined to crush the whole Baltimore waterfront movement. This waterfront story takes its place in the line of historic struggles

of the unemployed during the crisis—and holds aspects never seen even in Tampa or Seattle. It fits snugly into the puzzle picture of the American proletarian revolutionary movement. (Continued on Page 2)

Shipyard Strike Ties Up Battleship Orders

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—The New York Shipbuilding strike continues to hold up new battleships ordered by the Navy, as representatives of the strikers continue to turn down the company's offer of a 13 per cent wage increase in place of the 25 per cent increase the strikers are demanding. The whole matter still remains in the hands of the N. R. A. and President Roosevelt.

Mass Firing Continues in Auto Plants

10,000 Laid Off, Hours Slashed, as Production Declines

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, May 6.—Mass layoffs are continuing at all auto plants in the Detroit area; in last two weeks about 10,000 workers, or over 50 per cent were laid off at the Hudson plants. Most of those who remained are working only part time. At the Hudson-Gratiot Body plant during last week, the most that anybody worked was 27 hours. This means, of course, sharp reduction in weekly wages.

The Chevrolet plant also laid off a large number during past week, while most of those working are getting only about four days a week. Other shops are also cutting down the working force.

Simultaneously with these mass layoffs, automobile production in the United States and Canada declined during the week ending Saturday, May 5, for first time in weeks, dropping from 99,336 to 95,277 units.

Another significant development was the decline in the retail sales of new cars during the past week. Sales all along have lagged far behind production, but the manufacturers were looking forward to a big market in the spring and summer to get rid of excess stocks. Up till now, the demand for used cars has actually been greater than for new cars, and the sudden decline in new car sales at this time may herald the collapse of the so-called boom in the automobile industry which has been ballyhooed all over the country. The fact is that workers, farmers and small business people, who ordinarily are the chief purchasers of cars, either do not earn enough money to buy new automobiles, or if they do, they have to spend it on necessities and in paying back debts accumulated during the long period of low income.

With increased mass layoffs facing thousands of auto workers, the Auto Workers Union is raising more sharply than ever before the demands for layoff pay and for passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) and calling on workers to fight for these demands.

Teachers Storm City Chambers in Chicago Demanding Back Wages

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, May 6.—Unpaid Chicago teachers stormed the City Council chambers Friday and boycotted Mayor Kelley when he made them vague promises and urged them not to protest against loss of their pay. Kelley, who was forced to meet the teachers, tried to pass the buck for their payless condition on to Congress. He admitted that the local banks have refused to buy tax warrants, but stated that President Roosevelt and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are "anxious to lend money on Chicago school properties so that the teachers may get their back pay." The obstacle, he claimed, was getting Congress to approve the necessary legislation.

Spanish Navy Men of 'Elcano' Visit Office of Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—A group of Spanish cadets, from the naval training ship, J. Sebastian de Elcano, visited the Daily Worker office yesterday to bring revolutionary greetings from their fellow sailors and from Spanish workers to the American revolutionary workers through the Daily Worker. The 3,000-ton warship arrived in New York last Friday, after avoiding Havana. The officers, knowing the revolutionary sentiment of the men, skipped Havana because of the May Day demonstrations, in order to avoid participation in the demonstration by large groups of the sailors. The hardy bunch of sun-bronzed fighters were enthusiastic when

Parade in N.Y. Against Nazis On May 10th

Conference Scores Denial of Permit; Calls for United Struggle

NEW YORK.—Despite declarations by the New York police that a permit will be refused, plans are going ahead for a huge torchlight anti-Nazi parade, through the New York City streets, on May 10, the anniversary of the Fascist burning of great books by world famous authors. At the anti-Nazi conference held Saturday, May 5 at Irving Plaza, 564 delegates, representing 125 workers' organizations, pledged wholehearted support of the parade, which forms at 7 p. m., at Karl Schurz Park, 86th St. and Avenue A. A leading feature of the parade will be to rally mass support behind the demand of the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, who faces death at the hands of the fascists under the new death-penalty decree just passed in Germany.

Tens of thousands of leaflets are being distributed throughout the city, and many indoor and outdoor mass meetings are being held, in preparation for the demonstration. Mayor LaGuardia, while permitting Nazi storm-troopers to march uniformed and armed with clubs through the streets, is trying to stop the anti-Nazi demonstration on May 10.

At the May 5 conference, a resolution of protest against Mayor LaGuardia's action was passed. A delegation was elected to go to city hall to demand the permit for May 10.

The arrangements committee for the demonstration urges all organizations to flood LaGuardia with telegrams, letters and resolutions demanding a permit for the anti-Nazi demonstration. Tremendous enthusiasm greeted

Extend U.S.S.R.-Polish Peace Pact to 1945

WARSAW, May 6.—The extension of the Russo-Polish non-aggression pact to 1945 was signed today by representatives of both countries.

Roosevelt Gov't Opinion on Kerensky, Czar Debts Blocks Trade With USSR

Friends of Soviet Union Calls for Nation-Wide Protests, To Open Trade With Soviets

(Note.—See Editorial on Page 6 of this issue.) WASHINGTON, May 6.—Blocking the development of trade with the Soviet Union, and giving the greatest encouragement to Czarist bondholders and enemies of the workers' fatherland, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, in behalf of the Roosevelt government, issued an opinion yesterday declaring the U.S.S.R. in default on debts to the United States and subject to all the vicious provisions of the Johnson law. The opinion requires the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union to pay money lent to the Czar and to the Kerensky regime for conducting the last World War, as well as to the whiteguard armies for carrying on civil war against the Russian revolution. While France, Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia are also classed as "defaulters" in the Attorney General's opinion, the main brunt of the document is directed against the Soviet Union. The Cummings document was written in reply to seven questions on the Johnson law addressed to the attorney general by Secretary of State Hull. The Johnson bill provides that the "bonds, securities or other obligations of any foreign government or political subdivision thereof or any organization or association acting for or on behalf of a foreign government or subdivision," can not be sold in the United States. It does not apply to securities or credits obtained before April 14, the passage of the Johnson bill. In the negotiations for recognition of the U.S.S.R. by the United States, between President Roosevelt and Foreign Commissioner Litvinoff, it was expressly stated that the debt question would be discussed and the Soviet Union would not be considered in default, pending the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement. The Cummings decision wipes out all these negotiations and declares that until the Soviet Union pays loans provided to the corrupt Czarist government and the \$187,000,000 provided to Kerensky's agents in the United States, all further credits and loans are barred. Soon after Soviet recognition, the Roosevelt government set up the Export-Import Bank to facilitate trade with the Soviet Union. The board of directors of this bank investigated the adverse debt decision against the U.S.S.R. The very questions themselves put

Police Attack Sioux City Meeting; Jail 7 Relief Strikers

20 Injured as Police Slug Men, Women and Children

SIoux CITY, Ia., May 6.—A demonstration of 350 unemployed workers and their wives and children here Friday, demanding the immediate release of jailed leaders of the relief strike, was brutally attacked by a full mobilization of police. The police, swinging clubs and blackjacks, injured more than a score of the protesting workers. After the attack, the workers again attempted to reform their meeting at a downtown park, and again the police attacked. In their attempt to defend themselves against the armed police, many workers were injured, and three policemen were beaten by the defenseless workers. Seven workers were jailed by the police.

Police, after jailing William Levine, youthful leader of the strikers, handed him over to armed thugs who took him to the South Dakota line, beat him unconscious, and left him on a lonely county road. Repeatedly when the workers massed at the relief bureau, the leaders have been jailed. The International Labor Defense urges workers' organizations everywhere to send resolutions protesting this reign of terror and demanding the release of all prisoners—resolutions should be sent to County

Socialist Leaders Sell Out Strike Of Soup Workers

Settlement Agrees to Blacklist Pickets Who Were "Violent"

CAMDEN, N. J., May 6.—The strike of 2,000 Campbell Soup workers ended in a sellout on May 4 when they went back to work under an agreement negotiated by P. W. Chappel, federal mediator, the National Labor Board and Frank Manning, Socialist organizer of the Industrial Cannery's Union. This settlement has all the vicious provisions of all other strikebreaking settlements made by the board. It calls for the blacklisting of all workers found "guilty of violence," for a poll of employees to determine their instrument for collective bargaining between the company union and the Cannery's Industrial Union, 100 votes entitling either union to a representative on the negotiating committee. The only apparent concession made to the workers is a 7 per cent wage increase, which they had previously turned down.

The strike started March 31, the workers demanding union recognition and a 40 per cent increase in wage rates to bring them up to the 1929 level. Throughout the strike, what militant action was taken by the strikers was done without the help of the Socialist leadership. As late as May 3, there was militant picketing at the plant by the rank and file, while Manning was marking time in the office announcing that he would agree to whatever arrangements the Labor Board would make.

Find Negro Murdered by Unknown Mob

Evidence Points to Lynching in N. Y. Golf Club

NEW CASTLE, N. Y., May 6.—The body of an unidentified Negro, with a rope around his neck, was found here yesterday on the greens of the exclusive Pines Bridge Country Club. Although police officials hastened to deny it, he was evidently the victim of a brutal lynching, the first reported in New York State in years. The body bore signs of a brutal beating. The Negro workers' head had been battered with a bludgeon. Nearly all his clothes had been torn off. The ground around the spot where his body was found was bloodstained. A trial indicated he had been dragged to the spot from an automobile which stopped on the Pines Bridge Road 500 feet away. The rope around his neck, a piece of clothesline, had been twisted around three times, and had evidently been used to drag him, still living, to the place.

A whitewash autopsy under the direction of Dr. Amos Squire, medical examiner, and the state police, is being prepared by statements from Sergeant H. I. Gay of the Hawthorne state police, and Chief Clerk Marcy Held of the local police, that "all the evidence discounts the theory of a lynching." The only evidence available, however, pointed very definitely in that direction. Telegrams demanding that the lynchings be apprehended, indicted and the death penalty for lynchings enforced should be sent to Governor Lehman at Albany, and to Dr. Amos Squire at New Castle, N. Y.

Aero Strikers Vote Down NRA "Arbitration"

Charles Krumbain, N. Y. Party Sec'y Held in \$5,000 Bail

NEW YORK.—Charles Krumbain, secretary of the New York district of the Communist Party, was released on bail of \$5,000 after being arrested Friday on a framed-up charge by agents of the Department of Justice. His arrest is an attempt by the Roosevelt government to strike a blow at the Communist Party, following the gigantic May Day demonstration, in which Comrade Krumbain played a leading part. All workers and workers' organizations are urged to send wires of protest to the Department of Justice, demanding the withdrawal of the framed-up charges.

2,300 Buffalo Strikers Vote to Remain Out Until Victory

DEFEAT 'RED SCARE' Vote to Strengthen Mass Picketing

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Twenty-three hundred strikers in the Curtiss and Consolidated Aircraft plants voted unanimously to reject the Regional Labor Board proposal that they return to work under their old conditions and submit to compulsory arbitration of the board. The 2,300 workers, at the meeting Friday night of the Aeronautical Workers Union, voted to continue their strike, and with a tremendous ovation endorsed the recommendation of the executive of the union to reject the Regional Labor Board's decision. The first speaker, Chauncey Cook, president of the union, read the decision of the Regional Labor Board and spoke against it and advocated continuing the strike. While he was reading the decision of the Board, a chorus of boos went up and the strikers shouted, "We will never go back until we win our strike." Nine members of the executive council of the union and the attorney for the union, Isadore J. Greenberg, then spoke explaining the meaning of the Labor Board's proposals. Just as in all other cases where the Labor Board has stepped in, it would mean breaking the strike and losing their demands and their union, the speakers pointed out. While George Brickner, the union's vice president, was denouncing the police terrorism, a backward worker yelled, "That's socialism." Many workers began to throw him out, the rest shouting, "Out with him!" The incident was closed when the worker, realizing the sentiment of the strikers, apologized for his interruption. The strikers, after voting to continue the strike, passed the following decisions for the strengthening of the strike: 1) The strike committee was broadened from nine to thirty-nine; 2) to draw women into the strike committee and into leading positions in the strike; 3) larger mass picket lines established, with mass meetings and parades; 4) to conduct a daily mass meeting, following the mass picket demonstration; 5) the relief committee to run a movie benefit; 6) strikers volunteered trucks to cart large supplies of food donated by seventy-five strikers who obtained jobs elsewhere and pledged weekly donations. The meeting showed the turning of the masses against the strike-breaking N.R.A. and the tremendous enthusiasm and determination of the strikers to go on to victory. The Communist Party of Black Rock is a great force in support of the strike and is gathering fresh forces to fight with the strikers to victory.

Dock Workers March on City Hall in Norfolk

Workers Demand AFL Head Explain Scab Statements

(Special to the Daily Worker) NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—Three hundred workers, defying the city ordinance, marched on the City Hall here today demanding that the City Manager guarantee their right to picket. Ship-owners here are resorting to extraordinary measures in recruiting scabs. The Southern Railway Docks are sending to Danville, Va., and all docks are continuing to make special efforts to obtain white workers to replace the striking Negro longshoremen. The city police patrol wagons are being openly used to bring scabs to the docks and the bosses' press is carrying on a slanderous campaign in an attempt to smash the strike. It is reliably reported that 100 workers who were recruited out of town, demanded that they be returned on learning about the strike. Members of the A. F. of L. Longshoremen's local 978, demanded yesterday that President Millner of the union explain to the strikers his strike-breaking statements published in the local press.

Auto Body Strike in Phila. Effective

Victory Seems Near As Large Shop Settles

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The strike of the auto body workers continues. All shops down last week are being picketed. Two shops have already signed up and it is expected that three more will sign early next week. The workers went out on strike last Monday, demanding union recognition, and a minimum wage scale of seventy cents an hour for all mechanics. Because the Finnessey Body Company, one of the largest in the city has already signed, it is expected that the others will sign individually shortly, or that the Association may even do so, though the latter possibility is far fetched.

8500 Leather Men Strike; Leaders Drop Pay Demand

Strike in Lynn, Denver, Salem, Woburn and Peabody

PEABODY, Mass., May 6.—Leather workers, numbering over 8,500, are on strike in the tanneries of Salem, Danvers, Woburn, Lynn, and Peabody. The rank and file are incensed at the action of officials of the National Leather Workers Association and their undemocratically formed negotiations committee for sanctioning the sending to work of over 400 leather workers from among their ranks to clean the skins out of the beam houses. This action saves the manufacturers the loss of money due to damaged hides, and thereby takes away from the strikers one of their main weapons for victory. Joseph Massides, Daniel Boyle, Secretary and treasurer, and Charles Chamoriz, business agent, put forward the idea of arbitration as a means of settling the strike. This is nothing more than an attempt to side out from the responsibility of honest leadership and constitutes a definite betrayal of the interests of the workers on strike. The Statement of Ring of the negotiators' committee to the effect that the union was not really interested in the demand for a 25 per cent wage increase, but only in the signing of the agreement with the arbitration clause and a modified form of the 'closed shop' further confirms the suspicion that the executive sessions of the officials are preparing to complete the sell-out.

Danger of Company Union There is the greatest danger at present that the Leather Manufacturers Association will soon invoke the use of the Regional Labor Board for use in calling upon the

Veterans Demand U.S. Aid for May 10 National Convention

(See editorial column on page 6 for Communist Party call on Vets' Convention.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—After a parade through the streets and a mass meeting, a committee of five veterans, elected by more than 400 outside, demanded of Roosevelt's secretary, Louis M. Howe, that the government cease sabotaging the preparations for the mass veterans' convention to be held on May 10, and provide adequate facilities for the ex-servicemen who continue to arrive at the Capitol for the convention.

The committee, which vigorously criticized the policies of the Roosevelt government toward the veterans, consisted of James J. Beatty, American Legion member of Astoria, L. I.; H. B. Mullins, of the American Legion Victory Post; Wm. Henkleman, of West Virginia; Oscar Mallock, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, New Orleans; Booth, of Jacksonville, Florida, and Harold Hickerson of the W. E. S. L., New York. A distinguished feature of the meeting and parade was the fact that many Negro vets were in the ranks, many on crutches as a result of war wounds. The fight against Jim-Crow discrimination against Negroes is a point that must be strengthened.

