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Daily Worker

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WEATHER: Fair and Warmer (Eight Pages)

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USSR Party Congress Hails Great Triumph Of Chinese Soviets

Bucharin Greet Stalin as "Field-Marshal" of the World Revolution

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—The Socialist reconstruction of agriculture occupied the central place in the multiplicity of questions raised in discussions of the delegates on the report Stalin delivered for the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party.

The delegates: Schlieter, Ukraine; Merzoyan, Kazakhstan; Vareikis, Central Black Earth Region; Baumat, Central Asia; Ptucha, Stalin-grad District, all spoke in a particularly detailed way about it.

The speakers gave many clear facts, showing how Kolkhozes (collective farms) have changed the economy of the village, creating new unrecognizable living conditions. The delegate from the Central Black Earth region, Vareikis, spoke of how before the Revolution, over forty per cent of the peasants didn't have horses; over 30 per cent had no cows, and over 15 per cent had no sown acreage. He spoke of the hundreds of thousands of peasants, deprived of the possibility of existence, who annually left their villages hunting work.

Old Labor Faker



President of the American Federation of Labor, an old-time strike-breaker. A staunch supporter of the N.R.A.

Lewis Riled When Anti-Communist Provision Is Hit

Spectre of Communism Haunts UMWA at Convention

By DAN DAVIS
(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The spectre of Communism haunted the Lewis officialdom at the seventh session of the 33rd Convention of the U. M. W. A. today, when locals introduced resolutions against the section of the union's constitution barring Communist Party members from membership in the U. M. W. A.

This section of the constitution was finally voted to remain unchanged, barring Communists from the union. The vote was taken after John L. Lewis, International President of the U. M. W. A., put the militant young delegate, John F. Sloan of Calumet 5509, Westville, Ill., through a localism on whether the latter was a member of the Communist Party.

"Are you a member of the Communist Party?" Lewis asked Sloan.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hitler Threatens Dissatisfied Ranks

Warns Them To Abandon "Futile Theories"

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The effects of some of the Nazi "reforms" may not be felt for years, Adolf Hitler, Nazi Chancellor, told the all-Nazi Reichstag today in defense of the program of his democratic promises for a war on capital and the failure of the murder regime to solve unemployment or better the conditions of the peasant masses.

The fascist dictator emphasized "the difficulty of applying economic principles which would first save the farmers; second, crush speculation; third, permit abandonment of futile theories in order to fight unemployment, on which a new attack is planned."

The statement was an ultimatum to those dissatisfied members of the Storm Troopers and other Nazi organizations who are demanding fulfillment of the Socialist part of the Nazi program to abandon their illusions or end their lives in the concentration camps.

The Reichstag dutifully passed the Federal Reform Bill to abolish the autonomous rights of the 16 traditional German states, and dispersed after a brief session. Passage of the Bill represents a severe defeat for Hermann Goering, Nazi premier of Prussia, who has persistently opposed the move because it would thus be deprived of much of his present power, while his rivals in the Nazi camp would be strengthened at his expense.

Soviet Miners Greet Party Congress With Increased Output

(By Wireless to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.—Increasing coal output daily, the mine workers of the U.S.S.R. have established new record figures in honor of the 17th Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

On January 25, 133,793 tons of coal were being produced daily in the Don basin, thus surpassing the Five-Year Plan which calls for 120,000. On the same day all the coal basins together produced over 255,000 tons. It is not amiss to recall that on the eve of the 16th Party Congress in 1930 the average output of coal in the Soviet Union was only about 130,000 tons.

The present Congress is also marked with record in the smelting of iron. On Jan. 23, 25,297 tons of iron were smelted for the first time in the U.S.S.R. In 1930, during the period of the 16th Congress the average daily smelting of iron was only 14,600 tons.

Menace of War and Fascism Spurs Action in "Daily" Drive

NEW YORK.—With the menace of war and fascism growing hourly, American class conscious workers are acting quickly to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker, to strengthen thereby the revolutionary movement in its fight to rally the masses for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the crushing of rising fascist terror.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and Denver are among the honor districts which have already responded to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for 30,000 new "Daily" subscribers, 20,000 of these for the Saturday edition.

Newark, one of the latest to report, has elected a district committee of 12 to supervise the campaign. Newark writes, "Our quota in the drive for 10,000 new 'Daily' subscribers and for 20,000 new readers of the Saturday edition, is 800 new 'Daily' and 600 new Saturday subs. We are more than certain that we will pass this quota."

All sections in Newark district are arranging meetings of Party members and members of mass organizations and trade unions to work out quotas for their territories. A

Two Hotels Join Strike, Hail Unity

Amalgamated Leaders Sidetrack Roosevelt Demonstration

BULLETIN
As the Daily Worker goes to press, over 4,000 striking hotel workers are meeting in Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK.—While the hotel strikers were preparing for their general strike meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, the strike spread and extended to the Downtown Athletic Club and to two Longchamps restaurants.

Strike pickets paced up and down in the bitter cold in front of the struck hotels. The leaders of the Amalgamated Union maneuvered behind the backs of the workers to sidetrack any militant action which might develop at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where government officials and A. F. of L. leaders were preparing a birthday party for President Roosevelt.

Unity Meeting

Meanwhile, 600 strikers rallied at Bryant Hall, under the leadership of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local 119 of the Food Workers' Union, and pledged to do everything in their power to spread the strike to every hotel in the city.

The strikers will march from this meeting to Madison Square Garden, where they will call for unity in the strike.

"We must tie up every hotel from the basement to the top floor!" said a striker from the Hotel New Yorker, speaking at the meeting.

A worker from the milk drivers' section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, pledged the support of the milk drivers.

The dominant spirit all along the strike front among the rank and file is unity.

"One strike, not two strikes," declared a militant striker. "All the workers must join hands together if we want to win."

F.W.U. Leads Unity Move

Leading the move for unity and to spread the strike, the strikers from the Hotel New Yorker and the General Strike Committee of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local 119 of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, met yesterday and widely shared enthusiasm. They decided unanimously to join forces with the strikers of the Amalgamated Union.

"In order to win the general strike," said a manifesto issued by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union yesterday, "it is necessary to spread this strike to all hotels which are new out, and to bring down on strike the workers in all departments in the struck hotels. To free their association to grant the demands of the strikers, united

(Continued on Page 2)

One Miner Is Killed In Kentucky Strike

National Guard Members Sworn in To Help Break Walkout

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—Fifteen members of the National Guard have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs to break the strike of 500 miners of the Edgewater Coal Company's mine at Henry Clay. One miner was murdered by company gunmen yesterday.

Shooting began yesterday morning when deputies opened fire on strikers who sought to prevent scabs from entering the mine.

Deputy Sheriff Marvin Williamson cold-bloodedly shot and killed Perry Adkins, 45-year-old miner, with his pistol. Williamson then shot a young miner named Avery Hill. At the local hospital it was reported that Hill would recover.

Unity on the Picket Line



Two striking hotel workers, one a member of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and the other a member of the Amalgamated Restaurant and Hotel Workers Union, clapping hands on the picket line, symbolizing the real fighting unity of the rank-and-file workers on strike.

Roosevelt Seeks to Avert Weirton Steel Strike By Trick Promises of Vote

Fried Chicken for 'F.D.'; For 17,000,000 — ?

WASHINGTON.—Seventeen million unemployed workers in the United States will undoubtedly be highly gratified to learn that President Roosevelt's 52nd birthday dinner menu, served at the White House yesterday, will consist of the following dishes:

Clams on the half shell; fried chicken Maryland; peas, creamed carrots and potato purée; hearts of lettuce salad with Roquefort dressing; almond crunch and ice cream; coffee and birthday cake.

Lynch Negro Worker In Florida With Aid Of Deputy Constable

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 30.—Robert Johnson, a Negro worker, was lynched early today by a lynch gang in automobiles after he was handed over to them by Deputy Constable T. M. Graves, who was "transferring" the prisoner from the city jail to the custody of State authorities.

The lynching occurred within 15 miles of this city and a short time after Graves had taken the prisoner from the city jail. Johnson was released to Graves on warrants charging petty larceny. Following the lynching, however, the local press carried a story that Johnson was held for investigation for an alleged attack on a white woman. The police responded to this one with a statement that Johnson had been "baptically identified" as "the Negro who attacked a woman."

Deputy Constable Graves tells a fantastic story of being kidnapped and beaten up and then freed after the Negro prisoner was lynched and his body riddled with bullets. The lynching is the fifth reported in the press for this year. Last year there were 49 reported lynchings in the U.S.

Stock Profits Soar As Roosevelt Signs Dollar Gold Bill

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—In response to Roosevelt's signing of the dollar devaluation bill today, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange rushed upward to make a new high for the past two years.

Speculators reaped a golden harvest as leading industrial, chemical, oil, railroad, and food stocks leaped upward under the impact of a huge wave of buying.

Stocks whose industries are related to war showed phenomenal rises. Allied Chemical, Wright Aeronautical, International Nickel, U.S. Industrial Alcohol, U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and many others were the market leaders. All showing advances which carried them to a point from 50-300 per cent above last year's lows. Most of these companies are Morgan-controlled.

The dollar rose somewhat on foreign markets after its sharp drop yesterday, but the obviously inflationary intent of Roosevelt's program is giving it a downward tendency.

The Equalization Fund which the Bill provides for will be run in secret, and will be used as many of the readers all showing advances which carried them to a point from 50-300 per cent above last year's lows. Most of these companies are Morgan-controlled.

Nat'l Labor Board Sets Date for Shoe Union Referendum

NEW YORK.—The National Labor Board notified the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union last yesterday afternoon that the referendum to determine which union the shoe workers chose to join, will take place on Thursday and Friday of this week and next Monday. The Board ends the Union's demand that the election take place outside the shops.

Although the original decision of the Board, made in connection with the ending of the shoe strike, set the date for the referendum on Jan. 1st, the referendum was postponed. The recent announcement comes without any previous warning. The Union sent a sharp protest to the Board against such short notice last night and moved to prevent the shoe workers.

Shoe Workers To Vote for United Shoe Union on Thursday, Friday

All active members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union are urged to report to the Union for emergency work immediately.

Attempt Life of Afghan Premier

KABUL, Jan. 29.—An assassin failed in an attempt to kill Hashin Khan, Premier of Afghanistan, today, and turned his gun on himself. The attempted assassination is believed linked to rival intrigues of British and Japanese imperialists. A few weeks ago, the pro-British ruler of Tibet was poisoned.

White House Covers Up C.W.A. Firing by Plan to Put Jobless on "Farms"

Jobless of 'Big Six' Elect Delegate To Unemployed Meet

Delegate from Conn.; New Mexico Jobless Send Funds

NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Association of Typographical Union No. 6, Big Six, has elected a delegate to the National Convention Against Unemployment, which takes place in Washington, on Feb. 3, 4 and 5.

The unemployed in Big Six, who were a factor in electing Leon Rouse to office last year, realize that though there has been a change in administration, there has been no change in union policy and nothing is being done for them inside the union. The importance of federal unemployment insurance without cost to the workers is recognized by the association which endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill some time ago.

The Unemployed Association of Big Six was started when unemployed members of the union found that their union officials did not recognize their dire needs and refused to assist them. Like other A. F. of L. union officials, Big Six officials are not interested in the unemployed.

Amter to Speak at N.Y. Send-Off Mass Meeting

NEW YORK.—I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will be the main speaker at the send-off rally and mass meeting for the New York delegates to the Washington National Convention Against Unemployment. The mass meeting, to be held Thurs., Feb. 1, at St. Nicholas Arena, at 7:30 p.m., will also greet the workers' delegates to Washington from New England.

Other speakers will be: Juliet Stuart Poyntz, of the Trade Union Unity Council; Sam Gonschak, organizer of the Unemployed Councils of New York; Irving Potash, of the Needle Trades Industrial Union; Herman Macawain, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Louis Weinstein of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance; Richard Sullivan, Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of New York, will be the chairman.

Roosevelt Would Send Jobless to Barren Farmlands

Hopkins Says Million In-
volved in "Long
Range Plan"

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—"Transplanting families"—uprooting thousands bodily, transporting them thousands of miles and setting them down on farms (supplanted by "factory" work) is the Roosevelt government's latest answer to unemployment.

Federal Relief and C.W.A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, who revealed the new program, was testifying today in a secret session of the House Appropriations Committee on President Roosevelt's request for appropriations to carry the C.W.A. jobs until May 1 and to continue relief for the next fifteen months.

"Long Range" Program

Frankly declaring that the capitalist crisis is so deep that hundreds of thousands of the jobless will never be re-employed at their regular work, Hopkins put forward the "transplanting" as the Roosevelt solution. He said one million will be moved.

The new program contemplates that the families of the unemployed will be taken to the farms which are expected to be established in the new, small communities.

This Hopkins said, is all a part of the "long range planning program of planned economy" of the New Deal.

In other words, having offered the unemployed forced labor in Nazified transient camps, having poured out millions in military construction for "public works" and having given one million of "made" work instead of relief, all without touching the fundamentals of the unemployment problem, the Roosevelt government now brings forward still another plan for lowering living standards of the working people.

This is the Roosevelt answer to

Two Delegates from Stamford

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Two delegates to the Washington Convention Against Unemployment were elected by 600 C.W.A. workers at a mass meeting here on Friday night. The meeting was called in protest against a reduction in pay to \$12 for a 24-hour week.

A committee of three was elected to present demands of the C.W.A. workers to the local C.W.A. board. Among the demands are: increase of laborers' pay from 50 cents an hour; better care for workers injured on C.W.A. jobs; better protection against the weather on open trucks which take the workers to outlying projects.

Eudolph Gatti, chairman of the meeting, who was elected as one of the delegates to Washington, declared he had seen two cases of neglect when men were injured. One man received a leg injury when struck by a falling tree and was allowed to lie on the ground for an hour, suffering from frostbite, waiting for a truck to bring him to C.W.A. headquarters.

"I saw another man injured during blasting," Gatti said. "If a woman at a farmhouse had not given me some bandage and warm water to fix his wound, he would have had to wait for a truck."

News Flash

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Although 81 voted for, and only 61 against it, the State Assembly today defeated the LeGuardia Economy Bill because the Bill's supporters could not muster the two-thirds majority needed under the Home Rule amendment to the constitution.

The attack on the Bill has been led by many forces in the State Capital.

SPAIN JOINS CURRENCY WAR

MADRID, Jan. 30.—The government in Spain has announced the price of the peseta "in order to combat the reduction of the pound and the dollar."

Soviet Balloon Ascends 12 3/4 Miles Into the Stratosphere

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Jan. 30. (By Cable).—Manned by three intrepid airmen, the Soviet balloon "Osovo-Akshim," early this morning soared 67,588 feet, or slightly over 12 3/4 miles into the stratosphere, reaching the greatest height ever attained by man.

The big stratosphere balloon left the ground at 9:07 a.m. (2:15 a.m. New York Time) at Kuntzevo, just outside of Moscow, and rose rapidly at the rate of 12 feet per second, carried over Moscow by a slight northwest breeze. Two hours and 38 minutes after leaving the ground, the Commander Pavel Fedosenko reported by radio telephone that the craft had reached the height of 20,600 meters or 127 1/2 miles.

The huge envelope of the balloon, with a capacity for 24,900 cubic meters of hydrogen, as well as all other parts of the stratosphere, were built entirely of Soviet materials.

When Commander Fedosenko reached the height of 20,600 meters, he had greetings radiogrammed to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, now in session in Moscow, and to Stalin. The attempted assassination is believed linked to rival intrigues of British and Japanese imperialists. A few weeks ago, the pro-British ruler of Tibet was poisoned.

The spherical gondola of the stratosphere has three sides hermetically closed, with three windows, one on the bottom for air, photography and observation. It is furnished with precise instruments for studying cosmic rays, magnetic phenomena, and composition of air.

The Commander, Pavel Fedosenko, a former factory worker, is now an engineer in the Soviet civil air fleet. The other participants in the record-breaking ascent, are Adrey Vossenko, an engineer and specialist in aerology and aeronavigation, and a member of the Young Communist League, Ilya Ussyskin.

According to messages from the stratosphere, the landing was expected to be made at 4 p.m. in the neighborhood of Kolomna, about 60 miles south of Moscow.

The former world's record for stratosphere ascent was made on Sept. 30, 1933, when a Soviet balloon commander by Georgi Prokofiev and two companions reached the height of 19,000 meters or 11 1/2 miles. The record "officially" recognized by the International Aeronautics Association is one of 11 1/2 miles, made by two Americans, Settle and Fordney, on Nov. 21.

German Fight Songs Will Be Featured At Feb. 11 Affair

A flood of the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm has greeted the announcement of the "Support the German Workers' Revolution" concern and affair, that is taking place Feb. 11, at the Bronx Coliseum. A procession of volunteer artists have offered their services for the program on that night.

The program committee has therefore, with great difficulty, selected a group of artists of the very highest caliber.

Chorus of 1,000 member, composed of several choruses, will sing rousing German revolutionary songs. These choruses will sing collectively. It will present separate programs Artists, foremost in their respective fields in the working class movement will give dance, music, and theatrical numbers, some presented for the first time.

At this time, it is known that a satirical dance will be given, called "Hitler."

Already groups of workers and workers' organizations have signified their intention of coming in a body. The affair has the aspect of being one of the greatest manifestations of international solidarity seen here. The program committee announced that tickets must be bought early, to insure attendance on that night.

Browder's Report on Pages 4 and 5 Today

Earl Browder's report on the Eighteenth Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, held in New York recently, appears in full on pages four and five of this issue.

In the Daily Worker Today

- Page 2 "Sports," by Jerry Arnold
- Page 3 Shoe Union Bares Enemy's Tactics, by F. G. Biedenkapp; Electric Union Officials Exhort Money from Workers, by Pascual
- Page 4 and 5 Browder Report to 18th Central Committee, C. P., U.S.A., Meeting
- Page 6 Worker-Correspondence Party Life In the Home Dr. Lutinger
- Page 7 "Change the World," by Michael Gold
- Page 8 Foreign News Editors: Jobless Insurance, "Used by F. T.," "The U. S. S. S. R.," "Strike-breaking Governor, The Birthday Parties"

A. F. of L. Fur Union Admits Furriers Will Support N. T. W. I. U.

Potash Denounces A.F.L. Partnership With Bosses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Representatives of the A. F. of L. Fur Joint Council at hearings before the National Labor Board today on the situation in the fur industry, admitted that a referendum be taken of the fur workers to determine which union they wish to join.

The hearings were held before Robert Wagner, Leo Wolman and Wm. Flinn, of the National Labor Board. None of the A. F. of L. members of the Board were present. Schemel, Goldstein and Bejone represented the joint council. Representatives of the fur associations failed to put in an appearance. Hearings are to be continued until tomorrow, when they are expected to speak.

Noll, attorney for the Fur Joint Council in recent industrial proceedings against the Industrial Union, spoke for the A. F. of L. His main argument was that the bosses do not want the Industrial Union, because it is a "Communist union." He admitted that should the referendum be carried out it would probably favor the Industrial Union.

In a brilliant speech, Louis Boudin, attorney for the Industrial Union, charged the Council and the A. F. of L. leaders with racketeering officials who would gouge the workers of dues and help smash union standards. He showed that the unemployed fund conceded in the agreement would not go to the unemployed, but for the upkeep of gangsters, as in the rabbit dressing industry.

Potash reiterated his demands of the previous day as follows: That all locked out workers be reinstated with pay for loss of time, that the agreement with the fur bosses be declared invalid, that all notices for registration with the A. F. of L. be removed and that a referendum with safeguards against any Nazi procedure be carried out.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union called all workers to a mass fur demonstration, to be held in the fur market on Wednesday at noon in protest against the acts of the A. F. of L. and the fur bosses in depriving the fur workers of the right to organize.

Roosevelt Seeks To Avert Weirton Steel Strike by Trickery

(Continued from Page 1)

When Weir turned this promised election into a bitterly farcical, mass support of the company union state, officials here declared it a clear violation of the N.R.A. and that they would prosecute.

"What about the injunction the government was going to get to compel another election?" Long was asked today as he emerged from the conference with Roosevelt.

"It looks like they think this [the 'honest poll'] will solve the problem without an injunction," he said.

More Than 8,000 in Union

The workers now are called upon, furthermore, to prove once more that they have already proved. Weir has been contending that his approximately 12,000 workers are content with the company union. The locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers (A. F. of L.) have laid down before the National Labor Board more than 8,000 membership cards. Long, President of the Weir Cove Lodge of the Amalgamated, brought a petition of protest against the denial of an independent election, signed by 5,000 Weirton men.

The President promised that they will get a honest poll immediately of all the Weirton workers at Steelton, Weirton and Clarksburg, Long said. "If we prove our point, that 80 per cent of the men want their own union, we will have an election to select our representatives.

Consider It Victory

"We consider this a victory. The poll will be taken right away."

"Has Mike Tighe, head of the Amalgamated, given you any assistance here?" he was asked.

"Only financial," he said. "But Tighe's all we need from him. We fight our own battles."

NOTICE
All Y. C. L. members are requested to report to the District Office on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 5 p.m. for strike activity. Very important that all be present.

Passaic Furniture Strike in 7th Week

Oppose Plan at Hearing Before National Labor Board

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 30.—The strike at the United Bedding Co., at 39 Wall St., led by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, is in its seventh week. The strike started when one worker was fired in an attempt of the boss to break up the union.

The workers are still out fighting for the re-instatement of this worker. The boss is using gangster methods to break the strike.

More Hotels Join Strike; Strikers Hail Unity Move

(Continued from Page 1)

mass picket lines, united mass demonstrations, etc., must be organized around the hotels which have been struck. Only through these methods can we force the bosses and the N. R. A. to come across."

The leaders of the Amalgamated Union, however, have adopted a policy of attempting to quiet down and hold back the militant spirit of the strikers.

SABOTAGE THE WALDORF DEMONSTRATION

Although the Amalgamated leaders wired a cringing, belly-creeping "protest" to President Roosevelt, advising against the holding of his birthday party in the struck hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, they issued explicit orders to the strikers not to stage a demonstration before the hotel "in order not to disturb the proceedings in honor of the President."

The Amalgamated officials thought it more convenient to call a mock demonstration the day before Roosevelt arrived in New York.

Monday night the Amalgamated officials rallied a group of 100 strike pickets, telling them the deliberate lie that Roosevelt was dining in the Hotel New Yorker. The pickets marched enthusiastically down 34th St. to the hotel, which is striking under the leadership of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, and dispersed, dismayed upon learning that Roosevelt was not in New York.

It was an obvious attempt on the part of the Amalgamated officials to discredit and smash the militant strike of the Waldorf-Astoria workers.

A group of Bronx school teachers who had arranged to hold a banquet at the Hotel Roosevelt, upon learning that the hotel was on strike, informed the management that they would hold the banquet elsewhere unless the owners of the establishment settled with the union.

This line of the Amalgamated leaders of directing the military of the strikers into harmless channels fits neatly into their policy of soft-pedaling all attempts of the workers for united mass picketing of strategic shops and spreading the strike, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Industrial Union point out.

Opposing the defeatist policy of the Amalgamated leaders, the Hotel New Yorker strikers and the strike committee of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union has issued a ringing call for unity of all the strikers to carry on the strike for one common cause.

"In order to carry out these strike activities," said the call, "the forces of the strikers must be united and solid. Before the strike and during the strike—up to the present moment—we have demanded that the Amalgamated officials together with us organize one general strike committee and declare one general strike. This has been refused time and again.

"But the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local No. 119 of the Food Workers Industrial Union, realizes that the primary task now is that of winning the strike. For that reason, we have decided to establish this necessary unity in spite of the opposition on the part of the officials of the Amalgamated. We have decided to join our strikers with all the strikers under the leadership of the Amalgamated."

Green Boosts NRA at Confab Of the U.M.W.A

3 Slugged for Selling "Daily" at U.M.W. Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—"I'm glad to see the 'Daily Worker' strike-breaking hand of the N.R.A. in the bitter strikes last fall in the coal fields, yesterday heard William Green, president of the A. F. of L., praise the N.R.A. at the U.M.W.A. convention as a boon to the coal diggers.

Green, who approved the "open shop" clause for the auto code, was brought in by Lewis, to tell the delegates how the N.R.A. is helping to organize the workers in unions of their own choice.

Just before Green began his slobbering approval of the slave codes, the Lewis regime had succeeded in enmeshing resolutions calling for the freeing of Mooney, Billings and the Scottsboro boys.

Three Workers Slugged

Three local workers were slugged by Lewis thugs outside of the convention hall today. The workers were distributing copies of the "Daily Worker" to the delegates, exposing the Lewis steam-rolling machine.

"We are stepping into the new," said Green, at the beginning of his address, which lasted one and one-half hours. "There is increasing prosperity in the homes of the toiling masses. We have got the new spirit, the freedom."

John L. Lewis, the acknowledged contender against Green for the job the latter now holds as A. F. of L. head, out-did himself in introducing Green to the convention: "A son of the U.M.W.A. has come home," said Lewis. "He is a defender of human rights, a great leader, and a great American."

Green followed his announcement of the "increasing prosperity" of the toiling masses with the information that company unions have increased 180 per cent since the N.R.A. He promised Congressional action against the company unions and said the Federation would recommend the six hour day, 30 hour week to Congress to defeat the N.R.A.

Green launched into a eulogy on Roosevelt as the divine savior of the nation. "With every part of his body," he said, referring to the President, "and every heartbeat of that noble heart he was in sympathy with the masses. It was the hand of providence. Everyone of us, regardless of our political convictions, can thank our divine providence for our great President Roosevelt."

Of unemployment, he said: "It is finally necessary to make some arrangements for private industries to absorb more than four million men unemployed on C.W.A. projects throughout the country."

Many resolutions were again discarded "because they were assigned by the local officials." One such resolution, referring to the foreign-born, was submitted by Local 6517 of Brackenridge, Pa., and read: "Be it resolved that this convention goes on record condemning the U.S. Labor Bureau for persecution against foreign-born workers on account of political affiliation or economic and social theories and beliefs."

A resolution calling for meetings between local unions mine committees of one district, proposed by Local 6081 of Hannastown, Pa., was speedily discarded in the excitement of Green's entrance.

Powers Faces Jury As Trial Reaches Dramatic Climax

Workers Must Pack Courtroom If Jobless Leader Is To Go Free

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The trial of George Powers, charged with "inciting to riot" when he led an unemployed demonstration in City Hall in April, 1932, came to a dramatic climax today when Joseph Tauber, I. L. D. attorney for Powers, and Assistant District Attorney Fanger made their summations before the jury in General Sessions Court.

Tauber reviewed the many contradictions made by witnesses of the prosecution during the course of the trial. He brought out the fact that this case is one of a political nature and not criminal. He vividly depicted the police brutality and provocative methods employed by the police at the time of the demonstration.

Tauber's summation was corroborated by the testimony of many witnesses who were at the scene of the demonstration. He vehemently attacked all police claims that Powers was outside of his rights when he desired to present a petition to the Mayor. Tauber, here, quoted from the constitution on the right to assemble and petition. The Tammany administration was castigated by Tauber on not replying to telegrams and letters sent by the Unemployed Council, asking for the right to present these petitions.

District Attorney Fanger, in his attack on Powers around the fact that he is a Communist. He called all Communists "intolerable," and likened Powers to a match set to gun powder which when ignited can explode the masses into an "uncontrollable fury." Fanger also asserted that Powers is a "pro-Communist" and that he is making his living by "fooling the unsuspecting workers."

Powers is the Organizer of the Independent Sheet Metal Workers' Union and was a candidate for President of the Borough of Queens on the Communist Party ticket. In 1932, he was the candidate on the Communist Party ticket for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State. He is a charter member of the Communist Party. Judge Feschel charges the jury today. It is obvious that he will interpret the law so that Powers will be

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"Strike leaders announced today that they would do everything in their power to prevent any untoward incident marring the President's birthday celebration."—News Item.

Welfare Island Officials Were Forewarned About Prison Raid

Tammany Leader Is Power Behind Dope-Ring

BY EDWIN ROLFE

NEW YORK.—As the Welfare Island penitentiary investigation continued on two spluttering cylinders yesterday, new facts were uncovered by the Daily Worker, which, though known to the Fusion administration, have been rigidly suppressed.

The fanfare of publicity which attended the initial "raid" has been subtly cut at its source, so that reporters have no access to the significant hearings but only to the innocuous questionings by Commissioner Correction Austin H. MacCormick—questionings of unimportant inmates on relatively minor phases of the probe.

The Daily Worker has it on unimpeachable authority that the raid on Welfare Island early Wednesday morning did not even begin to touch the vast network of corruption and graft and dope-peddling which exists at the prison. Only a surprise raid could have accomplished this.

But the raid by MacCormick was not a surprise to Warden McGowan and Deputy Warden Sheehan, nor could it have taken the two "master chiefs, Joseph Rao and Edward Cleary, unaware.

It was not MacCormick himself who caused the leakage in plans which informed the prison chiefs of the impending raid, but a municipal employee, who divulged the news of the raid to Sheehan by telephone. This occurred before the investigative group left the Municipal Building.

As a result of this advance information, it is safe to assume that great quantities of dope, as well as much evidence of other corrupt conditions within the penitentiary, were either destroyed or removed from any possible discovery by the MacCormick party.

Despite the silence of the Commissioner of Correction, and despite the statement of David Marcus, MacCormick's first deputy, that it would take a week before any new facts are ascertained regarding the names of the higher-ups guiding and protecting those responsible for the vile conditions uncovered at the prison, one name has already leaked out.

One of the powers behind the officials and gangsters at the penitentiary is James J. Hines, an outstanding Tammany man and leader of the well-to-do Eleventh Assembly District of New York—Morning Side Heights. No other names have as yet been disclosed.

Cruelly of New Commissioner The new commissioner's approach to his job does not differ in any respect from that of his predecessors. He is an outstanding example of the hard-boiled, treat-em-rough type of venalities, despite his occasional "scientific" phraseology. Readers will recall his instructions to the Welfare Island raiding party last Wednesday.

If any prisoner offers resistance, he stated, crack him over the head hard enough for the others to hear. And when a dozen prisoners refused to return to their cells after an execution by the warden, MacCormick threatened them with: "You walk to your cells or you'll be carried there!"

How Soviets Treat Malefactors Contrast this, which is typical of penal administration throughout the United States and the entire capitalist world, with the penal practices in the Soviet Union, where the purpose of the Soviet state is not to punish and stunt and destroy malefactors and criminals, but to rehabilitate them, to restore them to useful and creative positions in society.

In an article published in the Soviet press about six months ago and subsequently translated and published in the Daily Worker, Maxim Gorki, world-famous writer, described the freedom and cordiality that exist among inmates and guards in the Soviet institutions he had visited. Not only are the men treated with the utmost sympathy and understanding, Gorki reported, but they receive real payment for their work, are provided with every available cultural and educational facility, and

Lewis Riled When Anti-Communist Provision Is Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

when the Westville delegate took the floor to demand the right of Communists to join the union.

"No," said Sloan. "Are you attending unit meetings?" ask Lewis.

A Sloan answered in the negative. But Lewis launched into an attack on those who do not read the constitution of the union, stating that Sloan was at one time known as a member of the Communist Party.

Lewis claimed that in a raid on the Communist Party headquarters in Franklin County, Illinois, records were seized showing correspondence with an "Oscar Slump," whom he claimed to be John Sloan.

The section of the constitution under fire, paragraph 3, section 2, of the article 14, reads: "Any member accepting membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Union, the One Big Union, or any other dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or membership in the National Chamber of Commerce, or the Ku Klux Klan, or the Communist Party, shall be expelled from the United Mine Workers of America."

"The Communist Party," said Sloan, as Lewis intimated took his watch and said, "Proceed, proceed," is against capitalism and 100 per cent for the freedom of the workers.

"The term 100 per cent had been used consistently throughout the convention with reference to that type of Americanism."

"The Communist Party is 100 per cent," continued Sloan, "against the capitalist system that has caused starvation and misery and that is based on profit."

Van A. Bittner, Lewis' right hand man from West Virginia, then took the floor and announced that he had never as a man in his life who was a Communist and knew what he was talking about.

By this time the convention was in heated discussion, with opposition delegates unable to get the floor.

Leo Sitko, a Socialist delegate, took the floor and was asked by Lewis if he was a member of the Communist Party.

"No," said Sitko, "I am a member of the Socialist Party."

"Do you believe in the Communist Party?" asked Lewis.

"Some of the things," Sitko replied, and then, asked what he would do if he "believed in the Communist Party," said he would leave the U.M.W.A."

Lewis concluded with an attack on the Trade Union Unity League, the National Miners Union and "all organizations affiliated to the Communist Party."

Later in the day the International Workers Order was singled out as one of the organizations to be condemned under the head of Dual Unionism.

Chris Gasaway, a member of the U. M. W. A. International Executive Board and an organizer, was arrested here early today on charges of drawing a revolver against the proprietor of a local restaurant. Gasaway has a permit to carry the weapon, as have most U. M. W. A. organizers.

Gasaway, 48, lives in Brazil, Ind., and he refused to stop playing pool when so requested by the proprietor. Articles and sections of the constitution were again pushed through today without the reading of any. Only one major change was made and that to uphold whatever remnant of democracy might be left in the Union. At future conventions each delegate will represent up to 500 miners instead of as heretofore 100. This was announced as an economy measure, but no mention was made of the abuse flaunting of economy by keeping the salaries of union heads at the present high scale. The transportation cost for the Convention was announced as \$50,000, and the total cost of the gathering, \$125,000.

A roll call vote was asked on the last named resolution, but Lewis said that a 39 cent vote was the prerequisite to a vote by roll call.

SPORTS

They Can't Lick Us

By JERRY ARNOLD (Batting for Si Gerson)

"THEY done us wrong, they did!" The plaintive cry came from one of the National Student League boys. Little Joe Schmidt, it was. He stood in the office leaning heavily on the desk, his breath coming in quick, short gasps. His clothes were soiled and disarranged, his hat was crushed down on his head all out of shape, and his usually mild, pleasant face was disfigured by a look of hopeless agony, dismay and terror. I prepared myself for the worst.

"Those rats! Those... those..." he sputtered. Suddenly he took a firm grip on himself and pounced out his troubles.

It seems that the N.S.L. had hired the New York University gym for a basketball game and dance this Saturday night. It was their first venture into athletics, not counting demonstrations, fights with R.O.T.C. men and university reactionaries. They were to play the I.W.O. 409, the branch that won last year's L.S.U. New York City championships. They had hired a expensive band, printed posters and tickets. They were all set.

And then good old N.Y.U. turns around and says they can't have the gym on Feb. 3. Did they deserve it? Sure. Paying for it? Yeah, plenty. Well, what...? Oh, registration. You see, Monday and Tuesday the college boys introduced their own money, some three or four hours each waiting on lines and writing their names several dozen times on pink, white and blue cards. They've got to put chairs in the gym and tables to write on. No, there'll be no registration Saturday night, but the authorities won't take the setting down for anything—not even for the N.S.L., whom they've grown to love with a fiery, undying affection.

But no amount of love or affection could sway the N.Y.U. officials. They couldn't allow favoritism to enter into any of their dealings. Well, what will the N.S.L. do now, call it off? "Call it off!" Joe Schmidt looked at me with a horrified expression in his eyes. "Say, you don't know 'the N.S.L. Call it off! Not on your life!'"

They didn't even change the date. The game and dance will be held this Saturday night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. It costs more, but the twenty-five cents admission still stands. "You see," Joe explained, in his quaint, cryptic way: "It's our first venture in sports. If we succeed, we succeed. But if we fail, well... we fail!"

TURNING down contracts with workers sports clubs by athletic and gym renting firms is no new development. It's happened before, it'll happen again—until the revolution. Usually the gold that glitters in the fist of the worker is just as acceptable to capitalist organizations as the money in the bags of the money makers.

But not always. Last year the Labor Sports Union hired Loyola University athletic field in Chicago for a meet and deposited a heavy sum for it. Almost at the last moment Loyola, a Catholic college, turned the L.S.U. down, returned the deposit, and said: "Bra-a-ack!"

And there have been other complaints. Sometimes the excuse for the abrogation of the contract sounds like a matter of money. Sometimes 'times no excuse at all. Sometimes you'll even get a gym for nothing in a public school, if you put in your application early enough. Most of the time, however, they'll take your money if it's in good old U. S. bank notes, as in the case these days, even if it's not.

THERE really should be a workers' athletic center in New York, where workers' sports clubs are more or less concentrated. A large gym or hall, with a high ceiling and a deposit of a full line of gym equipment. A center, where clubs can practice and which they can hire out for games, dances, etc., with no fear of their contract being "rescinded." Unken? Well, that MAY be hard, but I think it could be managed by a regular subscription of clubs many, the gym and running games and dances every so often. Too late to start working on it this season, but not too late to start thinking about it for the next.

Do I hear an "Aye?"

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

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10TH ANNIVERSARY Daily Worker CELEBRATIONS

Philadelphia:
On Feb. 2 at Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Good program arranged.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
On Feb. 3 at Russian Hall, 1508 Sora St. S.S. Interesting program.

Boston, Mass.
On Feb. 10 at Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury. Clarence Hathaway, Editor Daily Worker, main speaker. Varied program, including Russian Workers' Chorus. Presenting of Daily Worker Banner to Boston District, Adm. 25c.

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C. W. A. Workers Demonstrate As Feb. 3 Jobless Meet Near

N. Y. Shoe Union Bares Schemes of Enemies to Turn Union Over to AFL

Call Meeting Thursday at Arcadia Hall to Consolidate Forces

By F. G. BIEDENKAPP

NEW YORK.—The Amalgamation Convention of the Shoe Workers held in Boston in December, 1933, uncovered many little schemes of plotters who expected to pull the wool over the eyes of the rank and file delegation in order to put over a grand scoop for the A. F. of L. officials. Thanks to the New York delegation and rank and file delegates of New England these schemes and schemes were completely defeated.

Today—six weeks after the convention—we find that there are still some schemers busy trying to make a comeback with the hope of keeping the A. F. of L. bureaucracy's flying in the breeze for the glory of the bosses. It is important that shoe, slipper, stitchdown and shoe repair workers here in Greater New York practice ever greater and constant vigilance.

It is of the utmost importance that every worker in the industry be on guard and ready to defend our organization against any and all attacks. This can best be done when we know how the bosses' agents and A. F. of L. schemers work and operate among the rank and file.

To begin with, everyone knows that the Boot & Shoe Union and its agents are property of the bosses and work openly in the shops, hand in hand with the bosses against the workers—forcing workers under threat of losing their jobs to do as the bosses want, which is to join the Boot & Shoe scab union.

N. R. A. Maneuvers
The past four months of negotiation with the N. R. A. and the National Labor Board have convinced even the most skeptical that the National Labor Board works hand in hand with the bosses and the A. F. of L. leaders, which in the shoe industry means the Boot & Shoe Union.

All we have to do is to read the November 2, 1933, National Labor Board decision, rendered under pressure of the 10,000 strikers who demanded the right of belonging to a union of their own choice, and compare that decision with their infamous action in carrying out their own decision since Nov. 2 and we will find how clever politicians and law professors in cahoots with Bill Greeng operate in betraying and cheating the workers.

Now comes the grand finale, the proposed Feb. 2 election, that is supposed to decide which organization the workers want—so they propose that these elections shall be held in the bosses' factory—under the bosses' and the bill-doing of his scab hordes! Put in other words—it is a hold-up—just like sticking a gun in worker's belly and saying "go ahead fellow, speak freely, but be damn careful of what you say."

Sing Praises for Scabs
While the bosses, the National Labor Board, the Jewish Forward, the Day, the Jewish Morning Journal, the New Leader, the Progress, Courrier d'America, Bollettino della Serra are all singing praise for the bosses' scab organization the Boot & Shoe, the Worker's Age, organ of the renegades, expelled Communists, try to poison the minds of the shoe workers with their propaganda for the A. F. of L. officials, making a distinction between the Boot & Shoe and the A. F. of L. With such propaganda the I. Zimmermanns, the Bixbys and the rest are actually weakening the fight against the Boot & Shoe scab agents and are preventing real unity to take effect on a solid basis—on a basis of building a militant shoe workers union—outside the A. F. of L. The Forward speaks for the Boot & Shoe. The renegade sheet speaks for the new union to affiliate with the A. F. of L. These are different words, but the same intentions to deliver the workers into the hands of the bosses.

Don't Dare Speak Openly
To be sure, the oppositionists do not dare to speak openly for the A. F. of L. when they come face to face with the workers. They know they can't fool anyone with their tactics. How do they plan to carry through their schemes? The answer is that they resort to the same schemes as the bosses do, raising the red scare, slandering the leadership of our union and the Communists who stand

Fred Biedenkapp



Militant leader of the New York Shoe Workers who fought to bring about amalgamation of 70,000 shoe workers.

In the fore front in all struggles for conditions and for rank and file control.

Put them all together, these Socialist misleaders, these expelled members of the Communist Party, these renegades of the revolutionary trade union movement, and they are but a hand full, always working behind the scene under cover, trying now to work for the A. F. of L., the Boot & Shoe and against the tried and trusted leadership of our Union who stood the acid test of leadership during the hardest period of our union development, the only leadership of any of the unions at the Boston convention that fought and fought hard to bring about real rank and file amalgamation and to defeat renegadism and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Those of our leaders who are members of the Communist Party have never hidden the fact. They are proud of their right to belong to the only party that speaks and fights for the working class, the Communist Party. This is their right, and their privilege as it is the right and privilege of any member of our union to belong to any political organization that he or she chooses.

Communist Lead Struggles
It is exactly the Communist leadership that leads in the struggles of the workers. Everybody knows where they stand. They do not hide behind phrases or work under cover. They stand out in the open, speaking and fighting clearly and fearlessly for the workers.

Under the auspices of the Coordinating Committee of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, a mass meeting will be held next Thursday, Feb. 1st at Arcadia Hall, of all members of the former Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, with its 9,000 membership and the four other small units of the National, the Protective, the Brotherhood and the Metropolitan, who together number about 300 members. This meeting is to consolidate all of these organizations into one body.

Why this was done immediately after the Boston Convention can only be explained by a wish on the part of the small groups to delay and weaken the New York organization. No sane worker will accept the proposal made by some of the schemers already mentioned, namely that the 9,000 membership union should turn over its organization to a committee composed of these schemers who, after all is said and done, don't even represent the entire 300 members they claim, but only a fraction of them.

They propose that Biedenkapp, Magliacano, Rosenberg and all the other union officials should resign and they, a self-selected committee, who in June 1933 fought against a united front, who refused to enter into the general strike, who permitted a Zimmermann, a Bixby and a De Liberty to actually send workers into the Cuosins shop to scab while 10,000 workers were on strike in 125 shops throughout the city, take over the new union and hand it over to Bill Green of the A. F. of L. That's what their proposal amounts to.

We hope every member will be there on Thursday and work hard and honestly for the unity of the rank and file—there is room for only one union in New York. The rank and file will decide who shall be who, and what shall be what. And I am quite certain it won't be Zimmermann, Bixby or DeLiberty.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
Friday, February 2nd, Girard Manor Hall
at 8:15 P.M. 911 GIRARD AVENUE

— Program —

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FEB. 8th, Thursday
1118 W. Madison St.

Hoffman of Needle Trades Union Hits NRA Clothing Code

Tells Administrator It Means Starvation and Unemployment

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The proposed N. R. A. code for the merchant tailoring industry means more unemployment, and more semi-starvation for those now working," Alexander Hoffman, representative of the custom tailoring workers' section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, told Deputy Administrator Dameron, who presided over Saturday's hearing in the Auditorium of the Commerce Department.

Also representing the workers at the hearing was Erwin Gersh, from the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union of Chicago, and I. Gross, from Philadelphia.

"We propose 35 hours and \$40 a week," Hoffman declared. "This means that the average worker who labors an average of 18 weeks a year, will receive \$720 or only \$16 a week, spread over the whole year—this is the wage on which the so-called artist of our trade, the highly skilled worker, must support a family. The employers propose 65 cents an hour, \$22.75 a week or \$407.40 during the year—\$7.75 a week average.

The merchant tailoring code, sponsored by the National Association of Merchant Tailors of America and the Pacific Coast Tailors' Association, proposes a 48-hour week and 65 cents an hour for skilled workers. The amendments to the proposed tailoring code, submitted by the C. T. W. I. U., provide a 35-hour week, divided into the first five working days of the week; a minimum of \$40 a week for skilled workers; week work; the adjustment of wages in accordance with changes in the cost of living; no home or piecework; no discrimination against Negro, female or young workers—workers "shall be paid equally for the same work performed, regardless of color, sex or age"; the establishment of an industrial unemployment insurance fund, to which the employers shall contribute 3 per cent of their total weekly payroll; the elimination of the so-called "merit" clauses; equal representation of organized labor on the code authority, and the right of the workers to organize, strike and picket without any curtailment whatsoever.

The Chicago workers will hear a report on the hearing at a mass meeting called for Friday at 6 p.m. at 119 S. Wells St.

Reports Show 242,000 Jobless in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 30.—Approximately 242,000 workers in the state of Minnesota are unemployed, according to an investigation by the University of Min-

nesota. This is nearly 50,000 more than the highest previous estimates of a year ago, made at the low point of production; and is nearly 100,000 more than the recent estimate made by Floyd Olsen, the Farmer-Labor governor, who recently testified before the State Legislature Committee on Public Relief that there were 150,000 unemployed in Minnesota.

Bost. Shoe Workers to Fight Wage Cut

Reject Decision of the Arbitration Board

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—Aroused over a decision of the State Board of Arbitration handing the shoe workers a wage cut, Stitches Local 12, formerly of the National Shoe Union and now affiliated to the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, moved quickly to combat the wage cut at a recent meeting.

The local decided to reject the wage cut and to have all prices settled by the satisfaction of the crew, on an hourly rate based on a \$40, \$30 and \$18 weekly wage.

The Joint Shoe Council, to which the local appealed for support, decided against the action of Local 12. Among those who fought against the wage cut were Jack Aronberg, a Lovestonite renegade, expelled from the Communist Party, and a Lovestonite renegade, expelled from the Communist Party, and a Lovestonite renegade, expelled from the Communist Party, and a Lovestonite renegade, expelled from the Communist Party.

The workers are determined to carry through their decision to smash the wage cut and are flatly refusing to take it. In some shops, stoppages have been declared. The State Board stepped into the shoe workers' strike last August, when officials of the National Shoe Union accepted the decision to submit the workers' demands to arbitration. The workers having had their taste of governmental decisions, are now convinced that only through militant action will the wage cut be defeated.

Convict AFL Head, Thug, in Shooting

NEW YORK.—Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., racketeer business agent of Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Max Rosenberg, gangster, were yesterday convicted by a jury of first degree assault in the shooting of Joseph P. Walsh, high-priced attorney for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was driving the car, was drowned.

75 CCC Workers Ejected from Camp for Striking

BATTISTE, Okla., Jan. 30.—Seventy-five boys were ejected from the C.C.C. camp here following their hunger strike of several days, in protesting the lack of sufficient food. The boys were caught after a three-block chase through the streets of Winslow this morning.

NEWS BRIEFS

FIRE DESTROYS N. J. AMUSEMENT PARK

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—A fire started by two boys on a picnic destroyed an amusement park near here and caused damage estimated at \$300,000.

FOUR NUNS DIE IN AUTO PLUNGE

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Four nuns were killed when the auto in which they were returning from religious services plunged off a bridge near here. Marie O'Rourke, a railroad engineer, who was driving the car, was drowned.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE OUGHT TO ROBBER BANK

WINSLOW, Ariz., Jan. 30.—Dillworth Sumpter, Socialist candidate for Representative to Congress from Arizona, confessed to attempted bank robbery, police said here. The unsuccessful candidate, both as representative and as bank robber, was caught after a three-block chase through the streets of Winslow this morning.

Electrical Union Officials Extort \$7,500,000; Refuse Members An Accounting

Shoot Down and Murder Men Who Question Expenses

By A. S. PASCUAL

NEW YORK.—Seven and a half million dollars were squeezed out of members of Local 3 Electrical Workers Union through \$50 taxes, high dues and special assessments and then was spent on lawyers, politicians and gangsters by the A. F. of L. officials. Militant rank and filers were shot down and murdered when they demanded an accounting.

Such is the history of brazenly corruption and brutality as practiced on 7,000 workers by A. F. of L. officials in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3.

Howell H. Broach, former International President, together with officials of Local 3, was unable in March, 1932, to account for \$7,500,000 in unaccounted funds, spent between 1926 and 1932. The vouchers had been destroyed.

On Feb. 23, 1933, William Sorenson, militant rank and file member, exposed the R.K.O. Theatre sell-out in the form of a drastic wage-cut, as a deal put over by Broach and the other officials. The next day Sorenson and another courageous worker, Frank Dooner, were shot down right in the union headquarters, at 130 E. 25th St. The shooting was done by the business agent, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., and an administration thug, Max Rosenberg.

Acid Throwing

A quart of acid was thrown into the face of Adelbert Letscher almost blinding him. Letscher was the star witness in the shooting, and testified against the administration officials. Resistance to the racketeering of-

Electrical increased. The workers were aroused and demanded an accounting of funds and free elections in the local. To stem the rising tide of protest, Henry Dodge, fighting rank and filer, was shot down in cold blood, June 20, by guerillas who bore down upon him in a fast moving automobile. He left a young mother and two little children.

These facts have all appeared in the Daily Worker previous days. Hearst's Evening Journal has just "awakened" to the racketeering that is being put over by the A. F. of L. officialdom. But the Daily Worker has consistently, day by day, exposed these murderous A. F. of L. leaders preying on the workers.

On August 7, 1928, a whole page of exposure articles appeared in the Daily Worker, all dealing specifically with Local 3 and International President Broach. The editorial appearing on that page showed the organization was led by the "Daily" for better conditions in the local. The paper has found it necessary to expose the role played by H. H. Broach, International vice-president of the Brotherhood, who came into the New York situation as a "Progressive" and a "reformer."

Two years ago the Daily Worker was practically unknown to the electrical workers. Today, several hundred of them read it regularly. This is only a small number compared with the thousands in the trade.

When the Daily Worker first began its exposure of Broach and his local gang, the little tyrant fumed and stormed and threatened to send for the writer of the article. BUT BROACH KNEW BETTER! LaGuardia and his cohorts have made many statements about driving the racketeers out of the city. But the mechanism of preying on workers is too firmly rooted in capi-

Alabama Seeks To Carry Thru Mass Murder of 9 Negroes

Growing Protests Force Lynchers to Hesitate; Must Be Intensified

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30.—Commutation of sentence for Leo Fountain, one of nine Negroes sentenced to die Feb. 9, by the State Supreme Court, has been recommended by the Pardon Board, as the result of the campaign of protest organized on a national scale by the International Labor Defense, against this proposed holocaust.

The State Supreme Court has refused to grant a re-hearing for Teener Autry, Negro woman among the nine, also framed on murder charges, and who has not been granted even a "clemency hearing" by Governor B. M. Miller.

Such a hearing will be held Feb. 6 for Willie Peterson, Negro tubercular miner and war veteran, framed also on murder charges, and betrayed by his "defenders," the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Desperately trying to stifle the mass protest against this legal lynching which the state of Alabama is determined to carry through with their assistance, the N.A.A.C.P. leaders sent out a statement which was carried in practically the entire Negro press to the effect that Sheriff Hawkins of Jefferson County (Birmingham), one of the framers of Peterson, would save his life.

Peterson is sentenced to die Feb. 16. The U. S. Supreme Court last week refused to review the case. Governor Miller has already denied clemency to Solomon Roper, Ernest Waller and Ben Foster, all of Dallas County, who are among the nine sentenced to die Feb. 9.

The I. D. has called for renewed and intensified protest to Governor Miller at Montgomery, Ala., and to President Roosevelt against this mass legal murder being planned by the white ruling class of Alabama, linking it to the legal lynch plans in the Scottsboro case.

Elkhart School Board Renigs on Permit for Showing Soviet Film

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 30.—After granting a permit for the showing of the Soviet film, "War Against the Centuries," at the Roosevelt School auditorium the local School Board returned the rent money at the last minute and shut the school against the workers.

The Communist Party, sponsoring the film showing for the benefit of the restoration of the recent pay cuts, the re-instatement of all workers laid off, and for the continuance and enlargement of the C. W. A. program.

Single Jobless Workers To Hold Mass Meeting

NEW YORK.—The Downtown Unemployed Council has issued a call for a mass meeting of all single workers, registered unemployed C.W.A. workers, and young jobless workers to a conference to formulate a plan of action to force the C.W.A. to provide jobs, or the city to give immediate cash relief to the jobless, pending the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Downtown Single and Registered Committee, will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 63 E. 4th St., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 8 p.m.

Ft. Worth Jobless Demonstrate For Unemployment Insurance

N. Y. Jobless and CWA Workers Hold Mass Meet on Feb. 5

Demand Endorsement of Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

NEW YORK.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, workers delegates from the entire country will meet at Washington, and open the National Convention Against Unemployment. On Feb. 5th, the delegates will present to Congress, to the Senate and to President Roosevelt the workers' demands for passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and for the continuance and enlargement of the C.W.A. program.

At the time when the delegates present their demands, New York workers, and workers in every city throughout the country will demand that the city governments endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

New York workers should assemble with their unions, mass organization and fraternal groups and converge on City Hall at 12 noon, to demand that the LaGuardia administration endorse the Bill. Similarly the workers will demand the continuance of the C.W.A. program and demand a stop to C.W.A. wage-cuts, lay-offs, and the Roosevelt abandonment of the C.W.A.

N. Y. Delegates to Meet
New York delegates to the Washington Conference will meet tonight at 7 p.m., at 29 E. 20th St., for final instructions. All delegates, and all organizations that have elected delegates to the conference, and have not yet sent in their credentials, should do so at once, in order that preparations may be made for transportation, and feeding and housing in Washington.

Bronx CWA Workers To Demonstrate at City CWA Offices

NEW YORK.—Bronx C. W. A. workers will hold a mass demonstration before the city C. W. A. offices at 111 Eighth Ave., Thursday, Feb. 1, between 4 and 8 p. m., to demand the restoration of the recent pay cuts, the re-instatement of all workers laid off, and for the continuance and enlargement of the C. W. A. program.

As a result of the mass lay-offs and wage cuts on C. W. A. Bronx workers came to the offices of the Relief Workers League at 1692 Washington, demanding that mass meetings be held. Following the distribution of leaflets on the Van Cortlandt and Orchard Beach jobs, workers came in a body directly from work. A mass meeting was held last week at Ambassador Hall, Third and Claremont Aves. The workers outlined a plan of struggle by forming job committees, organizing on the job, and elected delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington on Feb. 3, 4 and 5, and unanimously voted to

call a complete stoppage of all work on Feb. 5 to participate in the city-wide demonstration for jobs or relief.

The 600 workers who jammed the hall also voted to demand their full pay when they are offered their reduced pay checks, and called for struggle on the jobs against lay-offs by refusing to leave the jobs until forcibly removed.

A membership meeting of the Relief Workers League (Bronx local) will be held on Friday, Feb. 2, at 8 p. m., at Ambassador Hall, Third and Claremont Aves. All C. W. A. workers are invited to attend. The Relief Workers League is open every evening at the headquarters, 1692 Washington Ave.

5 Ask Jail Terms As 'Unemployment Relief'

COLGATE, Okla., Jan. 30.—Stating that they were unable to earn a living, five men here gave themselves up to the local police, "admitted thefts," and asked for prison sentences as "unemployment relief." Joe Sherrel, 63, and his three sons, Allen, 28, Alex, 24, and Dick, 21, admitting the theft of a hog, were sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary, near Morris Leader, Indian, for the theft of a chicken. They were given a one year sentence by Judge Gasaway.

1,200 Yonkers CWA Men Get Pay Cut on Hook Mountain Job

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Between 1,100 and 1,200 C.W.A. workers, living in Yonkers, are employed at the Piermont and Hook Mountain C. W. A. projects.

The job originally called for 30 hours work at wages of \$18 a week. With the recent Roosevelt wage cuts, this has been cut to \$12 a week. Actually, the men put in an 11-hour day.

Every work day the workers are forced to come down to the ferry, regardless of the weather conditions. If it is raining, the men are told to go back home. When the job was first opened, the men were promised pay on rainy days. Actually, however, it was only after a struggle that the workers were permitted to make up the day at the end of the week.

Formerly the workers were forced to go to the city garage on Fridays for their pay. By sticking together the men won their demand that they be paid on the job.

Yonkers workers, together with all C.W.A. workers in the country, have been given a wage cut by Roosevelt's orders. Now, Roosevelt intends to abandon the entire C.W.A. program. Beginning Feb. 15, it is planned to fire half a million C.W.A. workers each week by a gradual "apering off" process. Yonkers workers should take the stand of other C.W.A. workers by refusing to leave the job when laid off, demanding that wage-cuts be restored when being paid off, and demonstrating before the C.W.A. offices for the continuance and enlargement of the C.W.A.

At a recent meeting of the workers, protesting the wage cuts given to C. W. A. workers, in addition the workers voted to demand that the City Welfare Department give every local worker affected by the C. W. A. wage slash a weekly food basket until the pay cut is restored.

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Refuse Jobless Food at Los Angeles Relief Depot

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 30.—Food is being given out at the government surplus food depot here. For cards dated Jan. 16, and 23 has not been honored on these dates. Notices in English and Spanish posted on the stations stating "Food on Hand," and "Opening day will be published."

Meanwhile, an official sits in the office after food, handing a paper and hungry workers come in and to be turned away without food.

Nygard a Delegate

CROSBY, Minn.—At a united front mass meeting of the Unemployment Council and the I.W.W., Emil Nygard, former Communist Mayor of Crosby, was elected as a delegate to represent the unemployed of Crosby at the National Convention Against Unemployment at Washington, D. C.

Grafted From Widows

This A. F. of L. official stole thousands of dollars in this way from widows and children, of workers who had paid their sweat money to the grafting officials for years, only to be once again defrauded of their rights when they died.

The treasurer of Local 3, Joseph Lawler, testified that he had been paid \$51.85 for committee work which consisted of going to the bank and to the lawyer's office. He stated that the money in the till, collected mainly from the permit fees, did not go to him as the treasurer of the local. Maybe he received all of it, he stated, and maybe only a part. The handling of the cash, he claimed, was chaotic.

Other witnesses testifying before the committee, members of long standing in the union, stated that the line of workers asking for work permits contained sometimes as high as 500 men. The union was close to new members; the permit fee business was far too profitable to both about increasing and strengthening the union.

Local 3 officials spent \$19,000 to defraud Hogan, it was revealed at a reconvened session of the Lockwood Committee on December 13, 1922.

Material is being collected now by the staff and members of opposition groups in a number of A. F. of L. unions for the purpose of making this exposure series as thorough as possible. Union members not yet contacted should bring in or mail facts and documents about racketeering, graft and corruption in their unions to the Daily Worker office.

Racketeer A. F. of L. Officials



Three of the officials of the Painters Local 102 in Brooklyn who were exposed in the recent articles in the Daily Worker on the activities of gangsters in this union. At the left is Jacob Walker, known as Jake the Bum, who is business agent of the local. Oscar Amberg (center) is another of the agents, and I. Sisselman (right) is chairman of the local.

Workers at Send-Off Meeting Demand End of CWA Lay-Offs

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 30.—Approximately 1,000 Negro, white workers and poor farm held a huge send-off mass meeting on the Court House lawn here, for the Texas delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 4, and 5.

By a unanimous vote the work at the mass meeting endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and against the stoppage of the C. W. A. program. Resolutions were sent to Washington demanding that the government officials support the insurance bill, receive workers' delegates from the national convention, and against wage cut lay-offs, and abandonment of the C. W. A. program by the Roosevelt government.

Worcester Workers to Demonstrate
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30.—C. W. A. and unemployed workers will demonstrate here tonight 7 p.m., at the Commons, demanding continuance and enlargement of the C. W. A. program, and against lay-offs and wage cuts, and for immediate cash relief for all unemployed workers.

The four Worcester delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment will leave Wednesday night for Washington. Preparations are being speed for a mass demonstration on Feb. 5, the day of national demonstration for unemployment insurance for a city-wide demonstration of unemployment insurance.

Portland Workers Protest CWA C
PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 30.—Seventy-five C.W.A. workers, members of the Portland Relief Workers Association, met here last week and unanimously voted to send resolutions of protest to Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, protesting the wage cuts given to C. W. A. workers. In addition the workers voted to demand that the City Welfare Department give every local worker affected by the C. W. A. wage slash a weekly food basket until the pay cut is restored.

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Keynote of the 13th Plenum of Communist International Is Turning Crisis of Capitalist System Into the Victory of the Proletarian Revolution

Comrade Browder Reports to 18th Meeting of Central Committee on Carrying Out of the Party's Tasks

The following is the text of the Report of Comrade Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., delivered at the 18th meeting of the Central Committee in New York, Jan. 18, 1934:

Comrades: The 13th Plenum of the E. C. C. I., which finished its sessions in the middle of December, had to sum up the new features in the world situation for the period of fifteen months since the 12th Plenum of the E. C. C. I. To give the answer to the new questions that have been raised before the international movement in this period, and to give an estimate of the present moment in the world situation. The Thesis of the 13th Plenum, embodying the answers to these questions, was published in the Daily Worker on Jan. 13, and you have all had the opportunity to study its document.

You will remember that the central point of the decisions of the 12th Plenum in 1932 was the judgment of the world situation, that capitalist stabilization had ended and that we were in a period of transition to a new round of wars and revolutions. This judgment of the 12th Plenum was completely confirmed by all the vents in the fifteen months until the 13th Plenum met. It was not necessary to revise in any way the judgment arrived at by the 12th Plenum. The 13th Plenum, basing itself upon those correct decisions and upon the examination of the events since then, has everything that has happened in the intervening period emphasizes the

AN EXAMINATION OF ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES

Let us examine a few of these larger world developments in the relation to their effect upon the crisis of capitalism. Let us take the policies of the Roosevelt government, the New Deal in all its aspects, which is one of the main stages of the socialist arguments for the capitalist recovery from the crisis. Is it in any way true that the Roosevelt policies have improved the situation for capitalism? We need not examine one by one the Roosevelt policies to disprove this immediately. When we see what the Roosevelt policy of inflation means in the situation of the world capitalism, it immediately becomes clear that far from bringing new elements of stability into the world, this inflation policy has delivered shattering blows to the capitalist world. It has upset every relation of forces in the world market, and in world politics. It has not only brought about the extreme sharpening of the class relations within the country, representing the most far-going offensive against the living standards of the American masses, but has at the same time been an imperialist offensive throughout the world against the imperialist states of the United States. It has meant the extreme sharpening of the struggle for markets; it has inaugurated a world-wide currency war; it has changed the balance of power; it has disturbed all political alignments in the world, and in combination with other factors, has brought about such a sharpening of the international relations as has not been known before except in the midst of general war.

It is only for the purpose of creating new illusions among the masses, that the bourgeoisie speaks of the Roosevelt policies as having a stabilizing effect in the world situation. These illusions are very clear in the case of having the opposite effect, that of bringing the international antagonisms to the breaking point.

Let us examine the second great development in the world—the rise of Hitler-fascism to power in Germany. Is this, as the social fascists and renegades say, introducing new elements of stability into the world situation of capitalism? Far from it. The policy of the Hitler regime not

correctness of that judgment and brings us at this time to the point where we are very closely approaching a world revolutionary situation. The Thesis of the 13th Plenum declared that the mainstays of capitalism are already being destroyed. The world economic crisis, which is most closely interwoven with the general crisis of capitalism, sharpens all the cardinal contradictions of the capitalist world to such an extent that a turn may take place at any moment which will mean the transformation of the economic crisis into a revolutionary crisis.

The Plenum declared that the great task before the international proletariat is to prepare to turn this crisis of the capitalist world into the victory of the proletarian revolution. This is the keynote of the 13th Plenum.

The Social-Democracy, the Second International, and all the various attachments to it, the renegade groups, the left social-fascists, have interpreted the events of the past 15 months in the opposite sense. They reject the conclusions of the 12th Plenum of the E. C. C. I., and see instead the beginning of a new period of stabilization for world capitalism, a period in which capitalism has won a victory over the proletariat and entered a more or less protracted period of fascist reaction. The 13th Plenum gives a great deal of attention to disproving thoroughly the social-fascist thesis, making clear for the world movement the true significance of these big events that have taken place in the past 15 months.

only hastens the development of a catastrophic situation for the German masses, but introduces new strains and new disorders into the international relations of the capitalist powers. We shall go into a more detailed examination of the problems raised by the rise of Hitler in dealing with the problems of the struggle against fascism; at this moment it is sufficient to point out that German fascism, arising on the basis of the accentuation of every contradiction, internal and external, of world capitalism, represents a sharpening of the crisis of German capitalism, and a sharpening of the whole world crisis into a revolutionary crisis.

The third factor to be mentioned as a characteristic of the past fifteen months is that in every capitalist country there has taken place a general lowering of the living standards of the masses, a general all-around attack upon all the toiling sections of the population, and, accompanying this, a sharpening of political repression, of all the class antagonisms between the bourgeoisie and the working class and the toiling farmers, peasantry, and the bourgeoisie itself struggling antagonistic groups, and must resort more and more to extraordinary means to secure united class action.

A fourth feature of this period, which has intensified the chaos of the capitalist world, has been the continued victories of the Chinese Soviet Republic, which, in the past weeks, have already emerged triumphantly from the test of the sixth and Soviet expedition of the Nanking Government, rigged out and financed by American imperialism and assisted politically and materially by British, Japanese and French imperialism. In spite of this great concentration of the forces of reaction against the Chinese Soviets, they have again emerged victorious, creating, in the Far East, a new strong base for the anti-capitalist elements, for the anti-imperialist revolution, intensifying at the same time, all of the contradictions among the imperialist powers, who are beginning to move among themselves for the actual division of China.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE WORLD SITUATION

Finally, there is that most important factor in the world situation: the Soviet Union and its socialist construction. In the past fifteen months, there has been a tremendous shift in the relation of forces in the favor of the socialist system of the Soviet Union and against the capitalist world. While the capitalist world has moved steadily forward, consolidating its Socialist industry, continuing the steady advance of socialist industrialization of the country, consolidating the victorious inclusion of agriculture into the socialist economy through the victories of collectivization, which solved the basic economic questions of the country, still presenting difficulties a year ago, so that this year for the Soviet Union what Comrade Stalin described as the last year of economic difficulties for our Socialist Fatherland, is a year upon this basis of the rise of Soviet power to new heights, that the political victories of the Soviet Union have been won in the past year. It is in the light of this change in the relation of world forces that we must understand the whole series of diplomatic victories won by the Soviet Union.

During this past year, since the 12th Plenum of the E. C. C. I., the Soviet Union has emerged as a great industrial power. It has realized in the slogan of the Soviet Union "Communist Party to catch up with and surpass the most advanced countries of the world. The Soviet Union is already second only to the United States in industrial production. And

requires the struggle against social fascism. What is the significance of fascism? It is of the most tremendous political importance for our movement today that our Party answer this question sharply and clearly, in such a way as to make the masses understand this question. The Thesis of the 13th Plenum gives four main characteristics of fascism, which are essential to the understanding of the problem and which our Party must convey to the broadest masses in the U. S.

Let us examine a central problem in the struggle for the majority of the working class, in the preparation of the workers for the proletarian revolution. This is the problem of the struggle against fascism, which also

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF FASCISM

First, the growth of fascism means that the revolutionary crisis and the indignation of the broad masses against the rule of capital is growing. This is the answer to the basic point of the social democracy, which sees in the rise of fascism the defeat of the revolution, which tries to discourage and demoralize the working class by picturing the rise of fascism as the defeat of the proletarian revolution. On the contrary, we must make clear that the rise of fascism is itself an indication of the deepening of the crisis of capitalism and a factor in that deepening, an indication of the rise of the indignation of the broad masses against capitalism.

Secondly, the growth of fascism shows that the capitalists are no longer able to maintain their dictatorship by the old methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy in general. That is, the rise of fascism is itself realizing one of the basic preconditions of the revolutionary crisis. It is the realization of that condition which Lenin long ago pointed out to us as one of the preconditions for the struggle for power of the working class, that condition when the bourgeoisie is no longer able to rule by the old methods. Fascism is an expression of that condition.

Thirdly, that, moreover, the methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy in general are becoming a hindrance to the capitalists both in their internal politics as well as in their foreign politics. That the policies of finance capital today require that the capitalists themselves carry through measures which destroy the existing apparatus of control, which destroy the old social forms and relationships and introduce conditions of instability in every feature of life, and thereby destroy among the masses the authority and the influence of the parties and the institutions of capitalist democracy which have hitherto been their main instruments of rule.

And fourthly, that in view of these things the capitalists are compelled to pass over to open terrorist dictatorship within the country and unrestrained chauvinism in foreign politics which represent direct preparation for imperialist war.

From these main characteristics of fascism, which we must make clear to the broadest masses as the basis of our political struggle against fascism, it becomes clear that fascism is born directly out of bourgeois democracy with the help of the social fascists. The rise of fascist tendencies on the part of the bourgeoisie is a sign of the passing of the crisis into a revolutionary crisis, is an inevitable phase of the revolutionary struggle. But on the other hand we must emphasize that the victory of fascism is not inevitable. Whether fascism is victorious or not depends upon the forces of the fighting working class and its allies; and the development of these fighting forces of the working class depends upon the defeat of the paralyzing influence of the social democracy within the working class.

Therefore, the struggle against fascism, the raising of the broadest masses for the struggle against fascism, is in the first place the struggle to defeat the social democracy, to isolate the social democratic leaders from the masses, to destroy their influence among the masses.

Let us examine the situation in Germany in the light of this analysis of fascism and answer some of the questions which are heard among the broad masses of workers, some questions which rise spontaneously in the minds of the politically uneducated workers, and questions which are especially raised and cultivated by the renegades and the social fascists.

First, let us again answer the question: Why, in Germany, did not the Communist Party seize power in the beginning of 1933? The answer to this question must be repeated again and again. The workers did not seize power in Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party because the influence of the social democracy prevented the workers from developing the struggle against fascism. Social democracy disarmed the work-

THE LESSONS OF THE HEROIC FIGHT OF THE GERMAN C. P. AGAINST FASCISM

What is going on in Germany under the fascist rule? It is difficult to give a detailed answer to all the questions involved in the inner situation in Germany because of the conditions of illegality, because of the extremely difficult conditions under which the German working class is gathering its forces today. One thing is quite clear, that the revolutionary forces of the German working class are consolidating themselves daily and weekly under the conditions of the Hitler terror. The German Communist Party has not been destroyed, but has sunk its roots deeper than ever among the decisive masses of the German working class. The workers who continued under the leadership of the Social Democratic Party a

year ago, are now beginning to come over in large numbers to the German Communist Party.

There are such problems as this, for example, which typify the process which is going on. In some industrial localities in Germany we have social democratic workers coming in organized groups to the Communist Party and requesting to be admitted into the Communist Party in such numbers that the local leadership of the Communist Party has hesitated to take them in on the grounds that the Party has had to conduct a campaign to overcome this hesitation to take

ing class and paved the way for Hitler to come to power. The working class can take power only when the majority of the working class, the decisive sections of the working class, are prepared for the revolutionary struggle and accept revolutionary leadership. The German social democracy still exercised a decisive influence over the majority of the German working class. The role of the social democracy and of the trade union bureaucrats in Germany was decisive and pre-determined the rise of Hitler to power. Hitler came to power not only through the financial assistance of the big capitalists of Germany, but above all, through the direct collaboration of the social democracy and the trade union bureaucrats.

The question is then raised—agreeing with this, is it not necessary that the Communist Party lead the revolutionary section of the German working class in insurrection, in armed struggle against the rise of fascism even though they were in a minority and even though the conditions for a successful struggle were not present? It is especially necessary to give a clear and sharp answer to this question because it has been raised even within the ranks of the Communist Party and even in the leadership of the German Communist Party itself. This tendency within the German Communist Party was represented by Remmele and Neuman, who came forward with the thesis that although it was impossible to take power, although defeat of such an attempt was pre-determined by the rule of the social democracy and the trade union bureaucrats, and although power was lost, yet "heroes" could still have been struck even though it was pre-determined to defeat.

This position, which in words sounds very revolutionary, is of course politically nothing but capitulation to the Social Democracy. It is a complete acceptance of the social democratic understanding of the significance of the rise of fascism and of Hitler. Along with it necessarily goes the view that the victory of Hitler inaugurates a protracted period of fascist reaction and long time defeat of the revolution. It is a point of view which denies the possibility of the development of the revolutionary forces within Germany, for the mobilization of the majority of the working class to overthrow Hitler. Its political essence is in no way to be distinguished from the position of the social democracy and the renegades, especially the Trotskyites, that the rise of Hitler opens a new era of fascism.

First of all, this theory is based upon a false analogy between Hitler and Mussolini, between Germany and Italy, and depends upon the comparison of the 10 years of fascist rule in Italy with the perspective of Hitler in Germany. This analogy completely ignores the different period in which these events occur. Italian fascism came to power at the end of the first post-war wave of wars and revolutions, at the beginning of the period of relative stabilization of capitalism. In Germany, fascist rule was maintained in power not by the assistance of a stabilizing capitalist world around Italy. German fascism comes to power in quite opposite circumstances. It rises at the end of capitalist stabilization, at a period when the capitalist world, far from being able to give help toward stabilizing German capitalism, is itself in the deepest crisis, and is itself divided in a thousand sharpening contradictions by which the rise of fascism in Germany itself becomes a central point in deepening all these conflicts and in the immediate development of a world war situation. There are further, the inner problems of German economy which are pre-determined by this world situation, the increasingly catastrophic conditions of German economy which are intensified by the rise of German fascism. Therefore, the influence of the social democracy prevented the workers from developing the struggle against fascism. Social democracy disarmed the work-

SHIFTING OF IMPERIALIST RELATIONS SHOWS SHARPER WAR DANGER

The United States occupies no "exceptional" position, except that in many respects it represents the sharpest expression of all these tendencies of capitalist development throughout the world, that in many features it leads in a development of these policies for the rest of the world. But in the character of the measures that are adopted, in the direction of development and in the significance of these features as the passing over of the crisis into new and sharper forms, the analysis of the world situation applies exactly the same to the United States as to the other capitalist countries. Especially is this true with regard to foreign policy, that is, war preparations. It is true, only to a lesser degree, with regard to the fascistization of the political life within the country.

These two main features of world development, fascism and war, are developing in the United States as in other sections of the capitalist world. There are certain illusions, not only among the masses, but even within our own ranks, that the development by Roosevelt to a certain extent of new attitudes to some international questions, brings a certain pacifist trend into American foreign policy. These illusions, more or less, crystallize around the interpretation of the recognition of the Soviet Union as an effort towards peace on the part of the United States Government.

in large masses of the social democratic workers.

Other considerable numbers of social democratic workers, who are not yet ready to join the Communist Party, place themselves at the disposal of the Communist Party for revolutionary work, beg for directives, and accept the Communist Party as the only leader of the daily struggles.

There is a further tendency among Social Democratic workers, among some circles, to try to reconstitute the Social Democratic Party upon an illegal basis, upon the basis of a united front program with the Communist Party and against their old leaders. This is a tendency which is quite dangerous, and against which the German Communist Party has to struggle, but which at the same time is one of the stages of the coming of the social democratic workers to the Communist Party.

The Communist Party is more and more penetrating the factories and the fascist factory organizations. It is not necessary for me to give long, detailed examples. They have been reported in the Worker and Daily Worker. I merely cite these things to characterize the process that is going on, the gathering of all revolutionary forces inside and around the German Communist Party.

The last question which must be answered with regard to the development in Germany is, what has become of the Social Democracy. Has it been destroyed? Is it still a danger? The Social-Democratic

DEEPENING OF GENERAL CRISIS IS MATURING DEVELOPMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS

We have pointed out the main factors determining the character of this period as one of the deepening of the crisis and the passing over to the revolutionary crisis. There is one aspect of this problem that remains to be examined which is especially significant for the United States. This is, what part is played in this process by the rise or fall of industrial production, by the course of the business index. How is it possible, some comrades may say, that we can speak of the deepening of the crisis in a period in which there has been a recovery of production in the capitalist countries. There has been such an increase in production. It is true that this increase has been very uneven, irregular and spotty. But making all allowances for this and taking the whole capitalist world, the 1933 witnessed a growth in general industrial production of some 20 to 30 per cent. What is the significance of this feature and what part does it play in our analysis of the whole character of the whole situation? We are not interested in trying to explain away any facts that exist in the capitalist world. We want to face every fact fully and frankly to understand exactly what it means. We don't want to fool ourselves about anything. Therefore, we must give a very clear answer as to whether this increase of capitalist industrial production signifies in any way an alleviation of the crisis. Does it signify that the crisis of capitalism in the terminology of the bourgeois experts, "touched bottom," that the perspective may now be recovery either gradual or rapid?

We examine the character of this increase in industrial production, we must come to the conclusion that it has no such significance. This increase in production has taken place upon the basis of the extreme rapidity of the development of the international antagonisms, and the preparations for war. If we take the increase in production as the first place, been an increase in the production of materials for war. It has been an accumulation of stocks of war materials, munitions, weapons and supplies for the coming world war. In the second place, insofar as the increase in production goes beyond the limits of war preparations, it is mostly caused by inflation and the speculative market created by inflation. Now, it is clear that these two influences are truly character-

istic of the increase in industry. All such increase in industrial production, based upon war preparations and upon inflationary, speculative markets, in no way contributes to a stabilizing of capitalism, in no way indicates that the bottom of the crisis has been reached. It only marks the passing of the crisis into new forms. The crisis must be measured by economic indices, but has taken on political forms.

This is the analysis which we made already last summer of the significance of the Roosevelt New Deal, at the time of our Extraordinary Party Conference. It has been proved correct for the whole world situation.

It is not necessary for us to go over all that ground again, especially in view of the fact that, experience since last July, when our Extraordinary Party Conference met, has completely confirmed our analysis. We have nothing to correct in the analysis that we made and we have very little to add to it. Certain new features have come forward in the New Deal since our Extraordinary Party conference, which are further developments of the basic trends that we pointed out at that time. There is a much more concrete and rapid development of the inflationary program, there is an enormous expansion of the program of direct financial help to the plants of monopoly capitalism, even beyond anything that we envisaged at that time. The new budget that was just presented to Congress by Roosevelt carries these policies so far that if anyone had predicted such a development six months ago, it would have seemed impossible, but now these facts are accepted as quite normal and everyday factors along with the tremendous tempo with which the crisis is developing.

Roosevelt has developed much sharper and drastically the policy which we pointed out at that time of cutting off unemployed relief, substituting relief with forced labor projects, and so-called Public Works, which are not Public Works, and complete rejection of any and every form of unemployment insurance. All these latest developments of the New Deal are merely the logical outgrowth and development of the basic features which we analyzed at the Extraordinary Party Conference. They are all concrete examples of the general significance of the developments within capitalism all over the world.

Party in Germany as an organization is shattered. But the political influence of the Social-Democracy still exists and is still a main source of support of the fascist dictatorship. The central problem of the German Communist Party still remains the liquidation of the influence of the Social-Democracy upon the German working class.

What we have said about Germany holds true for the entire Second International. The role of each of the different national sections of the social-fascists differs only in detail according to the alignments of its own national bourgeoisie.

Especially significant in this process of winning over the social-democratic workers in Germany and throughout the world is the problem of exposing the Social-Democracy and struggling against the "left" reformists—"left" social fascists. In every country, Social-Democracy endeavors to protect itself against the trend of the masses to Communism by setting up left wing groupings, by a certain division of labor, whereby they attempt to pacify their followers with left phrases while continuing essentially the same policies of their official parties. This is the problem in England of the struggle against the leaders of the struggle who sabotage the decision for unity. This is the problem in the United States of the struggle against farmer-laborism and against those specialized sub-divisions of the farmer-labor party idea, the Muste group, the renegades, and the third party elements of the bourgeoisie.

NEW DEAL SHOWS ARMY TESTING ITS MACHINERY FOR WAR

Of equal significance is the method by which, in the first stages of the New Deal, the Army has carried through the testing of its machinery. Mr. Woodring describes the preparations for industrial mobilization as looking beyond the scope of War Department activities, as including all plans requisite to government supervision and coordination of industry, transportation, labor, finance and similar matters in time of national emergency. Every factory in the country has its particular place in the plan, every factory in the country is a part of the war machine already engaged in this apparatus in such a way that the practical control and direction of industrial production can overnight be in the hands of the general staff of the Army.

THE LESSONS WHICH THE ARMY HAS LEARNED FROM THIS EXPERIENCE WILL IN THEMSELVES BE INVOLVING OUR YOUNG OFFICERS ARE RECEIVING LESSONS IN PRACTICAL LEADERSHIP; THE ARMY'S TRADITIONAL "HARD-BODIED" THEORIES OF DISCIPLINE HAVE HAD TO BE DISCARDED IN FAVOR OF FORCE OF CHARACTER AND NATURAL LEADERSHIP.

"The result in the American army of the future will be better morale and better relations between officers and men.

"I believe, however, that far greater importance at this time are the stabilizing effects that the carrying out of the program will exert upon the moral and social structure of the whole country.

"In my opinion, next year the individual C.C.C. set-up should be eliminated in the interest of economy and efficiency and the whole program taken over by the army as part of its regular duties. We do not desire to make soldiers out of the C.C.C. boys against their will, but we do desire to help direct and develop this great experiment in long-range social economies and in physical training.

"In the same way, I believe that the army should take over the work of rationing the unemployed which is now being admirably performed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is solely in the interest of efficiency and economy. I urge these basic reforms in no narrow spirit of selfishness on behalf of the army, which is trained to do its duty without thought of public praise.

"If the army were so directed, it could organize the veterans of the World War, the C.C.C. men, and through them, the administration of the emergency relief, into a system of economic storm troops that could support the government's efforts to smash the depression . . .

In these few quotations you have every feature of the fascist program for the internal policy in the United States as a part of the preparations for international war, the complete fascistization of the inner life by the war machinery of the country—and this is not from the thesis of the 13th Plenum of the Communist International at Moscow. Neither is this an editorial made from the Daily Worker. Let me remind you that this was written by the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, former Governor of the State of Kansas.

These things have brought about a changed relation in world politics and in view of the extreme sharpening of the imperialist camp, the necessity of re-groupings in the imperialist camp, created the possibility for the Soviet Union to strengthen its international position by utilizing some of these imperialist contradictions. Does this in any way indicate any change in the basic direction of American policies? By no means. It indicates a certain change in the imperialist relations at the moment, a sharpening in the first place of the struggle between the United States and Britain, a struggle which for the past few years has been conducted in South America in an armed struggle between the puppets of the two imperialist powers, and with the development of the currency war, becomes sharpened in every field where the two powers come face to face. At the same time it indicates any further sharpening of the contradictions between the United States and Japan due to the tremendous expansions of the Japanese monopolistic control of the Far Eastern markets at the expense, in the first place, of the United States, but also of England. It also reflects the fact that in the immediate preparations for war the other imperialist powers are more ready than the United States, that the United States needs more time for maneuvering for position before the outbreak of the general conflagration. Furthermore, it reflects, as one of the basic strategic situations of American imperialism, that American imperialism is playing for time as a factor weakening its enemies, figuring that the further development of the crisis will strike Japan and Britain harder than the United States.

There is no reorientation of American imperialist policy on all the main objectives of the drift towards war; and it is especially valuable for us at this time that we have a good statement of this fact from one of the leading figures in the American government itself. The comrades have called my attention to the issue of "Liberty" for Jan. 6. In it, there is an article by Harry H. Woodring, the Assistant Secretary of War in the Roosevelt government. This article is entitled "The American Army Stands Ready." The article makes some extended quotations from this article. I do this because it seems that Mr. Woodring must have been reading our thesis. He states completely the program of the Roosevelt administration as we have been describing it, for the past eight, nine months. The thesis of the article is that the American army is the bulwark against social disorder and revolution at this moment, that

It is being consciously prepared by the Roosevelt administration, not only for military duties, but for every phase of life. Mr. Woodring says the army is our secret insurance against chaos. "That is, if the army were not so well prepared, there would be chaos in the United States, or the immediate threat of chaos. This should be a very good answer to those who think that the policies of the New Deal are already stabilizing conditions in the United States. Conditions cannot be very stable when the army stands as the main insurance against chaos in the country. He says:

"Let me speak frankly: If this country should be threatened with foreign war, economic chaos, or social revolution, the Army has the training, the experience, the organization, and the men to support the government and direct the country in the national interest."

In this quotation he starts out with the word "if," but later on, he shows that this "if" is not a very important word for him, because he declares directly that this same insurance is not against some general possibility that exists, but against an imminent danger that the country faces. He says in describing the Army:

"The Army is standing by loyally, ready and able not only to support the constituted authority, but to organize the defense of the country so as to defend the people from starvation and disorder."

This is the program of the army today, it is the preparation for the militarization of the entire country from top to bottom—the economic and social life of the country. With regard to the industries of the country, Mr. Woodring describes the preparations for industrial mobilization as looking beyond the scope of War Department activities, as including all plans requisite to government supervision and coordination of industry, transportation, labor, finance and similar matters in time of national emergency. Every factory in the country has its particular place in the plan, every factory in the country is a part of the war machine already engaged in this apparatus in such a way that the practical control and direction of industrial production can overnight be in the hands of the general staff of the Army.

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THE 13TH PLENUM REMAINS BASIC OF REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE FOR BUILDING PARTY IS STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF MASSES

(Continued from Page Four)

The 13th Plenum thesis points out the main centers of the sharpening of the war danger, the first of these being the Pacific. In the Pacific are involved all the main contradictions of the capitalist world. There is the contradiction between the imperialist countries, the United States and Japan, between the metropolises and the revolutionary movement in the semi-colonial countries, especially sharply represented by the Soviet territories of China, the antagonisms between the imperialist giants of the world, between Japan and England, between

Japan and the United States, between the United States and England, between France and the others. It is there also where the aggressive policy of all the imperialists finds its most extensive concretization at the moment—Japan's seizure of Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, the moving of French forces from Indo-China into the Province of Yunnan, the extension of British occupation of parts of Sinkiang from its base in Tibet, by the exceptionally strong and persistent efforts of United States imperialism to make use of the government of Chiang Kai Shek to strengthen its foothold on the Pacific mainland.

PACIFIC IS CENTER OF WORLD IMPERIALIST CONFLICTS

In the Pacific, we have the sharpest and most immediate threat of war against the Soviet Union, complicated by the inner-imperialist antagonisms. It would be a mistake for us to think that the immediate danger of war in the Far East against the Soviet Union is being removed or softened by the latest developments in world politics. Anything may happen in the Far East, and the strengthened position of the Soviet Union and its more favorable diplomatic situation have not removed the threat of Japanese initiation of such a war. There is a distinct possibility that the opposite may result. Japan is completely controlled by a semi-feudal military clique which bases itself on monopoly capital and landlord classes, which are closely interwoven. The policy of this dominant ruling group in Japan cannot in any way be forecast according to what we might consider "rational" policies for a ruling class. The very nature of the position of this ruling class, the extreme instability of its foundation, and the growing threat of revolutionary forces, compel this ruling group to take a position of adventurism in politics. If the militarists consider the alternative to launching a war against the Soviet Union to be their own loss of power, then no matter what the prospects of eventual outcome of such a war, they will launch it. If we consider this war must come, the strengthening of the Soviet Union will not deter them, because they know everything that is going on in the Soviet Union, the Five-Year Plan, the construction of Socialism and the consolidation of the new collective agriculture, and that the war, if it is unfavorable for them now, in two years, it will be twice as unfavorable. The very threat of United States action against their seizures in China is likely to decide the militarists to hasten the war with the Soviet Union. And we must not think that Roosevelt, who can exploit such nice felicitations with the Soviet fatherland, would be displeased if Japan would be weakened by a war with the Soviet Union, which at

the same time would weaken the Socialist system which is the greatest menace to world capitalism.

Our previous analysis of the Far Eastern policies of Hoover—that he was interested in precipitating war between Japan and the Soviet Union, by the extension of the Roosevelt policy, although his policy is much more complex.

On the Western front, that is, in Europe, the war danger is sharpening also in both respects—against the Soviet Union and among the imperialist powers. The rise of fascism in Germany has certainly not been a pacific influence. The ruling regime in Germany is offering the services of its entire war machinery, which is being rapidly increased, for a war of intervention against the Soviet Union. It is peddling its services to every war office in Europe and is at present conducting very serious conversations with Great Britain and relations of Great Britain and Germany at the present time are revolving around the question of a war against the Soviet Union initiated by Hitler. At the same time, the rise of fascism has completely opened up the whole question of a re-division of territory, revision of national frontiers throughout Europe, a question which can only be settled by armed conflict. The very opening of this question has so strained relations throughout Europe, that it is a common theme for the capitalist press to speak of the European situation being more explosive than it was in 1914.

Aside from these two main centers of the sharp development of the war issues, there is the fact that British and American imperialism are preparing for a decisive struggle throughout the world for world hegemony, in the Atlantic and the Pacific. With relation to the world danger, the developments of the past year show further Social Democratic support of the war preparations, a more slavish reproduction of the policies of each imperialist bourgeoisie, and a fascist dictatorship, and this, in itself, is an indication of the imminence of the war danger.

"BOURGEOISIE WANTS TO POSTPONE THE DOOM OF CAPITALISM BY A CRIMINAL IMPERIALIST WAR"

We have reviewed our tasks in the struggle against war many times. We have further elaborated the basic directives in the struggle against war which were laid down at the Sixth World Congress. Under the heading, "Immediate Tasks," we shall speak more about some special features of the struggle against war. What is new in the question is the immediacy of the war danger, which is much sharper than it has ever been. What is new is the necessity to combat the tendencies to relax the struggle against war, tendencies which rise out of a certain feeling of exultation over the victories of our socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union, and the feeling that because of these victories all is well, the danger is not so big. These victories are very great; these victories mean very much; these victories strengthen the opportunities for our transformation of the crisis into the proletarian revolution, but in no way do they lighten our tasks in the struggle, and in no way do they remove the dangers involved in the world situation.

To sum up this section, I repeat the paragraph of the thesis which points out: "The bourgeoisie wants to postpone the doom of capitalism by a criminal imperialist war and a counter-revolutionary campaign against the land of victorious socialism. The great historical task of international communism is to mobilize the broad masses against war, even before war has begun and thereby hasten the doom of capitalism by a Bolshevik struggle before the outbreak of war, the triumph of revolution, can assure the victory of the revolution that breaks out in connection with war."

We pass over to a brief consideration of the tasks of the Parties that have been laid down at the world situation. The Thirteenth Plenum laid down that the central orientation of all tasks of the Parties is the development of mass indignation against fascism and war, the organization and strengthening of the struggle against fascism and war.

The first concretization of this general orientation is the fight against fascist ideology. The thesis points out that the Communists, the Communist Party, must daily and concretely expose every manifestation of chauvinism, expose this to the masses and the Party, and in the internationalist countries, must come out determinedly, systematically for the independence of the colonies, for the liberation of the oppressed nations from all national oppression. In the countries of national antagonisms, the Communists must definitely take a stand against all ideas of imperialist occupation and imperialist solution of these territorial questions, counterposing the conception of self-determination of these areas, such as Upper Silesia, the Saar, Northern Bohemia, the Danzig Corridor, etc.; they must on the basis of the program of self-determination come out against the imperialist solution of these questions, against the incorporation of any of these disputed territories into the hangmen's government of Hitler fascists. They must popularize widely the solution of the national question in the U.

S. S. R. and the tremendous economic, social and cultural successes by the peoples formerly oppressed by the Czarist empire, as a result of their liberation by the October Revolution. This whole theme of the fight against fascist ideology must become a matter not of resolutions only, but of programmatic articles in the theoretical press, but must be made mass issues and a characteristic feature of the mass work of the Party.

Second, is the fight against the fascization of the bourgeois governments and against war. In every so-called democratic country the process of fascization is speeding up. The tasks of the Communist Party, and this especially applies to the United States, must be first of all to brush aside the fatalistic conception of the inevitability of fascist dictatorship and of imperialist war, as well as the opportunist underestimation of the tempo of development of fascism and war. The careful explanation of the economic and political movement of the masses, that comes with a fascist dictatorship, is the first task in the struggle against fascism and war. The popularization of this explanation, the bringing of this explanation to the workers in concrete terms of their everyday life, so that it can be readily grasped and understood, is the basic feature of this struggle.

Upon the basis of this broad popular explanation of all the concrete issues of fascism and war, preparations, it is possible for us to arouse the masses to concrete action, to a united front movement, to build a united front struggle against fascism and war, and to draw into this struggle the broadest masses of workers from all organizations of the working class, and especially to win these workers who are in the reformist organizations, in the Socialist Party, the A. F. of L., in all kinds of workers clubs, mutual benefit societies, etc.

Upon that basis it is possible to bring them into demonstrations, into actions, into all kinds of expressions of opposition to fascism and war, or the protection of their democratic rights, developing concrete struggles in the formation of strikes, control committees, etc., for the preventing of the shipments of munitions, etc. In the fight against fascist dictatorship, the Communists have essential features of this struggle. First, always and everywhere take as the starting point the defense of the everyday economic and political needs of the masses. It is impossible to develop a mass struggle against fascism and war upon any other basis. Second, we must penetrate the fascist mass organizations, making them a practical problem for us in the U. S. also. Fascist mass organizations are springing up everywhere overnight, faster than we can keep track of them, and we have not yet seized the practical problem involved, of penetrating these mass organizations, with special attention to the growing company unions. This is our task, and without this we cannot successfully develop mass struggle against fascism in America. Especially it is necessary to penetrate the Social Fascist mass organizations, and in the U. S., the American Fed-

eration of Labor. The recent developments in the U. S. which are specific for this country, the large recruitment of the A. F. of L., the special role assigned to the trade unions in the New Deal—emphasize to us the general directives of the 13th Plenum. We cannot develop mass trade union work, economic struggles, nor the struggle against fascism and war unless we make much more serious penetration of the A. F. of L. and the other reformist Social Fascist trade union organizations.

Third, the struggle against fascization requires very serious work among the agricultural population. It requires the exposure of the real significance for the broadest masses of toiling farmers of the policies pursued by fascism, and thus bring about the class differentiation between the poor and middle farmers who are the peccial allies of the working class, and the rich farmers, who are the class allies of the bourgeoisie, a section of the bourgeoisie, who inevitably will try to direct the resentment of the agricultural masses into a channel of fascism, unless we separate these agricultural masses from the rich farmers, and in connection with this the necessary organizing of the agricultural proletariat into independent trade union organizations becomes especially sharp. Fourth, there must be the most consistent struggle to win the working youth, bringing them to political struggle against fascism and war, on the basis of the defense of all their everyday needs; the youth organizations must break out of their narrowness with the help and leadership of the Party.

In the development of the struggle against fascism and war, in the struggle for winning the majority of the working class from the reformist leadership and their influence, the tactic of the united front from below, becomes more and more a central question. During the period since the 12th Plenum of the ECCI there have been accumulated tremendous experiences in the united front struggles. It is impossible to go into a detailed examination of all of these international experiences, but the action must be taken by saying that the action that has been carried through have proven to be essentially correct and of the most tremendous value for the International movement, that the Communists have improved in almost every country the application of the tactic of the united front, and strengthened the revolutionary forces thereby.

IN STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR MUST WIN LEADERSHIP OF WORKERS FROM REFORMISTS

In the course of these experiences, we have learned very concretely the two main dangers that beset all this work. There is constantly the danger of transforming our united front efforts into a conciliation of the social democratic leadership and ideology instead of a means of sharpening the struggle against them, further to separate the masses from them. This is the right danger, the main danger. We have experienced this danger in our work in the U. S. It has shown itself in very sharp forms in other countries. The British Party conducted a very valuable and fruitful united front campaign, especially in connection with the Independent Labor Party in England. There also we saw some sharp examples of development of the right danger. Certain tendencies to orientate ourselves towards negotiations and maneuvers with the reformist leadership, not enough direct approach to the masses below and the winning of them to joint action on the basis of a class struggle program, and bringing about the disintegration of the influence of the Social Fascist leadership in the localities where the Social Fascist organizations are active, especially in the Slovakian Party where for a period after the 12th Plenum the Party leadership began to orientate itself upon a wrong estimation of the Social Fascist leaders and to develop theories about the united front as a bloc with the Social Fascist organizations, instead of the united front as a development of the united struggle from below to liquidate the influence of the social fascist misleaders.

We felt the pressure of such tendencies in the United States, in the development of the united front actions in which we were involved with the Musketiers. On the whole we can say that these activities which we carried through were valuable and that our line was correct. We have suffered greatly at times in the concrete application of these measures. The whole theme of the fight against fascist ideology must become a matter not of resolutions only, but of programmatic articles in the theoretical press, but must be made mass issues and a characteristic feature of the mass work of the Party.

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DANGER OF FARMER-LABORISM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IT

The tactic of the united front applies especially to the development of the revolutionary trade union movement and the independent leadership of strike struggles. We have special features of this problem in the United States. We have been, in the past year, facing certain unsolved questions; but we are gradually moving towards their solution. These questions have revolved around the tendency we have seen in the United States of the springing up of independent unions which are against the American Federation of Labor, but are not prepared to identify themselves with the League. We have been trying to make a very sharp turn in the development of the united front policy of our red unions and have sharply aroused the Party to the necessity of much more serious work in the building of revolutionary oppositions inside the American Federation of Labor. We have now reached the point where we can give more concrete answers to the question of how we can develop the next steps in the organization of a broader class-struggle trade union movement,

and at the same time greatly intensify the opposition work inside the American Federation of Labor. We are prepared now to point out that we must take steps to insure against the possible crystallization of these independent unions into a separate central body not only outside the A. F. of L., but also outside of our organized influence. To prevent such a development we must carry through boldly and carefully a struggle for the fusion of all class struggle trade union organizations outside the A. F. of L., both independent and T. U. L., in each particular industry, and to bring all such trade unions together into an independent federation of labor. This means first of all, concentrating on each particular industry, laying solid foundations there, and then bringing together upon a federated basis, the various industrial unions thereby created. Such work can only be successful if, at the same time, there is a tenfold more serious development of work inside the American Federation of Labor, and the creation of a really serious opposition movement there

This perspective that we unfold, for the development in the trade union field, has two dangers. The most immediate danger is that we will confine ourselves to phrases and pronouncements about it and go through the motions of reorganizing ourselves and at last find ourselves with exactly the same forces, under different names. But the proposals that we make in this respect are not to be sharper and more concrete than those of struggle between us and the A. F. of L., we must create within the ranks of the A. F. of L. a strong movement closely allied with the independent revolutionary union movement. We must be keenly conscious of the development of the other danger which is the chief danger:

BROADEN ORGANIZED BASE OF CLASS STRUGGLE TRADE UNIONS

In connection with this general aspect of the trade union work it is especially necessary to mention two of our weakest features which must begin to receive more systematic and more serious development. The first of these is our Negro work. We have spoken of this many times. We have made certain beginnings in drawing the Negroes into the revolutionary trade union movement. If the Bureau compiled about eight weeks ago are correct, about 10 per cent of the T. U. L. membership is Negro.

This growth of Negro membership is very spotty and confined almost entirely to the lightest of the light industries (with the exception of steel in Buffalo). This question is of the most profound importance, not only for the trade unions as such, but for every phase of our Negro work. We cannot give the proper proletarian direction to the Negro liberation movement until we have laid the foundation of Negro mass work in the basic industries. Comrades, we must orientate our trade union work on this question much more seriously than we have.

The second special question in the trade union field that we must emphasize is the serious work of the agricultural workers. Here again, we have not merely the trade union question, consideration of this question is of primary importance for us not only because of the fact that the agricultural workers number several millions in the United States and become increasingly important in the economy of the country, but also the fact that the organization of a mass trade union of agricultural workers is one of the basic necessary instruments for the revolutionary direction to the Negroes and the peasantry.

What I have said concerning the trade unions, in all general aspects, applies also to the unemployed, as we have already given a very clear program for the struggle for unity in the unemployed field. Our slogan is the mobilization of U. S. workers to support Cuban revolution.

What actions have we carried through in support of the tremendous revolutionary upheaval of the Cuban workers, right at our door? How have we mobilized the workers in support of the Cuban revolution? We can say that we have made a very good journalistic campaign in the Daily Worker. How far have we gone beyond that? And especially on the important part of the leadership, in which American imperialism is directly financing and supporting in all ways, politically and materially, the armed expeditions against Soviet China, what have we done to expose this activity of American imperialism? Here we are weak even on the journalistic side, not to speak of organizing mass protest with regard to these issues.

These matters must become a more serious part of the everyday life of our Party, and that doesn't mean only in the columns of the Daily Worker. It means in the activity, in the planned work of our sections and district committees. Our sections and district committees are a most important part of the leadership of our Party because they are the party that conducts the work closest to the masses, reaching the broadest masses of workers, and the development of this activity on a section and district scale as well as directly by the masses, becomes the secret of the whole future development of our Party.

It is necessary to say a few words about the most acute aspect of the struggle for Negro liberation and the efforts to give this struggle organizational form in the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. I have said several times that we can make no advance

that we will submerge ourselves in a broad and undifferentiated movement, will tend to develop a trade unionism that will imitate the American Federation of Labor and thereby disarm the workers in the struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. We must find the way to achieve a much broader development of mass trade union organization on a class struggle basis. At the same time we must sharpen all our efforts to "masses of struggle between us and the A. F. of L., we must create within the ranks of the A. F. of L. a strong movement closely allied with the independent revolutionary union movement. We must be keenly conscious of the development of the other danger which is the chief danger:

BROADEN ORGANIZED BASE OF CLASS STRUGGLE TRADE UNIONS

In connection with this general aspect of the trade union work it is especially necessary to mention two of our weakest features which must begin to receive more systematic and more serious development. The first of these is our Negro work. We have spoken of this many times. We have made certain beginnings in drawing the Negroes into the revolutionary trade union movement. If the Bureau compiled about eight weeks ago are correct, about 10 per cent of the T. U. L. membership is Negro.

This growth of Negro membership is very spotty and confined almost entirely to the lightest of the light industries (with the exception of steel in Buffalo). This question is of the most profound importance, not only for the trade unions as such, but for every phase of our Negro work. We cannot give the proper proletarian direction to the Negro liberation movement until we have laid the foundation of Negro mass work in the basic industries. Comrades, we must orientate our trade union work on this question much more seriously than we have.

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MOBILIZE U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CUBAN REVOLUTION

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STRUGGLE FOR BUILDING PARTY IS STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF MASSES

All of this work can be accomplished only by building the Party. We have made a certain progress in the past year in building the Party. Our dues-paying membership is growing, slowly as yet, but growing. Dues payments in December, I think, were over 23,000 average. This is still a small growth. We are making some progress in the crystallization of the development of our cadres, in building up the Party organization, and in activating Party fractions; but comrades, this growth still is so small that it is entirely out of proportion to the tremendous growth of our tasks and our possibilities. If we should judge by the objective situation, the development of the Party, the crisis of capitalism, the break down of all the old influences in the minds of the workers, the doors that are open for us, then we would have to say that in the year 1934 our task is to become a Party of 100,000 to 150,000 members. And how can we think in such terms? We grow a few here and there, and the fluctuation is so great, that we lose 80 per cent of what we gain? How can we become a mass Party when we approach the building of the Party in such a careless manner? The problem is not a simple one. It is not simply a matter of recruiting like recruiting into an army. The problem of building the Party is in the first place a problem of a

struggle for the Party line among the masses. If our recruiting power is weak, then it is weak because of the weaknesses of the Party among the masses.

STRUGGLE FOR BUILDING PARTY IS STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF MASSES

We have had the development of mass trade unions in the last year from which we have not recruited 1 per cent into the Party. What does that mean? It means that in that mass union where we did not recruit 1 per cent into the Party, that means that our leadership in that Union is very weak and precarious and we may lose it at any moment. The struggle for the building of the Party is the struggle for the leadership of the mass movement, the struggle for the line of the Party among the masses; and that means also, planned work, concentration work, Party discipline, the development of the activity of the Party, the bringing of the Party members directly into the mass work, the bringing of the mass work into the Party, and the mass work where they are not yet. Most of them are not yet in the trade unions, and not even in the unemployed councils. It means making every Communist a leader of the non-Party masses. You cannot recruit workers into the Party until you first have won some degree of leadership over them, and the weakness of our Party recruiting, the

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SHOP PAPERS AS ORGANS OF THE PARTY STRONGHOLDS IN THE SHOPS

Then another feature of the same thing—shop papers. Why is it we seem to have periods in our Party when something is fashionable, then it goes out of fashion and everybody forgets about it. Shop papers used to be very fashionable in our Party. I can remember when no D. O. would get up in a Party meeting without saying how many shop papers he had and what their names were, and now when we are especially concentrating upon shop work, no one ever talks about shop papers. We are going to penetrate the shops of the U. S., but we are going to forget all about shop papers while we do it! Now we have another problem. We are not only penetrating the shops, but we are greatly emphasizing the question of our relations to the revolutionary movement in the colonies, especially in Latin America and more particularly in the Caribbean. How can we differentiate ourselves from the social-fascists, if in these everyday issues we are not "development of the colonies," "American imperialism, we deal with them only when we are writing the resolutions or Manifestoes of the Central Committee?"

What does this mean? How are we going to build the stronghold of the Party in the shops if in the first place we ignore and neglect shop papers, and in the second place when they are there we silently agree or actively refuse to reforming them into trade union organs? They would be Party organs? It is not so very necessary to have trade union organs in the shop right now. The time may come when that will be very important. The trade union press is the trade union press, and the only general trade union press, and the only organization which can properly develop a system and network of shop papers is the Party organization. We must insist that shop papers become an important point on the order of business in every section and in every district of the Party, and the central office of the Party must to the degree to which we recover our line on this, weak sector of the front, and begin to really establish a battery of shop papers worthy of the name, we can begin to perform this important task. We have set ourselves of establishing the Party strongholds in the shops.

THE EIGHTH CONVENTION OF OUR PARTY IS NOW ON THE ORDER OF THE DAY

All of these features of the tasks of the Party are foundations on which must be developed the whole Party program. All issues lead directly to the struggle for power which is on the order of the day for the international proletariat. All the problems of the struggle for power must be raised and clarified before the working class today. In clarifying these issues on the basis of the development of the immediate struggles, we must give more concrete answers to the workers as to what is the alternative of the capitalist way of life, and what the Communist program is to reconstruct the world, how such reorganization must be brought about and what it will mean in the life of the workers. Here we must make use of the lessons of the Soviet Union on the basis of the conditions and experiences, making use of the special features of American life which contribute to an explanation of all the problems of the Socialist reorganization of society, which is in a material way better prepared in America than anywhere else in the world. The 13th Plenum of the E. C. C. I. has issued the call for preparations for the Seventh World Congress. This will be held in the latter part of 1934. The agenda and the reports will be published about the first of June, and until that time our Party and the other parties have the duty of making whatever proposals we have in mind for the agenda, and for the general preparations for the

THE EIGHTH CONVENTION OF OUR PARTY IS NOW ON THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Congress. At the coming Convention of our Party we will also have to make arrangements for the selection of the American delegates to the World Congress. The Eighth Convention of our Party is now on the order of the day. The Political Committee has already sent to all members of the Central Committee proposals for this convention, proposing the date for April 3. We have proposals from some of the districts that the place be Cleveland. The detailed problems of organizing the convention will be dealt with separately with a special report by Comrade Stachel. Here I only want to raise the question in its connection with the whole task of the Party; to emphasize that the convention and all of its activities, discussions, meetings and elections to be the basis around it, are to be used as instruments for carrying through and popularizing the Thirteenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I., the Oper Letter of our Extraordinary Party Conference, the control tasks which we have set ourselves—that is, the carrying through of the decisive turn to the development of a new movement, mass organizations and mass struggles in the United States under the leadership of the Communist Party, to consolidate a strong mass Bolshevik Party in the United States and to prepare for the seizure of power,

without multiplying our membership by three or four five times after making an allowance for all fluctuations, we will have failed in our task, in our duty under the present situation, to make use of the most conscious work through the instruments of the building of the Party. And here I speak about the main instrument for reaching the non-Party masses, that is, literature, the printed word. Our Party literature, and in the first place, the Daily Worker, are the main instruments of mass agitation in the direct contact of the Party with the masses. It is the most systematic, the most reliable, the most effective.

We have made certain progress, especially with the Daily Worker, in transforming it into a mass paper. We must make it much more of a leading organ, the instrument of the Party leadership for mass contact, than it is yet. The progress that we have already made proves the transformation possible means using this paper for the building of the Party, for the building of the mass organizations.

It is not possible to develop a mass paper if we allow the circulation to grow only spontaneously, by itself. Nothing happens spontaneously. Or, if it does happen spontaneously it is so inadequate that it doesn't fit the situation at all. The Daily Worker circulation is growing now as we might expect it to grow spontaneously, but we must make sure many workers are ready to take the Daily Worker gladly as their paper; and the only reason they don't is because they do not know there is a Daily Worker, have never seen it, nobody has ever brought it to their attention, they never will see it until they are in the street or in an organized, systematic, stubborn way, over a period, develop the new contacts for the Daily Worker among those circles that are ready for the Daily Worker. This is a primary task for the Party; and all the other tasks that we have spoken about depend upon carrying out this task.

How many workers have been brought into our Party in the last year? Approximately the number in 1932, maybe a little more or a little less. If we take the last part of the year it has brought the average up. In the first part of the year we fell far below 1932, which means we did not systematically take up the question of recruiting in a special task. The recruiting in 1934 has got to be on a scale which we never dreamed of before. If we come out to the end of this year

SHOP PAPERS AS ORGANS OF THE PARTY STRONGHOLDS IN THE SHOPS

A word about the language press. Our language press is becoming not of less but of greater importance for us. It is more important than ever before. The more we Americanize our Party and develop the English press, the Daily Worker, trade union press and shop papers, the more influential and effective our language press is becoming among those sections of the population which still read their original language. So it is not a question of the development of the Daily Worker and our English press making the Russian and Eloc and all other language papers important for us; rather they come to a new high stage of effectiveness as our Party grows and we become more effective as a Party. This is not, however, only if the editorial quality, the political quality of these papers improve at the same time and keep pace to some degree with the development of the Party and the whole movement. On the whole we can say this quality is improving; but on the other hand we must say it lags even behind the Daily Worker in becoming a Bolshevik mass weapon, and we must state as one of the tasks of our language press, that a decisive improvement of the political influence among the masses, of the language papers, is necessary.

A word on the problem created by our Party on the expected and possible government repression against our movement, problems of illegality for our Party. To a certain extent semi-legality exists in some sections of the South, and there is a possibility of a very sudden change in the situation, and almost overnight we might be faced with a condition of illegality for our Party. In such a world situation in which we live at the present time, such things are possibilities that we must be prepared to meet. The systematic development of our cadres is a basic thing—the testing and knowledge of our cadres and their development. Besides this, there are all of the special features of organization for the quick possibility of illegality of our work.

THE EIGHTH CONVENTION OF OUR PARTY IS NOW ON THE ORDER OF THE DAY

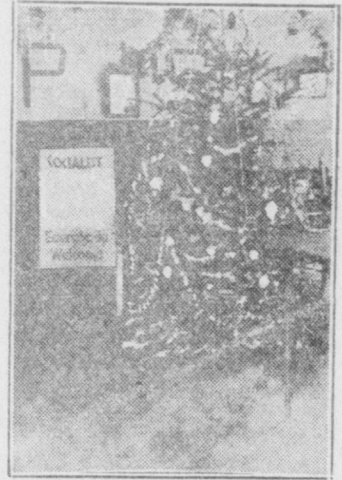
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Met Socialists at Card Games, And Communists on Picket Line

Santa Claus Dancing Around Christmas Tree Is Socialist Party's Idea of Class Struggle

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J.—During the last Congressional campaign, I, a young silk worker, was attracted to the Socialists by the letters appearing in the local newspapers sent in by the Socialist Congressional candidate, Garret De Young. The letters weren't of the kind that explain anything about Socialism, because, as I later learned, the candidate himself doesn't know much about it, and what he pretends to know is lifted out of books and pamphlets which reflect the "New Leader" attitude towards problems affecting the silk workers. De Young believes that Socialism will come through Roosevelt's N.R.A.



His background is one of a small-town business man. He is owner of a large poultry farm situated in one of Paterson's suburban towns and makes money by selling eggs to the silk bosses, many of whom are members of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League. For recreation, he and his wife pitches horseshoes, and has won the crown as champion.

When those "Yipsels" (now shielding their name for that of "Young Circle Study Club") learned of my interest in Socialism, they began to buzz around me; first inviting me to their headquarters, and later wanting me to join their "Circle."

At first everything looked puzzling to me. Here in their headquarters, they sit around day and night playing cards, and some of them even betting on the ponies, and playing the "numbers," yet they speak of bringing about the Revolution. They have a large portrait of Eugene V. Debs at the head of their room and a fairly good-sized bronze statue of the American Revolutionary leader set up on a desk, flanked on each side with a deck of poker cards.

Another thing which puzzled me was, how is it possible for these people calling themselves Socialists to have as their members silk bosses, some of whom are the worst slave-drivers and labor exploiters, among them my own rotten Socialist boss, who would not hire a Jewish worker, as well as the ex-boss for whom my father worked, and whom he robbed of nearly half of his earnings through the well-known exposed method of short-measuring the weavers on the number of yards they have woven.

Marched With Communists
When the time came, I had an opportunity to listen to Ann Burlin and other National Textile Workers Union leaders, as well as Communists exposing the Socialists and their friends in the Associated Union who saddled on a "No-Strike"

agreement, which defeated our strike. I marched on the picket line side by side with the members of the Communist Party and of the Young Communist League. They were always in the forefront, but my friends, the Socialists, sat in their headquarters, playing poker. The climax in my experience was reached, however, when, on the Friday night before Christmas, on coming into the "Circle" headquarters, I was greeted by "Santa Claus" dancing around the Socialist Christmas tree set in the center of the room bearing all the trimmings, against a background of 3-foot red lettering on the wall of "Y.P.S.L." I decided right then and there that, as a young worker, my place is among the revolutionary workers with whom I march together on the picket line in the last strike.

I am joining the Young Communist League and call upon the few honest workers who are in the "Yipsel" organization, both in Paterson and elsewhere, to shake themselves free from their misleading colleagues and join the Communist movement, which fights for a dictatorship of the proletariat in America as the proletariat in Russia did 16 years ago, under the leadership of Comrade Lenin.

NOTE
We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Every new subscriber you get for the Daily Worker means winning another worker to the revolutionary struggle against exploitation, war and fascism.

—the wife revolutionary and the husband not.
"Comradely "M. C." You hear that, Mike? Do we have the author's permission? There are more letters about the R. I. C. B. The project gains momentum. I find I have access to a mimeograph and material, so shall begin to cut stenils very soon for a small preliminary edition. Comrade M. C.'s very good suggestions shall be made use of.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?
Pattern 1769 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30. Size 16 takes 2 5/8 yards 39 inch fabric and 7-8 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

It is too bad that a great many of the native born workers have never had a chance to taste many of the other nations' dishes.
"To this R. I. C. B. with the interesting proletarian program and the red oilcloth covering—how about adding a white hammer and sickle and copies of those little proletarian pictures at the top of the "In the Home" column for decoration?"

"I've been cutting these articles out of the D. W. and saving them. I am making a home-made book. I bought a package of vari-colored sheets of heavy paper on both sides of these. I pasted neatly, the recipes, proletarian education, and propaganda with it as it comes. These I have punched and tied together with red ribbon and drawn those little pictures mentioned on the cover.

"I am making these for gifts for my two daughters, who were a little close to the revolutionary movement, but who have gotten married and drifted away. These books, being filled with economical recipes and intermittent propaganda, will be just what they need to remind them.

"But these R. I. C. B.'s... would be better for my daughters and all the daughters and mothers... also some men cooks, too... I will not forget. I am sorry I have none of the recipes you called for... I have a tamale pie recipe, but not for hot tamales.
"I would like to add one suggestion—that the article of Michael Gold's 'Communists and Housewives' be inserted somewhere between the covers of that book. That sure was fine... the truth, and needed badly. Also... there are cases where the trouble is vice versa,

Misleaders Try to Block Amalgamation Movement of Shoe Workers of Lowell

Waitresses At Stanley's Get Nothing But Tips

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK—About mid-summer I called the attention of the local N.R.A. office to non-compliance on the part of Stanley's Restaurant, Fifth Ave. and 28th St., with the code for waitresses. I asked them to be informed on what is being done to correct the situation there. My letter was ignored and the conditions giving rise to my complaint continued. Both as a customer and a worker I felt I had common cause with the waitresses in their demand that at least the minimum set by the N.R.A. be paid, though it was, be paid. Particularly since the management proudly displayed a large blue eagle I pointed out at that time that despite the fact that the code prescribed a minimum of 28 cents an hour or \$13.44 for a 48-hour week (tips that are computed as part of wages), Stanley's Restaurant paid its waitresses no wages at all. The waitresses have to rely solely on tips, which amount to around \$11.50 an average for full time workers and \$9 for part time workers.

I pointed out that while earning opportunities were afforded only waiting on tables, waitresses were required to set and clean tables, there being no bus boys, and were frequently pressed into service doing clerical work for which they were paid nothing.

I mentioned also that the waitresses were given no choice in the food they ate, but had to take what they were given, which was usually left over; this notwithstanding the fact that they paid for their food. At that time, the girls had every hope that the new deal would have these wrongs promptly righted. They had faith in the N.R.A., but the N.R.A. has failed to keep faith with them. They followed my letter by proceeding to the N.R.A. office in person on several occasions. Each time they were shunted off with assurances or excuses.

The proprietor, I was given to understand, pleaded exemption from the code on the ground that he was now paying all the traffic code hear—that is, nothing. He was apparently granted exemption, for he still pays no wages, yet displays the Eagle. Last week the management, which is too poor to pay wages, began the installation of a well-equipped bar and wine cellar. Presumably it paid the liquor license fee also. How is one to have faith in the N.R.A. when the "new deal for labor" if such flagrant violations are allowed to continue?

EDITOR'S NOTE—Obviously the N.R.A. was never intended to be set up to better the condition of these waitresses or of any other workers. The talk of safeguarding even the small pay of workers is only a cover under which Roosevelt is carrying on the Wall Street task of speed-up and mobilization to prepare more efficient machinery for the capitalist attempt to find a way out of the crisis through greater exploitation and war.

The waitresses at Stanley's must learn that only through organization, with the help of a militant union like the Food Workers Industrial Union, can they force better conditions.

A.F.L. Splits Ranks To Weaken Fight on Weidmann Layoffs

(By a Textile Worker Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J.—The Blue Bird Dye shop is working 96 hours for lay off. What the N.R.A. chairman is doing about it nobody knows. Tony, do not think about the dues. Think about the workers a little more. Tony, you were a different man when you were in the N.T.W.U. What has made you change?

At the A. F. of L. meeting for the Weidmann workers last Saturday, the A. F. of L. would not let the National Textile Workers Union committee go into this meeting to get the unity of the workers of both unions. But they did have cops there to keep the workers of Weidmann who belong to the N.T.W.U. out of this meeting.

This proves that the A. F. of L. does not want the workers to have unity, but to keep them divided, so the bosses can do what they want with the workers.

In this meeting they also elected a new A. F. of L. chairman, Frank Ryan for Weidmann's. The A. F. of L. had four or five leaders there to make sure that one of their kind was elected, and not a worker who would fight for the workers interest and not for the bosses.

Despite Rank and File Vote of Protective Group to Join United, Officials Work to Keep Ranks Divided

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)

LOWELL, Mass.—Lowell, right now, is in a turmoil over the shoe workers amalgamation. Though the rank and file of the Shoe Workers Protective Union Local 70 voted for the amalgamation into one strong union, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the reactionary local agents, Dempsey and Sheldon, and some members of the executive board, are working with Nolan and Hamilton to disrupt the merger.

Nolan appeared at a local meeting last Thursday and addressed the assembled rank and file, trying to turn them against amalgamation. He called the new union another Boot & Shoe Union (A. F. of L.), and tried to scare the workers by telling them that they would be unable to secure work by accepting the amalgamation which the new union read to us. However, Gratton, Shore and Nazumian of the co-ordinating committee were present, and showed up Nolan for what he is. He (Nolan) was booed down by the shoe workers in grand style.

Business agent Dempsey of Local 70, confronted by Cassidy of the Executive Board, and asked to state his position as to what his stand was on the matter of amalgamation, would not give a clear answer, but stutered and faltered for 15 minutes and then sat down to confer with his clique of disruptionists.

The shoe workers of Lowell must be shown that Dempsey is a Nolan man, and that they are both working to destroy the rank and file morale. What have Dempsey and Sheldon done for us but collect their \$35 every week, ever since they were installed as local 70 agents?

As for the Wood Heel makers of Lowell, who voted to stay with the Old Shoe Workers Protective, they must be shown that they are following reactionary leaders who are seeking to do them wrong.

I appeal to the co-ordinating committee to get the wood heel makers together and show them that the right way is through one big strong industrial union.

I. Miller Shoe Workers Resist A.F.L. Treachery

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK—It is about eight weeks since we called off the strike. We didn't call it off because we lost confidence in the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, but because we have been making nothing in the last four years of crisis, and starvation forces us to accept the N.L.B. maneuvering decision, which was only a discrimination, because

they want to keep the scabs in the factory.

Mr. Miller, with master mind, taking advantage of our deep suffering, after 11 weeks of strike, thought with his instrument he can make us to kneel down to him for the job.

But only the weak workers did this. The militant workers, some of us, have been working with black coffee, even today, because we are making smaller wages than our brothers (still outside on the street, who are getting miserable handouts from the Home Relief Bureau) are being annoyed by a Boot and Shoe Union agent.

This stupid Berry, the chairman for Boot and Shoe Union, has the nerve to tell the workers that we can have good conditions in the shop with the Boot and Shoe Union. We don't have to walk on the street and strike for conditions, he says.

There is no system in a factory. We are making nothing, but some of the workers work after 7 o'clock at night. The bosses want us to work on Saturday.

We have to fight for the reinstatement of our good fighters, brothers and sisters, who are still out on the street. And we must fight for the 30-hour week. Just as Mike Miller gets paler every day, the foreman too, is getting very nervous when they see this Boot and Shoe Workers Union is not materializing, and we want something that serves our interest. The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union which is now amalgamated to the big union, and this is the union that we want—the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

Resistant is high among the workers on every floor, and we hope that every worker from I. Miller will have contact with the United Union on 77 Fifth Ave., and every one of us must work hard to expose any misleader on the floor.

CHAIRMAN,
Unemployed Citizen's League,
Swissvale, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are glad to print the correction. The unemployed movement in the Pittsburgh area will be greatly strengthened if the united front mentioned by the comrade is continued and the members of the two organizations work more and more closely together, united for the demands of the unemployed workers.

"DAILY PLEASES NEW READER Windsor Locks, Conn. Gentlemen: I received a copy of the Daily Worker of Jan. 15th. I want to read it every day, but at present I am financially unable to subscribe for a year. I am sending a dollar and I'll send you more as soon as I can. So please send me the Daily Worker. R. R. New York, N. Y. Here is a new name for Bill Green's racket: "THE AMERICAN FRUSTRATION OF LABOR." —R. A.

Children's Clothing Fitters Win Fight Against Scab ACW Heads

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The children's clothing fitters of New York have just won a victory in a strike, which was called primarily against the crooked New York joint board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

First, the reason for the strike: In certain shops owned by Lutzky, a fitter was taken off the job by the local business agent, Plotkin, and a scab sent in his place by the "union."

A committee of 75 fitters from the Fitters' Club went to the joint board manager Hollander and asked that the fitter be reinstated. Instead, Hollander ordered the business agents, Plotkin and I. Hollander (brother of the manager) to throw out the fitters of three other shops, Fisher, Kaufman, and Gurdansky, because they were on the committee demanding to be reinstated a fellow-worker.

The Fitters' Club decided to call a general strike of children's clothing fitters to stop the threats of the Amalgamated officials to destroy their club and lower their conditions.

Letters from Our Readers
GREETINGS, COMRADE FOSTER Cincinnati, Ohio Dear Editor:— We, the membership of Unit Five, Communist Party, Cincinnati, wish to express in the columns of our fighting organ, the Daily Worker, our most comradely greetings to our courageous leader, Comrade Foster, upon the occasion of his return to the U. S. We sincerely hope that his health continues to improve as it has during his sojourn at the splendid sanatoriums of the Soviet Land.

Although not wishing to overburden Comrade Foster with new tasks we cannot refrain from stating that we all anxiously await the release of the two books he is now writing. Long live Comrade Foster! Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the Communist Party of the world.

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIT 5, Cincinnati, Ohio, C.P.U.S.A.

AN EFFECTIVE UNITED FRONT Swissvale, Penna. Editor, Daily Worker: This is to inform you that the statement made by the worker who held dual membership in the Unemployed Citizen's League and the Unemployed Council regarding the Swissvale Unemployed Citizen's League affiliating with the Unemployed Council is incorrect.

This statement was contained in an article in your issue of Jan. 4. The Unemployed Citizen's League of Swissvale has not joined the Unemployed Council, but we have had

SPEED-UP TRICKS IN RUBBER FACTORY

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Phillips-Baker Rubber Co. of R. I., one of the largest rubber factories in R. I., has in its employ about 1,400 workers, mostly young girls. This factory makes only rubber footwear. In the summer time it makes rubbers, galoshes, boots, and zipper overshoes. In the autumn and winter the work is mostly sneakers.

Before the N.R.A. the workers worked between 52 and 54 hours per week, and the wages for women and girls were \$6 to \$8; for men \$9 to \$11. After the N.R.A. came into effect, everyone worked 40 hours, and the women received \$14. The men received \$17 when working full time. But at about this time there came another problem which cut the workers' wages. The bosses demanded that they have an insurance policy through the company. This costs \$1 per month. Everyone must have this policy and whether they wish it or not, the money is taken from the pay envelopes.

During the Community Fund Drive the workers were not asked if they wished to give. Instead, one of the bosses went around, giving each worker an "I Gave" pin, and told them that it cost them \$1, which would be taken out of the pay envelopes. Many of these workers need

help from the Community Fund, so they were forced to give. And when pay day comes around, they find even less than they expected in their envelopes.

Piece Work
The workers were forced to go back on piece-work, so, as they have a certain amount of work given them for each day, they worked faster, getting the work out in less time. These few minutes from 1,400 workers are making more and more profits for the bosses. The machinery installed, the workers are laid off, regardless of the length of time they had been working in the factory.

The most unsanitary conditions exist here. There is no locker room, and six or seven people all have their coats on one nail. The lunches are kept under the work tables in the accumulated scrap, dirt and nice fat cockroaches. The lavatories are dirty beyond comprehension, and the majority of the workers refuse to use them, preferring to eat their lunches with dirty hands.

The majority of these workers are from the town of Bristol, which once had the largest rubber factory in Rhode Island. Now these workers either have to stand for this or be unemployed. In this way the bosses are keeping the workers divided in the Providence group and the Bristol group. They are forced to accept these humiliating conditions.

"JEPRU" (Signature Authorized)

PARTY LIFE They Tried to "Break Into" The Party--But They Failed!

National Office Received 167 Requests for Information During Past Six Weeks

Following this column there appears each day in the Daily Worker a little blank, stating: "I want more information about the Communist Party." with a space for name and address. Hundreds of these blanks are sent in to the National Office of the Party. In the last six weeks, 167 requests for information were received. In each case the National Office sends literature, as well as a personal letter, telling the worker the address of the District Office of his or her particular district. At the same time we send the original letter or blank to the District Organizer, requesting him to get in touch with the comrade immediately. When money and application are received, these are also forwarded to the proper district. How many of these workers finally come into the Party? Do the districts follow up on these contacts?

Apparently there is a great amount of negligence in the districts in respect to these applications, if we judge by the numerous second and third requests for information on how to break into the Party. We realize that not all of the people who write us for information, and not all who apply for membership in the Party, are elements that are fit for Party membership. But many of them are. And all of them must be contacted and investigated by our Party organizations. We look upon the Daily Worker as our organizer. How can we then neglect the workers who come to us through the Daily Worker? We are printing below a number of letters from workers who want to join our Party, but who have been unable to do so.

From District 11
"Dear Comrades:—It will soon be a year since I sent in \$1 to the Daily Worker for membership in the Communist Party, but so far haven't been able to get any information. I have written to the Minot, N. D. District for information, but haven't received any answer. Would like to know what I can do. About the time I made application, there was a unit started here in Nampa, Idaho, and they have failed to function, not through any fault of their own, however. We are wondering if it would be possible to join up with the Northwest organization. We realize the necessity of being organized more every day, so that we may get the necessary information that is needed so we may lay the information of our organization to be ready for the final collapse."
"J. A. HUSTON, Idaho."

From District 8
Am writing you in regard to membership in the Communist ranks. I liked the article in the Daily Worker on why one should join the central party of the proletarian movement, that is, the fact that every worker and small farmer should unite in the advance of the revolutionary army and not stop short of our objective, that is, the planting of the workers' standard atop the capitol dome at Washington.

I have belonged to several organizations of the conservative type, including the Socialists. But I have failed to find any trade union (A. F. of L.) or political party that stands for the complete annihilation of the capitalist system and that stands for the might of the workers.

Except the Communist Party we are isolated here. We have some militant men here. We have struggled for relief and against the boss class under the leadership of one or two Communists. But we have no unit of the Party here. And it seems that every time we get enough men lined up for an unemployed council the Socialists and Central Labor body disrupts the organization. But we keep on fighting.

We are outting out the Daily here. We have 75 of the Jan. 6 issue ordered. I have been in the struggle for years for the freedom of the worker from the oppression of the capitalist system and the bourboisized society. I am not a member of the Communist Party, but I want to be. I have made application through Party members, but failed to receive any

further notice. I have made out application card, together with the necessary money. But up to date I have not heard from it; so if you give me any information on this subject, do so at once.

Yours in the battle,
J. M., Princeton, M. D.

From District 17
"I received your letter. We was 'sat up' under G. T. in February of last year. He gave us a join card in the sharecroppers. We paid him our money until May of the same year. We met every Thursday night and we paid our money to him. He got in trouble and he had to leave. We went as best we could until September. J. W. in Selma resat us up. We could not get any literature except second-hand, then later we couldn't write any at all, and we paid him our money every month. So I decided to write to you in January myself to find out about the Communist Party. No, we did not get a book at all. We met every Thursday night, so please set me right, as we are anxious to do real business. Answer soon."
"D. C., Selma, Alabama."

From Turtle Creek, Pa.
"I am a daily reader of the Daily Worker and also attend as many of the Unemployed Council meetings as I can.

"The most important part of the Daily Worker is the 'Party Life' section. I notice you ask people to join the Communist Party. It is a good idea, but do you have to join through New York, or do you have certain districts that you join in?

"There have been several people who asked me that question, so I would like to have you answer this question through your paper, for I know we have lots of Communists in Turtle Creek, and I have asked lots of them how to join, but either they don't want everybody or don't want to tell us.

"I feel that the time has come when everybody should join some organization, and I can see that the Communist Party is the only one which can help the workers. There are several others waiting for them why they don't tell us where to join the Party, and if they can join around here.

"We will look for an answer through the column 'Letters From Our Readers' or in the 'Party Life' column, for there are many that read the Daily Worker that are and would be interested in joining if they knew just what it was and how to get in.

"We thank you very much for your help made out of this darkness."
"COMRADE J., Turtle Creek, Pa."

Comrade J. did not give his address, so we are unable to write to him. We do not know whether or not there is a nucleus of the Communist Party in Turtle Creek, but if he will write either to the district office of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, 1225 Germantown Ave., or to Pittsburgh, 2293 Centre Ave., they will be able to advise him in regard to joining the Party.

We would like to hear from the districts as to the number of members they recruit into the Party from the contacts who write into the Daily Worker, which are sent to them by the Center. What do you do with these applications?

The capitalist class plots our destruction through imperialist war. Fight these plots by gaining new readers for our Daily Worker, our powerful weapon in the struggle for a Soviet America.

JOIN THE Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Pericarditis—Neurasthenia
G. Johnson—Your brother seems to be suffering from neurasthenia rather than any heart disease. The more physicians he consults, the worse for him. In answer to your questions: (1) We do not understand what you mean by whether the professor was right. (2) Pericarditis can form a scar on the pericardium. (3) When the electrocardiogram is normal, it means that there is no organic disease of the heart muscle.

One of the reasons for delaying our reply was the length of your letter. In the future, please write as briefly as possible and do not use such small script.

Opticians
B. Powers—A private letter addressed to your former address was returned to us marked "Moved, Address Unknown." Please communicate with us again.

Adex
S. M., Brooklyn—Adex tablets cannot take the place of cod liver oil. If you cannot take the chocolate-flavored cod-liver oil, try mint flavor. If this also nauseates you, take the

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

"In Tuesday's Daily Worker," writes Comrade M. C., of Canton, Ohio, "I saw my own thoughts in print. As to the Red International Cook Book, what Constant Reader said is excellent, and what you have said... is important.

"I had an experience last evening which proves that 'differing tastes in food are a barrier between nations of workers, just as difference in language is... a barrier the book will help to break down'.

"Attended a meeting of foreign-born women and one American (myself); There was quite a discussion on what to cook for a Lenin Memorial Banquet; they thought Americans would not like onions in anything (I love them) and no garlic.

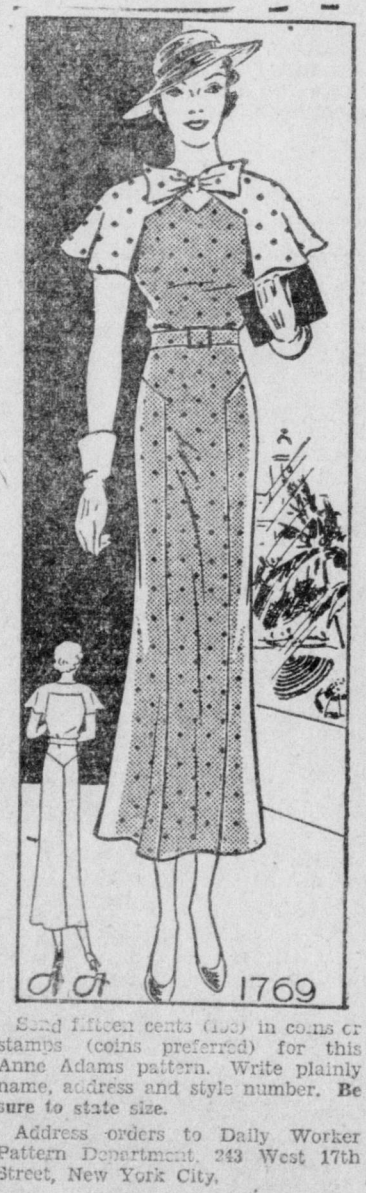
"I know many Americans, as native-born workers, who like a little garlic for seasoning. The first time I tasted it was at a foreign comrade's home: I asked her what made the meat taste so good. Garlic! And I have liked it ever since. After all isn't taste a matter of habit?"

"Our 'patriotic' city charities (?) forced us to eat spaghetti—supposedly Italian food—but without the trimming. Now is there anything I like better than Italian spaghetti?"

"I've been cutting these articles out of the D. W. and saving them. I am making a home-made book. I bought a package of vari-colored sheets of heavy paper on both sides of these. I pasted neatly, the recipes, proletarian education, and propaganda with it as it comes. These I have punched and tied together with red ribbon and drawn those little pictures mentioned on the cover.

"I am making these for gifts for my two daughters, who were a little close to the revolutionary movement, but who have gotten married and drifted away. These books, being filled with economical recipes and intermittent propaganda, will be just what they need to remind them.

"But these R. I. C. B.'s... would be better for my daughters and all the daughters and mothers... also some men cooks, too... I will not forget. I am sorry I have none of the recipes you called for... I have a tamale pie recipe, but not for hot tamales.
"I would like to add one suggestion—that the article of Michael Gold's 'Communists and Housewives' be inserted somewhere between the covers of that book. That sure was fine... the truth, and needed badly. Also... there are cases where the trouble is vice versa,



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold

RECEIVE many letters from young students and workers who ask what books one ought to read to gain a knowledge of Communism. Without a doubt, we are in the midst of a great wave of interest in this subject. It is plain to every thoughtful person that capitalism is a failure, but the way out is still surrounded by darkness, confusion and capitalist demagoguery.

The other day I gave a brief notice to the newly-formed Workers' School in Cleveland, where 350 students have already registered to study the technique of the proletarian way out of capitalism. But there are dozens of other schools, and I wish I could list them all; the school in Chicago, for instance, and the new important one in the heart of the steel empire, Gary, Ind.; the successful school in Harlem, New York City; the school on the Pacific Coast, in New England and the South. (This page will soon begin to carry news of all important activities of workers' schools throughout the country.—Editor.)

I would recommend to any worker desirous of studying Communism and the trade union movement that he register for a course at one of these schools, or if that is impossible, take a correspondence course from the New York school at 50 East 13th St. The school will also send you a list of books that can be read for serious and systematic study.

I Suggest These—
For the others, I will make an amateur recommendation of a few books that I believe might serve as an easy introduction to the whole field. That important work, "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, is still one of the best summaries of scientific socialism by its intellectual fathers. It is as fresh as though written today, with its great opening left-motif, "A spectre is haunting the rulers of Europe, and its name is Communism," to the grand crashing chord of the finale, those historic words that have been the signal for half a century of struggle, "Workers of the world, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain!"

The Communist Manifesto is published in pamphlet form and sells for 10 cents. Read it; give it to your friends; mail one or two every week to workers whom you think it would enlighten. It is a masterpiece of logic, written with true proletarian art and passion.

MOISSAYE OLGIN has recently written a little pamphlet on Communism, directed especially at American workers, that is a skillful job of elucidation. We need more pamphlets of this kind, written, as this one is, not in the vulgar journalistic style that patronizes a working class reader, but in strong, direct, everyday speech.

Lenin wrote in a plain and rugged style that any worker can understand. He took the most difficult philosophical and economic ideas and straightened out their snarls in his powerful mind. His words burn with the passion and sensitivity of a proletarian revolutionary: love of the workers, hate of the oppressors. But what marks the works of Lenin is his inescapable logic. It moves from one point to the next with the beauty of mathematics. It is not dead logic of the liberal bookmen, but the logic of life with all its apparent paradoxes.

Lenin wrote out of the background of the Russian Revolution, and many of his references may be obscure to American workers who have not studied that movement previously. Yet it is a great experience to discover Lenin. I know that his book, "The State and Revolution," which is an account of the various steps by which the workers take power, and was written on the verge of the Revolution, influenced my own mind as much as any book I know. I was still groping in the irrational fogs of the anarchist credo when I read this book, and it straightened me out, and I shall always have a special gratitude for it.

All of Lenin's books may be gotten in pamphlet form through the International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Joseph Stalin writes with a sober, plain honesty that expresses the constructive and workman's power latent in the character of that great and modest leader. His pamphlet, "The Foundations of Leninism," is also well worth the beginner's serious study.

Some Books Cost Money
BOOKS are altogether too expensive in this country. Most workers cannot buy books when they need bread so badly. Yet every worker ought to make some sacrifice to buy a few good solid books to come. One does not have to read many books or own a large library to become educated. A few of the right books, like Karl Marx's "Capital," are classics that belong in every home. They can be gone back to again and again over a period of years, so that the whole grand thesis of Communism finally saturates one's mind with health, and all the false and glittering logic of the opportunists and demagogues is resisted like lice.

A brilliant young British intellectual has recently published two fine books that make a good introduction to Communism. One is named, "The Coming Struggle for Power," the other, "The Menace of Fascism." John Strachey is a virtuoso of clear and sparkling English. It is an esthetic pleasure to read him, and a source of clarity as well.

PROLETARIAN fiction is certainly worth reading for the student of Communism. In the bourgeois world, fiction is regarded much in the same way as patriotic businessmen look at prostitutes; they are solely for amusement, the sport of an idle hour.

But proletarian fiction is a teacher of the masses. It teaches the lessons of Communism by other means than those used by the political scientists. Its material is the story of the daily life we know; the people and events struggling in this capitalist world. Its logic is that of the emotions; its truths are demonstrated by the fate of living people.

One of the best introductions to the Soviet life that I know, is the novel by Valentin Kataev, published recently in America under the name of "Time Forward!" (Farrar and Rinehart, publishers, New York City.) This novel is simply the story of a construction gang working on one of the new enormous industrial projects in the Soviet Union. They are workers; and the fire, the enthusiasm and courage with which they go at their job because it is a socialist job will tell whole volumes to any American worker who knows what working conditions are like over here. This, too, is one of the new Soviet novels that aren't over-tragic, but breathe gay, youthful confidence and romance. The Soviet writers are beginning to reflect that victorious atmosphere that now pervades Soviet life.

One of the classic proletarian novels is Martin Anderson Nexo's "Pelle the Conqueror." It is written about a Danish worker, but is so true and beautiful that it reflects working-class life anywhere.

Hostile Youth—
THESE are just a few suggestions, made in the same spirit in which one would write them in a hurried letter to a young worker or student asking for guidance. I hope nobody is going to give me a lecture on superficiality, naming all the hundreds of books necessary to study Communism. I know I have been inadequate, yet it is still a fact that there are too few books or pamphlets written on the Communism for the American worker in a style that will appeal to him and can be readily understood.

Capitalist "Philanthropy"

Chicago, Ill.
With a great flare of trumpets, and shrilly screaming of his great big penny, Bernard McFadden has opened "henny" restaurants to help the unemployed.
My first surprise was on noticing the class of people patronizing the "henny" restaurants to help the unemployed. Ninety-five per cent were lower middle class, clerks and salesmen from the department stores. I got a tray laid over the food on display. There was some sickly boiled mutton, a thin slice for twelve cents. The farmer probably got not much more for the whole sheep, thought I. Its greenish tinge and price converted me temporarily to vegetarianism, and I took some black bread, a glass of tomato juice, some milk labelled "cream," and a gluey bowl of bran meal mixed with molasses. The check

The International Collection of Revolutionary Songs

By C. S.
THE "International Collection of Revolutionary Songs," the first of its kind, was issued recently by the International Music Bureau of the International Workers' Theoretical Union in Moscow under the editorship of W. Ramm. It contains 15 pages of introduction (in three languages—English, German and Russian) and 70 pages of music and text, the latter also in three languages. It is published by the Moscow State Musical Publishing Office. Copies can be obtained at the Workers Book Store and at the Workers Music League, 5 E. 19th St., New York City, for 25 cents each. In this review I shall speak of the introduction and, in a future issue, of the thirteen songs it contains.

The introduction "From the International Music Bureau" is a remarkable document of a little over 3,000 words. It should be read by everyone who is interested in the cultural aspects of the class struggle. The essential points of its content should be thoroughly familiar to all class-conscious workers, for it deals with the subject of music as a weapon in the revolutionary movement.

"It is not necessary," begins this introduction, "to reiterate the well known fact that music as well as song has always played a big role in the class struggle. It is more to the point to observe the concrete difficulties facing the proletariat in making full use of them. Owing to the small number of its intellectuals and musicians, and to the fact that 'in a number of countries the advanced part of the working class still underestimates the significance of mass work upon the revolutionary music front.'"

Songs That Aided Reaction
When one realizes that the German Workers' Singing Societies enrolled 280,000 members in 1929, that millions of workers heard them sing and that they sang to a very large extent bourgeois music with bourgeois and even religious words, one understands why "these organizations were considered (by Social-Democrats and Fascists) as a means of carrying out and penetrating their influence upon the masses of the working class."

"Through these societies the bourgeoisie united the masses around its parties," understanding "in a very subtle manner how to apply the slogans of 'true art,' 'aesthetics,' 'pure beauty of art' and others in carrying out its everyday propaganda work in

Workers Dance League Opens Week-End Courses Feb. 2nd

The Workers Dance League announces a "Leaders and Teachers' Course," which begins this Friday, Feb. 2, at 8:30 and ends Sunday, April 8. The course will be given at the New Dance Group, 22 W. 17th St., will be given during week-ends.

Some of the instructors include: Sophia Delza, Dr. Gineberg, John Bovington, Francesca Boaz, Edna Ocho, Estelle Parness, Miriam Elicher, Lil Liandre, Riva Hoffman, Laya Kessner, Sylvia Manning, Gene Martel, Sylvia Maslow and Anna Sokalov.

The course includes: I. Theoretic Training in the Dance, (a) Development of the dance as an art form; five lectures on the history of the dance covering (1) primitive; (2) ritual; (3) national; (4) ballet; (5) modern; (b) Pedagogy; methods of approach for teachers in the dance; (c) Accompaniment to the dance; (d) the instruments used in the dance; (2) improvised piano accom-

paniment for class work; (3) music created expressly for dance composition—piano; (4) use of set music for the dance; (5) percussion to accompany class work; (6) percussion created for dance composition; (7) use of the voice in the dance (song, chant, chorus, etc.); (8) poems for the dance; (9) self-accompaniment in the dance; (10) physical aspects of the dance, covering problems of muscular development, fatigue, body building, etc.

II. Practical Training in the Dance—fundamentals in the following schools: (1) Ballet, (2) Duncan, (3) Delozzo, (4) Humphrey, (5) Graham, (6) Wigman, (7) Practicum Teaching; (c) Problems in dance direction; III. Problems in form and content: (a) Social forces in art; (b) Research in social forces in the dance.

The fee for the entire course is \$5. Registration hours between 6 and 8 p.m. at 80 E. 11th St.

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday
COURSE in English literature from the Historical Materialist viewpoint by M. Vetch, Saturday 8 p.m. at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. Register now.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY will lecture on "Economic and Financial Policy" at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., 2nd floor, 7:30 p.m. Audiences, New York District V.C.L. for the benefit of the Y.C.L. Training School, Adm. 15c.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING will lecture on "Is the Way Out Fascism or Communism?" at the Workers Youth Club, 375 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m.

SCOTTBORO Anti-Lynch Mass Meeting under auspices of West End Sec. I.L.D. at 4:30 p.m. at 121 E. 12th St. at 8 p.m. Tibbodeaux, Ruby Bates, Alexander will be speakers. Negro musical entertainers.

SACCO-VANZETTI by L.L.D. meets at 792 E. Tremont Ave. Discussion to follow business.

LECTURE and Discussion at Scottboro I.L.D. Br. at 261 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m. Joseph Tauber, speaker on "What's Next in the Scottboro Case." Admission free.

OPEN FORUM at the Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D. at 323 E. 13th St. at 8:15 p.m. Paul Miller will speak on "The C.W.A. and the Unemployed." Questions and discussion. Admission free.

bringing up the millions of workers in the spirit of chauvinism and slavery and at the same time inflaming their hatred against the revolution and revolutionaries.

"THE PROLETARIAT," it says, "is learning from its errors and is finding out how to win the struggle... For this purpose it needs its own musical literature, its own musical creation which will bring up the masses in the spirit of the class struggle and organize them for the struggle of socialism."

In one of the first issues of "Fravda" (number 5, in 1917) we read of the importance attached to the singing of revolutionary songs in the trenches. The singing of the "International" was held to be as important as the raising of the Red Flag, for many of the German soldiers knew the song and it meant that it did it to the soldiers of the Soviets.

And important as mass songs are in imperialist war, still more vital are they in throwing off the yoke of the oppressor at home. "Organizing its musical mass work, the proletariat is obliged to know this field of work in the opposite camp. The bourgeois is throwing tremendous energies into the song field. Chauvinistic, nationalistic, religious, sentimental and at the same time coarse, brutal soldier songs in circulations of millions are now being spread in the capitalist countries through radio, cabaret, etc."

It MUST be recognized, says the International Bureau in brief, that the proletariat cannot, under capitalism, fully forge the tremendous and genuine cultural growth it is eventually destined to achieve. Fully realizing that the music it has now is infinitely better than the Fascist efforts, it must realize too that this music is "still not on a very high level. And even if it were on such a level, it is imperative to strive persistently for still higher artistic song productions."

Hamper Fascist Efforts
Then follows the most significant passage—a passage that should be engraved on the heart of every worker musician:—"The next very important point to be given consideration is to make it impossible, or at least, to

Evening of Proletarian Dramatic Skits, Music and Dance on Feb. 17

NEW YORK—An outstanding evening of proletarian culture will be presented Saturday, Feb. 17, by the Workers International Relief, a world wide organization for the relief of revolutionary workers, providing food and clothing for strikers. The W.I.R. is also very active in organizing cultural groups among the workers in all its branches. Several of these groups will perform on the evening of Feb. 17.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre of Action will present an hour and a half of new one-act plays, dramatic skits and dramatic poems. Eugene Nigob, well-known pianist, who has been carrying on relief work for the W.I.R., will appear in a piano recital. An outstanding event of the evening will be a concertina presentation by Gregori Matusovich, one of the foremost concertina virtuosos in America.

The Red Dancers will present a special program of Proletarian dances. The Film and Photo League will present a new experimental film. The W.I.R. Band will complete the program with special concert selections.

The affair will be held in the City College Auditorium, 234 St. and Lexington Ave. Tickets can be purchased at the W.I.R., 870 Broadway, Workers Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St., or the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St. Admission 25, 35 and 50 cents.

ZINDEOREST GUESTS AID "DAILY"

NEW YORK—To help the Daily Worker install its new press, guests from Zindorest Park took up a collection recently. Twelve dollars was raised and forwarded to the "Daily."

TUNING IN

- WJZ-760 Kc
7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—John Herrick, Songs
7:30—Polish and Perimeter
7:45—Hollywood—Lena Richey
8:00—Find Me a Corpse
8:15—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:30—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lewis in 20,000
9:15—John McCormack, Tenor, Solo
10:00—Lopez Orch.; Jesters Trio; Adele Starr, Songs; Tony Chabro, Comedian
10:15—Pickens Sisters, Songs
10:30—Robert Royce, Tenor
10:45—Stern Orch.
11:00—Rogers Orch.
11:15—Molina Orch.
11:30—A. M.—Madriguers Orch.
- WEAF-660 Kc
7:00 P. M.—Martha Meers, Songs
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:45—The Goldberg—Sketch
8:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Van Steeden Orch.
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
8:45—Toubardians Orch.; Florence Dean, Songs
9:00—Fred Allen, Comedian; Grote Orch.
9:15—Hilbilly Music
9:30—De Marco Girls; Frank Swift, Tenor
9:45—Description of Opening of the Interior, Speaking at Dinner of Association of General Contractors of America, 12:00—Magazine of the Air
10:00—Coleman Orch.
10:15—Harvey Frome, Tenor
10:30—Hilbilly Music
10:45—Harris Orch.
11:00—A. M.—Rogers Orch.
11:15—Sonsnik Orch.
- WOR-710 Kc
7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Trio
7:15—Comedy; Music
7:30—Bernora Orch.; Talk—Rudie Harris
7:45—Detective Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Harp, Songs
8:30—Redfern Hillsideband
8:45—Description of Opening of Play—A Hat, a Coat and a Glove
9:00—Dorothy Miller and Garfield Swift, Songs; Shantley Orch.
9:15—Description of the Air
9:30—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Reed
10:00—Gypsy Prince
10:15—Fidelity—Alibi Piano
10:30—Moonbeams Trio
10:45—Nelson Orch.
11:00—Bills Dudley—Talk
11:15—A. M.—Robbins Orch.
- WJZ-760 Kc
7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marje
7:15—Jas. Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—New—Joelle Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Mac About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Green Orch.; Mac About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:45—New—Edwin C. Hill
9:00—Philadelpia Orch.
9:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
9:30—New—Edwin C. Hill
9:45—New—Edwin C. Hill
10:00—New—Edwin C. Hill
10:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
10:30—New—Edwin C. Hill
10:45—New—Edwin C. Hill
11:00—New—Edwin C. Hill
11:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
11:30—New—Edwin C. Hill
11:45—New—Edwin C. Hill
12:00—New—Edwin C. Hill
- WABC-860 Kc
7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marje
7:15—Jas. Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—New—Joelle Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Mac About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—New—Edwin C. Hill
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11:30—New—Edwin C. Hill
11:45—New—Edwin C. Hill
12:00—New—Edwin C. Hill

300 Jobless Writers Lay Plans for C. W. A. Fight

NEW YORK—"No more jobs—only replacements!" This was the burden of the message brought to 300 writers of the Unemployed Writers Association in a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Monday night by L. E. Sharp, who was representing Colonel W. A. Demarest, New York head of C.W.A. Sharp is in charge of new projects.

The writers elected committees to outline a project for writers, voted to attend in a body the Feb. 5 demonstration against the discontinuation of C.W.A., elected a delegate to the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington, Feb. 3, and approved a program calling for wages and relief for all workers, recognition of the writers' profession by the government, and immediate action by the government, "under C.W.A. or under X.Y.Z."

"I only know what I read in the papers," Sharp said, "like Will Rogers. I personally am helpless."

Leon Herald, poet, hurled a question back—"Will you go to Washington with our committee?"

Nudged by the elbow of Fanya Foss, pretty member of the executive committee, Sharp said, "Yes, I will go to Washington, even if I have to hike there." But he left early.

Robert Whitcomb, preliminary organizer of the association, reported on the program, and the treatment of writers by the government at present, pointing out that writers at last

are being forced to organize, for the first time, to fight the attitude of the government which expects them to starve or to compete with laborers in the scramble for laboring jobs.

Edward Dahlberg, an editor of Partisan Review, urged immediate action on the proposals brought up, and attacked A. M. Bingham, editor of Commonwealth, for Bingham's "exchequer fiscal remarks about the hostility between editors and writers."

Committees elected are: Executive, Robert Whitcomb, Fanya Foss, Leon Dennen, Alfred Hayes, Leon S. Herald, Edward Dahlberg; and the project committee, composed of Milton Nestler, Harold Rosenberg, Charles Ferlin, Mary Carolyn Davies, H. I. Hayes, Fred Miller, Parker Tyler, Stoyan Christowe, Lashos Egri, Margery Mansfield, T. J. McGivern, Valentine Erskine and Samuel Putnam, the chairman of the meeting. Other members were elected whose names cannot be given because they work on C.W.A. projects now.

Signers to the petitions of the association include Theodore Dreiser, Corliss Lamont, P. P. Adams, John Sloan, Josephine Herbst, Scott Nearing, Edwin Seaver, Jack Conroy, Granville Hicks, Stanley Burnshaw, and Maxwell Bodenheim.

A second mass meeting is being called for all writers at Greenwich House Feb. 10, Saturday night, when committees will report back.

for jobless seamen, the elimination of the Y.M.C.A. theaters from the relief organization and the establishment of a committee of seamen to supervise the relief.

The paper not only reports these actions, but explains the strategy and tactics used and draws lessons for future work.

"Voice" Leads Wage Fight
In the fight against the scheme of the Roosevelt regime to slash down the wages of marine workers through the vicious code system, the Marine Workers Voice stands alone as the only seamen's and longshoremen's paper leading the struggle for higher wages.

There is an excellent article on the back page by Hays Jones, the editor, who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, telling of the remarkable conditions enjoyed by sailors on Soviet ships.

Every worker should read this issue of the "Voice" regardless from which industry he comes, for the paper is full of important organizational material. The lessons of the seamen and longshoremen's strikes should be studied by every trade union worker.

Writing on the question of labor journalism, Lenin gave the following advice: "Less high falutin talk! Get nearer to life!"

I think that the seamen who are editing the Marine Workers Voice, not only understand Lenin's advice, but are putting it into practice.

Incidentally, the paper has one great shortcoming, an oversized masthead. This is obviously the manifestation of an inferiority complex which developed in the ranks of the union during the early days when the M.W.I.U. was chiefly a propaganda organization. But now, that the union has emerged as a leader of mass strikes, the complex no doubt has disappeared. I have no local wish to soon see the old topheavy masthead replaced by a more neat and dignified one.

PUTTING THE DAILIES IN THE MAIL BOXES
MEADVILLE, Pa.—Lately I have been taking my old Daily Worker, after I read them, and wait until I get about a dozen copies and at night drop them into mail boxes on the outskirts of town. I have no local wish to soon see the old topheavy masthead replaced by a more neat and dignified one.

In unemployed work the M.W.I.U. shows increased activity. The paper reports an important victory scored in Baltimore when the Waterfront Unemployed Council, through militant action, won three meals a day

AMUSEMENTS

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

ACME THEATRE UNION SQUARE
THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY "AH, WILDERNESS!" with GEORGE M. COBAN
GUILD Theatre, 424 St. W. of Broadway, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

MARY OF SCOTLAND
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERVILLE MENKEN ALVIN THEATRE, 232 St. W. of Broadway, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

DAYS WITHOUT END
EUGENE O'NEILL'S New Play with HELEN MILLER'S THEATRE, 424 St. W. of Broadway, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

NO MORE LADIES
A New Comedy by A. E. Thomas with MELVIN DOUGLAS LUCIE WATSON BOOTH Theatre, 4th W. of Broadway, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

JUDITH ANDERSON COME OF AGE
CLEMENCE DANNE RICHARD ADDINSELL MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre, 39th E. of Broadway, Ev. 8:30, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

"Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th St., Ev. 8:40, Mat. 2:30, Th. 8:45, Sat. 1:30

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1934

There Is Only One REAL Jobless Insurance Bill

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION Against Unemployment opens next Saturday morning in Washington, at a time when the demand of the unemployed workers for unemployment insurance is growing from day to day.

The city councils of Minneapolis, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Tacoma, Wash., Eveleth, Minn., and three Cook County (Chicago) towns, and others have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Hundreds of thousands of workers, in local unions, unemployed organizations, and meetings, have endorsed the bill.

The pressure of the 17,000,000 unemployed workers of the country is being brought to bear on the government for security in the form of unemployment insurance laws which the workers demand be enacted by the government.

The convention will serve to unify this demand on a national scale, to organize the workers for a powerful, united, mass campaign throughout the country for the immediate enactment of the Workers Bill.

But the Roosevelt government is acutely aware of the growing demand of the masses for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The national government, in order to thwart this demand for security, is calling conferences and spreading much propaganda in the capitalist press for the Wagner Bill, which provides that the Federal Government shall give no unemployment insurance funds to the jobless workers.

The most recent ballyhoo of the Roosevelt government was the conference on unemployment in the Hotel Commodore Monday night, at which Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Perkins, was the principal speaker. This conference, attended by many Chamber of Commerce representatives, Republican and Democratic politicians, and A. F. of L. officials, broadcast a great deal of talk "for unemployment insurance."

At the same time the conference was aimed to mobilize sentiment in favor of the Wagner Bill, which Mrs. Perkins has now embraced as her own. This bill provides that employers shall be taxed for "reserves," except where employers are contributing to state "reserve insurance" funds. Mrs. Perkins and Senator Wagner frankly admit that the bill is aimed to shift to the states all responsibility for unemployment insurance, and provides no funds from the Federal Government.

The fraud now being perpetrated by the Roosevelt government, backed by the A. F. of L. officials, is seen in the maneuvers of Perkins in New York. Perkins, Governor Lehman, the New York State Federation of Labor officials are combining to push the Mastick-Schlagel Bill in the present session of the legislature in Albany. This is termed "unemployment insurance." The bill is being widely advertised to show how the Roosevelt government's state program of state reserves embodied in the Wagner Bill, would work out.

WHAT IS the bill now before the New York legislature, termed in all the headlines as an "unemployment insurance bill."

It provides that employers set aside a small percentage of their payrolls for a fund to be put in the hands of the state treasury. The maximum amount of insurance called for is \$15 a week for sixteen weeks. The bill states that "unemployment insurance" cannot be paid for longer than sixteen weeks to a worker.

It does not apply to those now totally unemployed. It applies only to those now in industry, who become "involuntarily" unemployed. It is the same old strike-breaking proposal to give the millions of jobless nothing, and to force those now in industry to be "good boys" and not strike or organize a union for better conditions for fear of losing their "insurance."

Mrs. Perkins, in her speech at the Commodore, showed that she does not care whether the unemployed get security or not, as long as the Federal Government is exempt from payment of the funds. She says, "The states, under the plan that Senator Wagner, Congressman Lewis and I have been working out, can decide for themselves, whether to have state funds, industrial pooled funds or individual reserves. They can also decide whether to have joint contributions or contributions only by employers, what employers shall contribute, what employers shall be covered, who is eligible for benefits, what the waiting period shall be, and what above an absolute minimum the benefit rates shall be, and who and how long they shall be paid."

The artificially stimulated ballyhoo for the President's birthday is part of the elaborate trickery of the Wall Street ruling class dictatorship. Its purpose is to give a mass base to the Wall Street imperialist dictatorship, to blind the eyes of the oppressed and exploited masses to the fact that Roosevelt is the most cunning, the most servile agent of Wall Street financial capital who has ever sat in the White House.

Roosevelt seeks to disguise his ruthless assaults on the millions of jobless workers, the workers enslaved under the N.R.A. codes, etc., by hiding behind the hypocritical cloak of charity to the poor victims of infantile paralysis.

But there is something rotten in the charity of this President who can coldly doom hundreds of thousands of working class children to disease and starvation by flinging their mothers and fathers into the streets of the C.W.A. Jobs, when he can turn a deaf ear to the cry of the jobless for relief and Unemployment Insurance, at the same time that he turns billions over to the Army and Navy.

In this vast attempt to cloak the ruthless capitalist character of Roosevelt's program behind mists of hypocritical sentiment, the officialdom of the A. F. of L., the Trotskyite and other renegade groups, take their place.

John L. Lewis, Matthew Woll, William Green, all veteran strikebreakers, all able assistants of Hoover and Roosevelt in their wage-slashing, these are the leading organizers of the Roosevelt parties, and will take their places at the fat banquet tables.

The leadership of the Hotel strikers outside the Waldorf, in which the Trotskyites play a part, are considering, it is reported, to stop picketing for one day, in order not to disturb the birthday parties.

Meanwhile, the record-breaking war building goes on day and night. A huge air bombing fleet is being constructed at a cost of many millions of dollars. The cost of living, of milk, bread, etc., continues its deadly move upward.

And behind the smoking meats of the banquet tables can be seen the spectre of Fascism, of war, of the starvation of 17,000,000 jobless—uninvited guests.

"I used to be timid" is the title of a letter by V. Lind, of Unit 1, Section 8, Brooklyn, because it tells from experience how workers respond to our "Daily" when it is brought to their attention for the first time, and the results he has achieved through a systematic effort to gain new subscribers for our paper.

"I used to be timid about canvassing for the Daily Worker," Comrade Lind writes, "but I overcame this. When I first started canvassing about three months ago I could not sell even three copies. Now I sell thirty copies a day.

"In approaching a worker for the first time I explain the difference between the workers' and capitalist press. If I can't sell a Daily Worker the first time, I leave a copy and come back to get an opinion on our paper.

"I find that the workers get used to taking the

Daily Worker once a week and they gradually become acquainted with me so I can speak to them on issues of interest to workers, and call them to meetings and demonstrations. Some of the workers reading the Daily Worker once a week begin to feel they need it more often and subscribe to it by the week or month. Some of my contacts are coming into the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and I expect to get some of them to join the Party soon, all through the Daily Worker.

"I think if systematic house to house canvassing would be adopted on a broad scale, our circulation campaign for 10,000 new daily subscribers and 20,000 new readers for the Saturday edition cannot help but succeed."

THE ABOVE LETTER, comrades, speaks for itself. If every revolutionary worker carried out the task to gain new readers for the Daily Worker in the same systematic and earnest way as Comrade Lind, the quota in our present circulation drive would not only be easily reached but, we are confident, considerably surpassed.

There is only one way of rooting our Daily Worker among the broad masses, and this is by bringing our "Daily" to them. Every Party member, every member of revolutionary mass organizations, readers of the Daily Worker, sympathizers of the revolutionary movement can help by approaching their immediate friends, fellow workers, canvassing workers' homes, as Comrade Lind does.

Help destroy the vicious effect of the propaganda in the capitalist press by doing your utmost to reach the workers with our only American working class daily newspaper, the Daily Worker. Gain new subscribers for our "Daily." Answer concretely the call by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., for 30,000 new readers of the Daily Worker.

The Wife of a Strike-Breaking Governor

THE PUBLICITY AGENT for Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, paraded on the picket line of the New York laundry strikers long enough to allow the newspaper and movie photographers to take her picture.

At the same hour that Mrs. Pinchot was conducting this "crusade against the sweatshops" in New York, her husband's state police were beating up and shooting at the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, who are fighting for union conditions and a decent wage.

The State Police of Pennsylvania, according to law, are under the personal direction of the Governor. Pinchot sent into the anthracite strike area one hundred and twenty state troopers, every available state cossack that could be spared from the mining and steel towns of Western Pennsylvania.

The sending in of these troopers was accompanied by an order of Pinchot to allow no mass picketing, and to allow no miners to picket except in the colliery where they work. The state troopers, under Pinchot's orders, are now spreading a reign of terror throughout the anthracite, beating up not only strikers, but women and children. A sixteen-year-old striker was fatally wounded on the picket line this week.

A number of town councils and burgesses in the anthracite, in addition to many local unions, have passed resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Pinchot's cossacks from the anthracite. But Pinchot, always ready to do the bidding of the employers, backs up the bestial brutality of his state police.

Mrs. Pinchot evidently does not believe in the slogan "charity begins at home." She and her Governor husband know how to use demagoguery. While posing as a "progressive," Pinchot strangles free speech in Pennsylvania by jailing workers leaders such as Bill Lawrence under the anti-working class state sedition law, which robs the workers of free speech, and which Pinchot supports.

Under cover of such demagoguery, aimed toward forwarding his coming campaign to enter the United States Senate, Pinchot is directing the most vicious and brutal attacks against the strikers and the unemployed workers of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a valuable servant of the employers, who knows how to cover his tracks by his own and his wife's "liberal" talk.

The Birthday Parties

THE VAST and efficient machines of the Roosevelt machine are grinding overtime today. It is the President's 52nd birthday. And the "whole nation" is to use the rushing terminology of the kept journalists who are busy scribbling all the details of the birthday parties, is supposed to rejoice.

The million or so C.W.A. workers who will soon be flung by Roosevelt into the streets to starve—are they rejoicing?

The million or so tenant farmers who have been driven off their land into pauperism by the Roosevelt A.A.A. farm program—are they rejoicing?

"A special dinner dance will be given at Sherry's. Mrs. Roosevelt will be escorted by a guard of honor from the 71st Regiment to the Waldorf..."

So reads the capitalist press.

But outside the Waldorf, in the bitter cold, march striking hotel workers, picketing in protest against a \$5 a week wage.

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Nazi Brown Troops Enforce "Holiday" Of 1st Anniversary

Official Declaration Ignores Unemployment; Silent on Terrorism

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The first anniversary of Hitler's accession to power will be officially celebrated tomorrow, and orders have gone out from the publicity bureau of the Nazi State machine to every agency of propaganda that the "holiday" must be rigidly observed. Fascist troopers are visible in every street to enforce the "celebration."

Even the official reports of the Nazis boasting of their "victories" during the one-year of rule reveal the bankruptcy of their elaborate demagogic promises to the German masses. Nothing is said in the official Nazi list of "victories" of the promised fight against "usury capital," or the promise to end the payments of the Versailles Treaty.

The ever-growing cost of living, and the imminence of inflation and credit crisis, the feverish preparations for war, and the headlong plunge towards a foreign policy of reckless adventurism and war are ignored in the official Nazi list.

The Nazis boast of their "crushing Marxism." Their own releases, however, give the lie to this empty boast, as the Nazi chiefs openly betray their anxiety over the flood of illegal Communist papers now circulating throughout the big factories.

The Nazis are silent in their official reports of the 3,500 German workers who have been murdered, the 17 German workers who have already been beheaded, and the 49 others who await execution, and of the 100,000 German workers and intellectuals now being tortured and starved in the German concentration camps.

They do not mention the fiasco of their Reichstag fire frims-up against Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff. And they are singularly quiet about the inability of the Fascists to improve the conditions of the masses or the effects of the deepening crisis.

British Debating U.S. Proposal for Pacific Isle Bases

LONDON, Jan. 30.—British imperialist circles continue to debate tentatively proposals for the U. S. to have bases in the Pacific and to force a number of strategic Pacific islands to the U. S. "in return for cancellation of part of the allied war debts."

The natural public denial by the Washington government has not lessened interest in the proposal. Certain circles of both British and French imperialists are said to favor the proposal on the grounds of creating a new "balance of power" in the Pacific to meet Japanese aggressions. In this connection, the British government is reported to have guaranteed Holland's East Indies possessions against a Japanese attack. The recent secret conference of British admirals at Singapore is said to have voted to build up the Australian Navy and generally strengthen British naval power in the Far East.

That section of British imperialism which favors the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is opposed to the U. S. proposals. Singapore, which is being feverishly fortified, is expected to be a tremendous factor in the new World War which is expected to break out in the Far East. A British alliance with Japan would face the U. S. with a chain of island forts from the Sea of Japan to the Straits of Singapore, effectively threatening American control of the Philippines, Guam, etc., and separating the British from its plunder in China.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—In a note to the French government, Sir John Simons, British Foreign Minister, aggressively supports the Nazi demands for arms equality for Germany.

The note is regarded here as creating a critical situation since it emphasizes the split between the French and British governments over the re-arming of Germany. It has met with great favor, however, in those circles of French imperialism which, together with the British imperialists, favor a fully re-armed Nazi Germany as serving to pave the way for armed intervention against the Soviet Union from the West to correspond with the anticipated Japanese attack in the East.

BOLIVIA GAINS IN CHACO WAR

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.—The Bolivian command in the Chaco claimed the capture yesterday of a mile of trenches from the Paraguayan forces.

The Paraguayan army had dug in along the new front established by its victories preceding and following the Xmas armistice. The reported Bolivian victory yesterday is the Bolivian government is attempting to resume the offensive.

C. P. S. U. Congress Hails Victories of Soviet China

spoke about the group of companions-in-arms with which Stalin was able to surround himself, the best people of the Leninist Party, about such leadership as has been unknown in the history of any revolutionary Party.

Lominadze spoke about his grave mistakes before the Party, saying that as an elected member of the Central Committee of the Sixteenth Congress, he didn't justify the Party's confidence in him; that he considers it his duty to relate the lessons he learned in his opposition activity as one of the leaders of the Right-"Leftist" block. He said that the Party was correct in having no confidence in those who even once left the Leninist path.

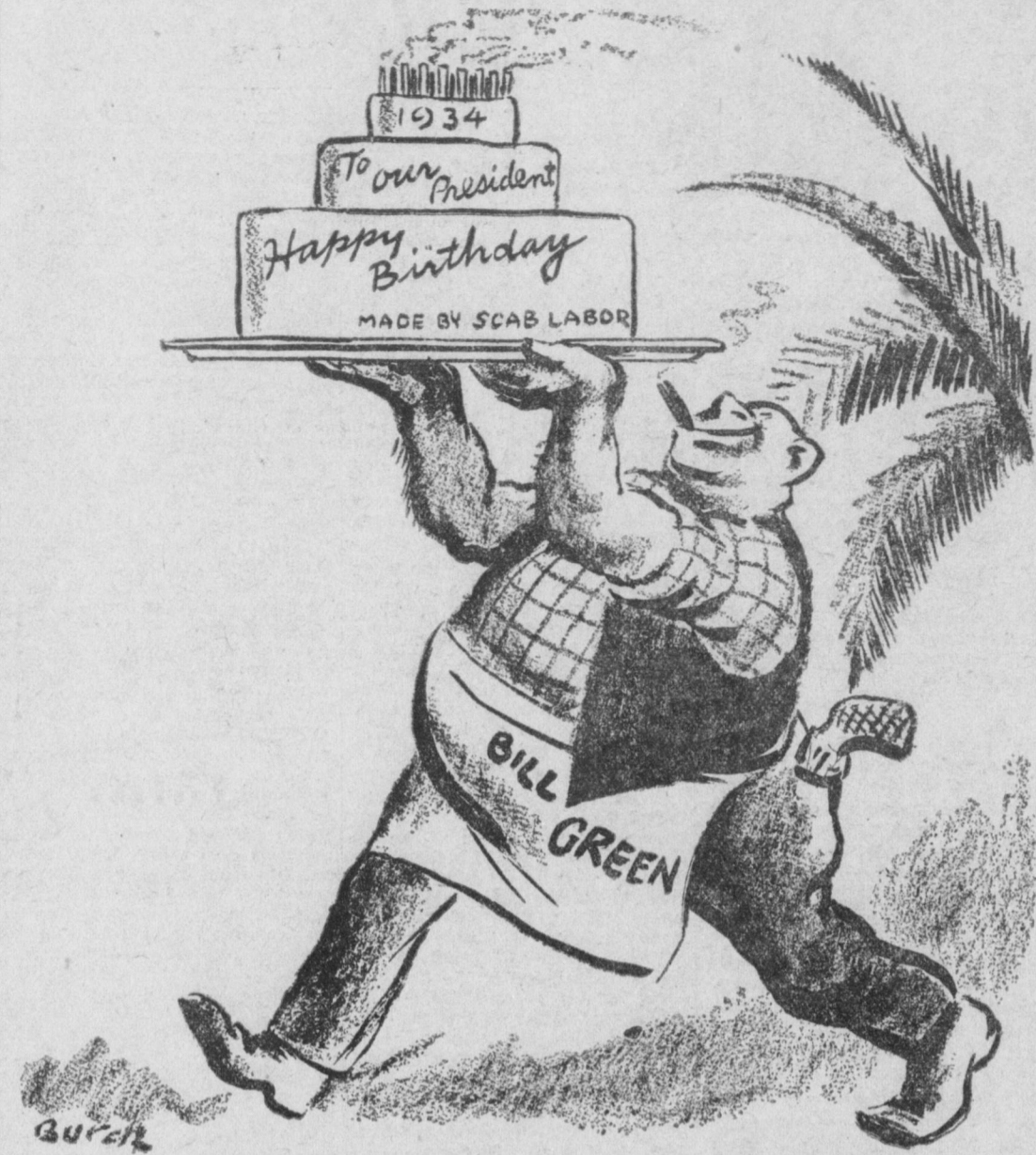
The Congress listened attentively to the extreme rich content of the speech of Kosarev, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Y.C.L., demonstrating the Bolshevik growth of the Y.C.L. and the considerable increase in its importance in Socialist construction.

Bucharin Hails Stalin Bucharin spoke, prefacing his speech with a characterization of the significance of the Congress as a colossal, historical event, stating that in the course of recent years, he has been actively executing the line of the Party. He enumerated the mistakes of the Right opposition, which was the attraction point of bourgeois forces fighting the Party.

The evening session, Postleshev, Chairman, and Bubnov, Commissar of Education, spoke, and were greeted with great applause as he concluded a speech devoted to cultural construction, and the development of "science in the Soviet Union."

Enukidze followed him, said that Stalin made his report on the same day and hour when, ten years before, he pronounced the great oath of the Party at Lenin's grave. "We have remained true to that oath, honorably fulfilling it," he said. He

THE HEAD WAITER AT THE WALDORF



U. S. Officials Expect Early Attack by Japan on U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK.—That a Japanese attack on the Soviet Union is imminent is the general belief in the U. S. War and Navy Departments, it is reported by Arthur Krock in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times.

"Any disagreement is only as to time; most of them expect a war," the dispatch states in commenting on "the division of opinion among our high command."

On the basis of secret information from U. S. Consulates and secret agents in Asia, U. S. high naval and military officials are convinced, the dispatch states, "that unless some unexpected solution of Japan's aims in the mainland can be reached peacefully, the Soviet and Japan must resort to the frightful arbitrament of arms."

That high U. S. officials circles are openly discussing the role the U. S.

Britain Supports Nazi Arms Demand in Move to Build Anti-Soviet Front

PARIS, Jan. 30.—In a note to the French government, Sir John Simons, British Foreign Minister, aggressively supports the Nazi demands for arms equality for Germany.

The note is regarded here as creating a critical situation since it emphasizes the split between the French and British governments over the re-arming of Germany. It has met with great favor, however, in those circles of French imperialism which, together with the British imperialists, favor a fully re-armed Nazi Germany as serving to pave the way for armed intervention against the Soviet Union from the West to correspond with the anticipated Japanese attack in the East.

Report 19th Route Army Surrenders; It Will Be Reorganized by Nanking

HONGKONG, Jan. 30.—The Nanking government reported today that the 19th Route Army had surrendered in South Fukien and is to be reorganized under Nanking auspices. The 19th Route Army has been used frequently against Nanking by political opponents in the Kuomintang camp.

Strikes Spreading In China; Union Asks Defense of Leader

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—The All-Chinese Seamen's Union issued an appeal to all seamen, harbor workers and the whole world proletariat to rally to the defense of Lo Tuan-Hsien, secretary of the union, who was arrested last April by the British police in this city and turned over to the Nanking hangmen after a farcical trial lasting only a few seconds.

At the "trial" a representative of the Chinese Bureau of Public Safety was called in to identify Lo as a Communist. Lo replied with a short speech, declaring:

"I will tell you my history. I am a seaman. I was one of the organizers and leaders of the big strike in Hongkong in 1925-26. I have now come from Manchuria, where I fought in the ranks of the volunteers against the Japanese invasion. I have dedicated my life to the emancipation of the proletariat, and am prepared to die."

Lo was then delivered up to the Nanking authorities, taken to Nanking as "a dangerous criminal" and has since completely disappeared. It is not known whether he has been tortured to death or is still alive in the Nanking dungeons.

The All-Chinese Seamen's Union is demanding that the government release Lo or at least permit its lawyers to see him. The union urges all workers and sympathetic elements to make demands on the Chinese embassies and consulates in their countries for the immediate release of Lo.

The French government had recently restricted British imports to 25 per cent of their former quotas. Following sharp protests by the British government, some lines were restored to their former quotas. The British are not satisfied with this, however, and charge the French are showing favoritism to the U. S. and Belgium.

"We have told France," Runciman informed the House of Commons "that this country cannot accept discrimination in favor of the U. S. and Belgium and will take immediate retaliatory action by extra duties on goods from France unless the full French quotas on British goods are restored within 10 days."

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By Burck

Murdered When Mendieta Troops Fire on Workers

Attempt to Break Strike of Railroad Men and Sugar Workers

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Many workers were seriously wounded, at least two fatally, when troops of the new reactionary Mendieta government fired on a demonstration at Placetas in Santa Clara Province yesterday. The indignant workers are organizing another demonstration to protest the blood-bath and the increasingly savage attacks on strikers by the government, supported and directed by American imperialists and their Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery.

In its attempt to break the strike of the railroad workers, the government is trying to organize unemployed workers in the city of Camaguey to act as scabs on the Cuba Northern Railway. The railway serves a large sugar-producing area. The government is at the same time sending troops against the striking sugar workers in an effort to drive them back to work at starvation wages, to save the threatened sugar crop. Over 80 per cent of the government's income is derived from the sugar crops, and American banks, controlling sugar production and seeking to collect on loans to the Machado government, are demanding that the government take drastic action against the strikers.

Government by decree was ordered today by the Mendieta-Batista government, which at the same time postponed the promised constituent assembly elections to December. Dictatorial power, meanwhile, is vested in the President, the Cabinet, and the Mayor of Havana. A Council of State of no less than fifty members is to act in an advisory capacity, affording broad representation to the various reactionary cliques.

The government today rescinded the cut in electric rates, reestablishing the old rates, which are several times higher than electric charges in the U. S.

France Gets British Trade Ultimatum Given Ten Days To Meet Britain's Demands

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The British government yesterday delivered a 10-day trade ultimatum on France, threatening sharp reprisals against French exports to the British Empire unless the former British trade quotas are restored "100 per cent" within that period.

Notice of this drastic, war-like action in the increasingly bitter trade war between the imperialist powers, was given the House of Commons today by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

The French government had recently restricted British imports to 25 per cent of their former quotas. Following sharp protests by the British government, some lines were restored to their former quotas. The British are not satisfied with this, however, and charge the French are showing favoritism to the U. S. and Belgium.

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