

# Fight Roosevelt's Jingo Week! Defend the Workers' Fatherland—U.S.S.R.

LATE yesterday the Senate voted another \$248,000,000 for the Navy war machine. More funds for murder, for slaughter of the sons of the working class. The Roosevelt war machine is ready. The poison gas, the cannon, the bombing planes are all ready. Soon the imperialist war makers will begin to pour the blood of the working class in defense of profits. Roosevelt lunges brutally ahead. Monday he begins his "National

Preparedness Week." He will begin to pour the foul poison of jingoism, chauvinism, nationalist war hysteria into the minds of the masses. He is getting the workers ready for the next imperialist slaughter. We cannot wait! We must leap with stubborn, bitter resistance to meet this rising monster of Roosevelt imperialist war! Lenin, our great leader, warned us that if we do not fight the imperialist war plans daily, hourly, every moment, the imperialist slaughter will

sweep over us! The whole imperialist capitalist world begins to bare its bayonets against the Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union, land of victorious Socialist Construction! The victories of the Soviet Union reveal the horrible rottenness of capitalism! The Soviet Union is a radiant blazing example for the working class. The Wall Street parasites itch to destroy it. They spur Japanese imperialism on to the attack. Workers, toilers, intellectuals, all toiling

humanity is in the balance. Crush the imperialist war plans! Fight jingoism! Raise high the banner of international proletarian solidarity! Stop munitions shipments! Prepare to raise a mighty wall of protection around the Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union! Fight the Roosevelt jingo week! Organize, protest, gather in the streets and meeting places! Against imperialist war!

## Daily Worker

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

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Vol. XI, No. 36

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1934

WEATHER: Fair, slowly rising temperature. (Ten Pages)

Price 3 Cent

# HUGE WAR PROFITEERING, WAR SEC'Y WOODRING REVEALS

## Support German Workers Revolution; Mass in Bronx Coliseum Sunday Night

### Monster Meet to Open National Drive To Aid German C. P.

NEW YORK.—A nationwide campaign to aid the German Communist Party will be launched tomorrow night by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. at a meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, at 7 P. M., where thousands of workers will mass to pledge solidarity to the German workers revolution and protest against Nazi murder and terror. Robert Minor, Central Committee member, will open the "Support the German Workers Revolution" meeting and affair, as chairman Earl Browder will make a comprehensive report on the German situation. Thousands of Socialist workers have been invited to show their solidarity to the maturing German workers' revolution. Leaflets distributed to them have met with a rousing response. Sergei Radamsky, well-known tenor and Soviet teacher of music, will sing "Rote Soldaten, Rote Kolonnen," a German revolutionary song, which will be presented for the first time in this country. The song was composed

### Paris Workers Surge In Streets, Protest At War, Reaction Cabinet



EARL BROWDER General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., will speak at the Support the German Workers Revolution meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, Sunday, Feb. 11th.

### S. P. Ready to Sabotage General Strike Call Communists Support

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Thousands of workers, led by the Communist Party, battled police in the streets of Paris today in protest against the Cabinet of war and reaction announced today by Premier Gaston Doumergue with the full support of the growing fascist forces of France. Faced by 14,000 police and guards, led by army detachments, the workers surged through all streets leading to the Place de la Republique, in the working-class district of Paris. They held their ground as the police charged again and again. Barricades were thrown up at the church of St. Ambrose. The battle was called one of the most fiercely fought of the past week. Socialists Discuss Calling Strike Off Already the Socialist Party, which refused to support Doumergue, is discussing calling off the 24-hour general political strike which the National Labor Federation announced for Monday. The revolutionary unions

### House Committee Ignores Workers' Insurance Bill

#### Lundeen at Hearing Fails To Push Bill He Introduced

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"You can sacrifice life in war because that's something people have to give," Stanley R. Lundeen, publishers' representative told the House Labor Committee today, "but we can't sacrifice money because we haven't got it."

This cold-blooded advice was given when Lundeen, declaring that a 30-hour week law would "sacrifice" some of 6,000 publications businesses, was asked whether if life wouldn't be sacrificed in war.

Unemployment and War Thus the subjects of war and unemployment—always linked by the Unemployment Councils in a demand that all war preparations appropriations be turned over to a Federal Unemployment Insurance fund—were united ominously before the House Committee.

This same Committee has before it the Unemployment Councils' proposal, the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, introduced in Congress by Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota. It was Lundeen who asked the question that linked the two subjects.

#### Lundeen Fails to Push Own Bill

But instead of pressing for the Workers Bill which he introduced, Lundeen actually asked the witness: "If all employers adopted a 30-hour week, wouldn't that absorb all the unemployed?" Lundeen asked this misleading question despite the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Another Communist Dies Under Nazi Axe

HAMBURG, Feb. 9.—A Nazi executioner with a hand axe today decapitated Arthur Reitslag, Communist. He had been arrested for taking part in a demonstration in which a Nazi died. He was executed while strapped face up to the block, with his eyes on the drunken official killer who wielded the axe. Death sentence against three others convicted with him were commuted to life imprisonment, because they were not communists.

By Stefan Volpe, member of the Communist Party of Germany, who was forced to leave Germany, and is now in the Soviet Union. Radamsky will sing the song with him.

The program will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. There will be no one admitted during the presentation of numbers. The program will include singing by the Freight Gesangs Verein, the Daily Worker Chorus, the Ukrainian Workers Chorus, Jerome's "Newsboy" presented by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, who will also present a new Scottish play; mass dancing by two dance groups, who will present dances based upon the Nazi regime; a group of solo dances by John Bovingdon, one of which will be "Underground" based upon the story of an illegal printing plant.

Tickets may still be obtained at advance prices at places listed elsewhere in this paper, or may be obtained at the box-office before the affair.

This meeting is under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Doors open at 6 P. M.

### In the Daily Worker Today

- Page 2 Sports, by Jerry Arnold.
Page 3 E. E. Brotherhood Sends Fake Strike Ballots to 26,000.
Page 4 "Capitalist War Against Workers' Fatherland," by Harry Gannes. "Jolly Profits on War Contracts," by Robert Dunn. "The Tasks of Communists in the Fight Against War," by J. P.
Page 5 Imperialist War Propaganda Technique.
Page 6 "Discussion on Comintern Analysis, Mass Work," by Jack Stachel. "Abstract Speeches Do Not Help Party Work," by Max Young. "A Weapon to Fulfill the Open Letter," by Gertrude Haessler.
Page 7 Revised Marine Code Reveals Wage Cutting, Strikebreaking Role of N.R.A.
Page 8 News of Marine and Waterfront.
Page 9 Letters from Miners.
Page 10 "Change the World," by Michael Gold.
Page 11 What's On; Tuning In.
Page 12 Editorials.

### 6 U.S. Ships on Strike in Cuban Port

#### No Nazi Flag Can Fly in Any Cuban Port; Y.C.L. Forces Concession

Special to the Daily Worker

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—American seamen on six ships in Antilla harbor have gone on strike, refusing to load cargoes in that port where the dock, railway, and sugar workers are on strike.

While President Carlos Mendicta is using armed force everywhere to try to break the general strike, and the army has been mobilized for scab duty, he has been forced to issue a decree establishing a 7-hour maximum working day for young workers. This is entirely a victory for the Young Communist League of Cuba, which has mobilized broad masses for this fight for many months.

The anti-Nazi feeling of the Cuban workers is so high that not a ship flying the swastika flag has sailed into any Cuban port for many months. No Cuban dock worker would unload such a ship, and all German ships have long ago accepted this condition.

### Cheap Labor Used by Brockton Chamber to Attract Industry

By JOHN L. SPIVAK BROCKTON, Mass.—"There is an abundance in Brockton, of female labor, especially of middle-aged married women. This type of labor can be utilized, as a result of experience, for skilled or unskilled operations." This announcement is carried in a mimeographed booklet issued by the Brockton Chamber of Commerce last March in an effort to get manufacturers to come here "where labor costs are cheap." The statement gives an accurate picture of the intense struggle for jobs, the wages workers receive and the departing effort "married, middle-aged women" are making to hold on to their disintegrating homes and families. The Chamber of Commerce advertisements regarding labor conditions are worth quoting at

### New York AFL Bill For Job "Reserve" Up in Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The New York State Federation of Labor has introduced in the legislature an "unemployment insurance" bill which differs in no fundamental feature from the employers' "reserve" bill now before the New York State Legislature here.

The three "unemployment insurance" bills now before the state legislature at Albany all are based on the "reserve" system, and none apply to workers now totally unemployed. The bill proposed by the State Federation of Labor differs from the Stengut-Mastick Bill chiefly in that the A. F. of L. bill calls for the state government to handle the insurance fund.

These three bills are the same in that they give "insurance" to the workers for a maximum of a few weeks, that they contain "misconduct" clauses which allow the employers to withhold the "insurance" if they try to organize or strike, and they all apply only to those now working in industry.

The A. F. of L. bill is called the Byes-Condon Bill. All the bills require 1 per cent of the employers' payroll to be paid into the fund to go to those now working, who are laid off for a limited time. Both bills allow the employers to dictate the distribution of the funds, the A. F. of L. bill merely allowing this distribution at the call of the employers to go through the state treasury.

"The National Executive Board of the National Unemployment Council calls upon all working class organizations—Unemployment Councils, unions, veterans, fraternal small homeowners and farmers' organizations to immediately telegraph or write the Congressmen of your districts as well as Chairman Conroy of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., demanding the reporting out of the bill and the passage by the U. S. Congress.

"This is of extreme importance in view of the fact that Roosevelt favors the Wagner-Lewis bill which provides no insurance to the present army of 16,000,000 unemployed. It is a State Bill and excludes large sections of those now working and provides insurance only for a small number of weeks at a very low rate.

"All organizations that have already endorsed the Workers Bill must send letters. Get all A. F. of L. and independent unions, T. U. C. L. unions, fraternal and unemployed organizations, etc. to endorse the bill and send copies of such endorsement to the Daily Worker and the other papers. Letters should be sent to the Congressmen."

(Continued on Page 3)

### Congress Will Try To Kill Workers Insurance Bill

#### Jobless Council Warns Mass Pressure Is Necessary

NEW YORK.—The National Unemployment Councils from its offices of 799 Broadway, has issued a statement calling on all organizations to exert mass pressure on Congress for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. There is otherwise danger, the national committee says, that the bill will die in committee. The statement follows:

Efforts will be made to kill the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill which has been introduced in Congress by Congressman Lundeen and now bears the number H. R. 7598. The bill is before the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives and an attempt will be made to kill it in the Committee so that it will not be reported to the House.

"The National Executive Board of the National Unemployment Council calls upon all working class organizations—Unemployment Councils, unions, veterans, fraternal small homeowners and farmers' organizations to immediately telegraph or write the Congressmen of your districts as well as Chairman Conroy of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., demanding the reporting out of the bill and the passage by the U. S. Congress.

"This is of extreme importance in view of the fact that Roosevelt favors the Wagner-Lewis bill which provides no insurance to the present army of 16,000,000 unemployed. It is a State Bill and excludes large sections of those now working and provides insurance only for a small number of weeks at a very low rate.

"All organizations that have already endorsed the Workers Bill must send letters. Get all A. F. of L. and independent unions, T. U. C. L. unions, fraternal and unemployed organizations, etc. to endorse the bill and send copies of such endorsement to the Daily Worker and the other papers. Letters should be sent to the Congressmen."

(Continued on Page 3)



ANN BURLAK Leader of the textile workers. Matty Woll considers her "dangerous" to his and Wall Street's interests.

### "Section 7-a Means Nothing," AFL Head Tells Auto Workers

#### Strikebreaker Calls Cop When Union Delegation Comes to Hearing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act means nothing," Richard S. Newham, a leading official of the A. F. of L. International Machinists Union, today told Fred Greller, research counsel of the Auto Workers Union, after the public hearing on the proposed code for the commercial vehicle body industry.

Asked why the A. F. of L. leadership doesn't fight the deceptions of the N. R. A., Newham replied that "not enough workers are organized to do that."

When the delegation representing the Auto Workers Union entered the sun parlor of the Washington Hotel, William Tobin, A. F. of L. strikebreaker on the N. R. A., ran out and a policeman returned in his stead, though no officers have ever attended these hearings before. The policeman advanced threateningly on J. J. Williams, organizer of the A. W. U. when the latter told N. R. A. officials that "the proposed broadening codes, if enforced, will call forth a situation similar to conditions now prevailing in Paris."

The militant workers' committee who consisted of Williams, Greller, James Adams and Meyer Appiebaum, left the hearing at mid-day adjournment after reiterating their readiness to strike against the proposed 37 1/2 per cent increase in wages.

The Presiding Labor Advisory Board admitted Greller's charge that discrimination against Negroes is widespread wherever N. R. A. codes are applied. Newham, however, pleaded that provisions against such discriminatory practices "can never be made part of the code."

Just before the opening of the hearing, Martino, of the N. R. A. Consumers' Advisory Board and an assistant deputy administrator, informed Williams that the A. W. U. branch of the Trade Union Unity League was making its appearance and protests felt and was bothering the National Association of Employers.

The employers' proposed code in seven states of the Black Belt provides for wages under 37 1/2 cents an hour.

### Unit in Minnesota Hails Daily Worker Sub Drive

DALBO, Minn.—The local unit of the Communist Party hails the Daily Worker circulation campaign and is going to do its best to help make the drive for 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday readers a real success. Members of this Unit are approaching C. W. A. workers and the farmers with the "Daily." A number of new readers have already been gained among these two groups.

### Wall Street Aviation Kings Gorge on Roosevelt War Plans

#### Woll Times Anti-Soviet Blast To Hitler, Hayashi War Thrust

#### National Civic Federation Letter to Cordell Hull Instigates Rupture of U. S.-Soviet Relations

NEW YORK.—Timed to coincide with the intensified Japanese and German Fascist war provocations against the Soviet Union, the National Civic Federation, under the signature of the A. F. of L. strikebreaker, Mathew Woll, has addressed a lying and scurrilous anti-Soviet letter to Cordell Hull, secretary of state, deliberately instigating a rupture in relations with the U. S. S. R. The National Civic Federation, supported by some of the most outstanding heads of scab and company union corporations, has sent this document entitled "Moscow Pledges Prove a Mockery," to every capitalist newspaper with a covering letter.

The covering letter, signed by Ralph M. Easley, who circulates fascist propaganda for Hitler in the United States, calls for fascist measures against the American working-class. It calls attention to the further humiliating fact that the United States government has no secret service through which it may inform itself upon those subversive activities in our midst."

Fully Aware At the same time, the letter to Secretary of State Hull declares that the United States secret service is fully aware of Communist propa-

ganda, but more funds should be allocated for the setting up of a secret, terrorist police, which could be used against all working class organizations.

"That the A. F. of L. leaders who have broken strikes, and whose activities have sponsored the rapid growth of company unions are behind the latest move of the Civic Federation is shown by the extensive quotations made by some of the most vicious of the A. F. of L. strikebreakers.

"Decent American citizens," says a quotation of Hugh Frayne, representative of the A. F. of L., "would be put in jail and shot for doing things that are being done by the Communists."

What These "Things" Are What these "things" are is revealed by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, who tells of the difficulties he had in putting over a strike-breaking agreement in the textile industry due to the mobilization of the workers against it by the Communists.

"Throughout the big strike in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New

(Continued on Page 10)

### Anthracite Strike Ends; Maloney Puts Over "Arbitration"

#### Gorman, "Conciliator," Given Sole Power on Grievances

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—At a special convention of the United Anthracite Miners Union the delegates voted to call off the four-week old strike, and go back to work Monday, on the promise that all grievances will be settled by Umpire Gorman.

Father Curran has played his part in sending the miners back to work, just as he did in last November's strike which resulted in nine hundred and fifty men being discharged for strike activity.

Now Curran is going for his vacation to the South, while more miners will be thrown out of jobs because of Father Curran's great love

### Bus Corporation Head Tammany Man, Says He Will Join Fusion Gang

NEW YORK.—Samuel Rosoff, head of the Comprehensive Omnibus Corp., which received a 25-year franchise from the Tammany administration under Mayor O'Brien, announced at the Board of Estimate meeting on bus franchises Tuesday that "I'll probably become a member of Fusion after this and I'll be proud of it."

of "peace." The miners will be compelled to walk the streets and their families will have to suffer the hardships of winter and unemployment, while Father Curran enjoys himself in the sunny South.

Just as the convention was nearing adjournment, Secretary Shuster made a speech praising Father Curran and proposed that the union arrange a "victory" banquet on Curran's return from the South. The miners voted to go back to work for they saw there was no hope in winning, because of the way the strike was being led by Thomas Maloney, district president, the leader agreeing to injunction and arbitration same as Lewis and Boylan.

Most of the pursuit planes business was given to the Boeing Aircraft and Transport Company by giving

(Continued on Page 2)

### CWA Workers Freeze in Open, But Officials Refuse Fires

#### Workers Collapse, Refuse to Work in Weather 14 Below; Laid Off Without Pay

NEW YORK.—A group of C. W. A. workers in Marine Park, Brooklyn, threw down their tools and refused to work in the bitter cold without a fire after one worker died and six were taken to the hospital frozen stiff.

Later the C. W. A. officials told the men they could stop work, but informed them that they would receive no pay.

Yesterday was the coldest day ever recorded in the history of the city. At 7:25 a. m. it was 14.3 below zero.

The suffering of homeless unemployed was extremely intense as the bitter winds lashed through their threadbare clothes and froze their fingers and toes. Three men dropped on the street overcome by the cold and undernourishment. The unemployed men who col-

lapsed were James Quinn, Morris Sacks and an unknown man, found at Central Park West and 103d St.

Charge Officials With Murder "The C. W. A. officials are guilty of murder for making the men work and not allowing them to warm themselves by a fire," a C. W. A. worker told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Following the strike which took place Thursday in the north side of the park, police were called. The cops arrived in three radio cars and forced the men to return to work.

The foreman, fearing that the workers would continue the strike, then told them that they could knock off. "We want to show that we are

(Continued on Page 3)

### Jingo-Fascist Official mits Profits; Aid Roosevelt Involved

#### ONE FIRM FAVOR Workers Get \$15 U. Terrific Speed-up

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—

Assistant Secretary of War Harry Woodring, chief of the gigantic industrial-military machine of the Department, informed the Military Affairs Committee that the War Department allowed corrupt, blatantly patriotic exceedingly prosperous aviation companies a fifteen per cent "reasonable" basis on their own estimates of its costs.

These subsidized companies, Woodring's testimony showed, were able to reap tremendous profits because of a misuse of competitive bidding, the classification as an "infant industry" by the War Department, and the use of the outworn "National defense" pretext.

"Since 1926 the War Department has spent \$61,000,000 on airplanes, contracts which gave the companies 19.8 per cent profit," Woodring said. "In the last three years, the War Department has spent \$24,000,000 on airplanes on which there was a profit of 8.9 per cent," he added.

Books Not Audited "There isn't the slightest doubt that the profits on these contracts were many per cent higher in view of the fact that only in two instances did the War Department audit company books, despite the fact that the current Black aviation hearings have shown that the profits of the very companies which did nearly all of their business with War and Navy Departments were according to their books, from per cent up, Woodring considers aviation profits "very low."

"Infant Industry" Asked what he thought of day's charges by General B. former head of the Air Corps profiteering was rife. Woodring replied: "Profits on War D. planes are very low." But minutes later, he said, "the profits are large because of infant industry." And after telling the Committee that the War Department virtually accepts the aviation company's own figures, Woodring testified that "of course, large profits were made years ago. It is impossible to gauge profits."

"We hope eventually that these bids will be competitive," testified Woodring. "You must remember that this is an infant industry. The United States wants to further the interests of this industry so essential to national defense," he added.

Most of the pursuit planes business was given to the Boeing Aircraft and Transport Company by giving

(Continued on Page 2)

### \$248,362,000 More Goes to Navy Under New Senate Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Late today, the Senate passed the Navy Supply Bill which carries appropriations of \$248,362,000 for the coming fiscal year.

This appropriation is in addition to the many other appropriations the Navy has received. Roosevelt government son bill just passed approval provisions for \$450,000,000 for bombing planes, received over the last nine

(Continued on Page 2)

# 5 Garages Line Up In Drive to Build Up Big Taxi Union

### Gilbert Assails Class Collaboration Policy of Norman Thomas

### TO PRESENT CODE Mayor Plans More NRA Trickery

NEW YORK.—The taxi drivers' committee of thirteen, which led the great seven-day taxi strike, reached an agreement Thursday night that the men shall receive 50 per cent of the nickel's value due and 40 per cent of the five-cent levy.

Meanwhile, a city-wide drive opened to build a strong union, the Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York, to be rooted in the 500 garages of the city.

35 Garages Organized by 35 drivers have been set up. Among those who have joined the union and who are preparing to build committees are: Parnalee, Terminal Cab, and the Radio Fleet.

Committee of 13 to meet to discuss the question of union, strengthening and of the union.

Libert Scores Thomas Gilbert, member of the committee of 13, sharply criticized the editorial by Norman Thomas, in the New Leader yesterday.

Thomas said that the "left build a union which will be the employers sit around with them."

He said that the "left are not building a union that we can sit around tables with the bosses."

He declared that the "left are building a fighting union, a struggle union, a union that is a weapon to force the employer to improve the conditions of work."

In his editorial stated that the committee of 13 had such advisers as Panken and Gilbert, "especially Panken, were responsible for stampeding men before the agreement was signed. We do not need such advisers."

The committee was planning yesterday for a meeting where officials of the union will be elected. In all parts of the city the taxi men are beginning the work of electing representatives in the garages to represent and lead the struggle to improve their conditions.

# Negro Youth Given 60 Years on Charge Of Stealing O'Coat

### Grafting Prosecutors Appealed Lighter Sentence

NEW YORK.—Charged with stealing a \$20 overcoat and 80 cents in cash, Robert Washington, 19-year-old Negro elevator operator, was given the vicious sentence of 30 to 60 years in state's prison yesterday in the Appellate Division.

Washington was originally sentenced to from 15 to 20 years by Judge Charles C. Notz, Jr., in General Sessions. The District Attorney's office, long a cesspool of graft and corruption, appealed the sentence as not savage enough for a worker supposed to have violated the sacred right of property.

Judge Notz sentenced the defendant to from 15 to 30 years. Even this failed to satisfy the grafting gentlemen of the District Attorney's office, however, and the case was appealed to the Appellate Division. That superior court directed a sentence to from 30 to 60 years. Judge Notz then went into a better and sentenced Washington to 10 years.

Washington appealed the sentence. The Appellate Division, with Justice Edward R. Finch, presiding, imposed sentence of 30 to 60 years, with Justices Edgar S. K. Merrill, Alfred H. Townley and Irwin Untermyer concurring, and Justice Edward J. Glennon dissenting.

Significant of the anti-Negro character of the savage sentence is the comment of attaches of the Appellate Division that it is the only case in their memory in which this superior court sentenced a person to state's prison.

# UTW Dye Workers of Union City, N. J., Vote on Strike Today

### Rank, File Leaders Call Workers To Fight Pay Cut

UNION CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—A final vote to sanction a strike against a proposed wage cut will be taken today by rank and file workers, members of Local 205 of the United Textile Workers Union, at a mass meeting here.

The meeting will make the necessary preparations for a strike against the reduction of the wages of the workers from 57 1/2 cents an hour to 50 cents an hour threatened to take effect within ten days.

A recent agreement, signed by Pat Quinlan, Local U.T.W. representative, with the bosses has been handed to the workers without their knowledge or consent. It has all the earmarks of an agreement drawn up by the bosses and sanctioned by the U.T.W. officials.

The agreement permits a four-week trial period; it allows the boss to approve the shop chairman and shop committee; it provides that only those in the shop six months or more may be elected on the shop committee. In case of poor business the boss may reorganize that, lay off workers with 30 days notice to the union.

Four clauses in the agreement including one outlawing strikes are against the interests of the workers.

# "Wall Street's Capitol" To Appear on Monday

Seymour Waldman's column, "Wall Street's Capitol" was omitted from this issue because of lack of space. It will be published Monday.

# Furniture Union Convention Opens With Mass Meeting

### Delegates Will Represent 10,000; Greeted by Union Leaders

NEW YORK.—The Furniture Workers Union opened its First National Convention last night at Irving Plaza with delegates from the furniture factories from all sections of the country.

It was estimated that the delegates present represent around 10,000 workers.

The convention opened with a mass meeting. Speakers greeting the delegates were to be Fred Blendenkapp, of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union; James W. Ford, of the National Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League; M. Fizer, National Chairman of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, and Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the union.

Delegates have arrived from as far south as New Orleans, where a new local of the union was recently formed. Delegates from Lancaster represent over 1,200 workers.

The mass meeting last night was to be followed by a concert. The New York local has arranged a banquet and dance to welcome the delegates.

Today's session will be taken up with the organization of the convention and election of the committees. The report of the National Bureau will be made by Kiss at 11 a.m. The credentials committee will report in the afternoon, following which Jack Stachel will report for the T.U.U.L. Discussion will then open and continue until 7 p.m., when a banquet will be served to the delegates.

# Paris Workers in Protest at War, Reaction Cabinet

### (Continued from Page 1)

The 800,000 French civil servants, who have suffered sharp wage cuts by successive governments attempting to balance the war-ridden budget, have been called by their national executive to join in the strike.

While the Communist Party issued a stirring call to all workers to unite in the strike against the growing fascist reaction, Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the Labor Federation, assured Doumergue that he would allow no demonstrations or parades during Monday's strike.

The Doumergue government has been concentrating troops and army equipment in Paris, and set up machine gun emplacements at all strategic points. Infantry, artillery, cavalry and motorized forces were brought in from the provinces. The government is bringing in army men to scab at the public utilities Monday.

Included in the list is Andre Tardieu, former Premier and one of France's most aggressive jingoists; Marshal Henri Petain, commander in chief of the French armies in the World War; General Denain; Rivoli, president of the National Union of War Veterans; Albert Sarraut, former premier; Edouard Herriot, former premier; Germain Martin, gold-standard champion; Henri Laval, former premier.

The ministry of labor is given to Adrien Marquet, former socialist, who split the Socialist Party last summer to organize the openly fascist Neo-Socialists.

To form this Cabinet, many old antagonisms had to be resolved, and the extraordinary union of representatives of many shades of reaction reveal the desperate efforts the French ruling class is making to strengthen its rule under the blows of the masses in the deep general crisis.

It was reported that several Cabinet members made a condition of their support that Jean Chippole, police prefect deeply involved in the Stavisky scandal, who was removed by Daladier, be reinstated.

The first tasks the Cabinet set itself are organization to break Monday's strike, the suppression of protests against the many high officials involved in the Stavisky pawnshop bankruptcy, which involves the assets of many social insurance funds, and the clamping down of further wage-cuts and taxes to balance the budget.

By a printer's error, a precisely opposite meaning was given to a paragraph in yesterday's Daily Worker story of the situation in France. The paragraph spoke of "the disgust of large sections of the middle class at the support which the Communist Party, led by Leon Blum, gave to the Daladier government."

# GUTTERS OF NEW YORK By DEL

### REGIMENTATION UNDER RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM FREE SOUP



REGIMENTATION UNDER THE NEW DEAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.



CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS TO IMPERIALIST WAR



The first two panels of the above drawing appeared as an editorial cartoon in the N. Y. Daily News. In the bottom panel we have added the logical conclusion.

# Jobless Writers Meet at Greenwich House Tonight

NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Writers Association, 146 MacDougal St., will hold its second mass meeting tonight at the Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., where Robert Whitcomb, their delegate to the National Convention Against Unemployment, will report. A writers' C.W.A. project will be approved, and plans formulated to force its acceptance by the C.W.A. administrator.

The Association has telegraphed Arthur Hanna, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, demanding that jobless writers be given jobs at their profession under C.W.A. appropriation.

# Bakeries to Reduce the Price of Bread and Rolls

NEW YORK.—The Committee Against the High Cost of Living, organized 4 weeks ago at 180th St. and Maitland Ave. in the Bronx, through militant action forced all bakers in the neighborhood to cut the price of bread to 7 cents a pound and the price of rolls to 18 cents a dozen.

# Wall St. Aviation Kings Cash in on War Plans of Govt.

### (Continued from Page 1)

all the aviation companies definite specifications which the War Department knew the Boeing Company could better.

William E. Boeing, chief beneficiary of his "infant" corporation, testified last Wednesday that his company had made a paper profit from government contracts of more than \$31,000,000 and an actual five-year net profit of \$12,045,549 from an original investment of \$407,119.

He also paid bonuses of \$1,247,100 and executive salaries of \$825,766, largely through the sale of airplane motors to the War and Navy Departments and the government mail contractors.

Among the "special assistants" who "kept close contacts with all government officials," Boeing revealed was J. Bruce Kremer, recently Democratic National Committee-man and one of the leading directors of the Chicago non-inflating convention. Kremer received \$18,000 a year from Boeing.

Roosevelt Helps Profiteers It is significant that Roosevelt has increased the subsidies to aviation corporations from \$13,750,000 to \$14,250,000, despite the fact that when he made his budget, public the Black aviation and shipping hearings were going full blast.

It is even more significant that Boeing and his patriotic associates, in the hearing on the aviation code, warned that unless their workers were paid \$15 a week and 40 cents an hour and forced to slave in an open shop six days a week on staggered shifts "this country's progress in peace" would be "slowed up" and everyone of its citizens "endangered in war." That's capitalist patriotism.

# SPORTS By JERRY ARNOLD

# Short Story

THE girl in the raccoon coat followed the usher down the aisle. Behind her hurried a short, bespectacled man with a blond mustache, dressed in a heavy coat and a black derby hat. The girl stopped before the row of seats indicated by the usher, about ten rows from the light-flooded ring where two wrestlers were sprawled on the mat trying to entwine their legs around each other's necks. She became entranced with the spectacle and stood quite still with her mouth open, watching the grunting, sweating wrestlers, not heeding the nudging of her escort, the little man in the derby, to move into the row of seats.

A shout of "Sit down!" behind her brought her to consciousness and she made haste to move in. The man followed hurriedly.

The girl was plainly in a daze.

# House Committee Ignores Workers' Insurance Bill

### (Continued from Page 1)

fact that he has said the workers' bill represents "things that I believe in," these "things" in the workers' bill being based upon the fundamental assertion that the only genuine solution of unemployment is a federal, universal guarantee of unemployment benefits equal to average wages but in no case under \$10 a week.

Workers Bill Ignored Although the Labor Committee supposedly is considering all pending social legislation, including the Workers' bill, the fact is that this measure has not yet been mentioned in the hearings. Instead Representative Connerly of Massachusetts, the chairman, is concentrating on his own 20-hour-week bill; on the Deane plan, a corporation-sired job-insurance proposal that would take funds out of employees' hides and cut public works wages in two; and on vague references to "old age pensions."

Witnesses thus far heard have been asked for opinions on all these subjects, but no member of the Committee has asked any witness any question about the workers' bill.

Chairman Connerly announced that he has invited the notorious Detroit demagogue, the Rev. Charles Coughlin, to come and testify, along with N.R.A. administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, William Green of the A. F. of L. and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The Committee has been requested for time by the Unemployed Councils, but no permission for a hearing has been forthcoming.

# Shiplacoff, Labor Misdemeanor Dies

### Leading Socialist Fought Left Wing

NEW YORK.—Abraham Shiplacoff, a leading Socialist and manager of the Pocket Book Makers Union died Wednesday morning at the Israel Sinai Hospital in Brooklyn. He was 56 years old.

Shiplacoff who had joined the Socialist Party in his youth was, for many years a Party leader. He was elected to the New York State Assembly and the N. Y. Board of Aldermen on the Socialist ticket.

He was a member of the Socialist National Executive Board of the Socialist Party at the time when the Board expelled half the membership of the Party for support of the manifesto of the left wing.

In the labor movement, Shiplacoff served as a labor official in the United Hebrew Trades, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and in recent years in the A. F. of L. Pocket Book Workers Union. He was allied during this time with the officialdom carrying on the same traitorous activity against the workers. He was one of the leaders of the campaign of terror against the militant workers.

In 1927 he was one of the founders of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions which was organized for the purpose of driving the left wing workers out of the unions and preserving the unions for the racketeering officialdom.

So ably has he functioned for the bosses that Mayor LaGuardia was one of those who mourned his loss.

# City Events

JULIUS STUART POINTS LECTURES Julius Stuart Points will lecture for the Dressmakers tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. on "Misdemeanors of Labor: Schlessinger, Ziman and Blumenthal," at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. for the Left Wing Group, Local 22, I.L.O.W.U.

EARL BROWDER SPEAKS TONIGHT Earl Browder will lecture on "Lenin and Imperialist War" tonight at 8 at the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 125th St., admission is free.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET DR. JULIUS JAFFE Surgeon Dentist 401 EAST 140TH STREET

DR. S. L. SHIELDS Surgeon Dentist 2516 WALLAWE AVE.

WILLIAM BELL OFFICIAL Optometrist 106 EAST 14TH STREET

J. J. Goldin, Inc. OPTOMETRISTS & OPTICIANS 1378 ST. NICOLAS AV. + 1690 LEIGHTON AV.

Dr. E. EICHEL Dentist 150 East 93rd Street, New York City

AARON SHAPIRO, Pod. G. CHIROPODIST 293 SECOND AVENUE

A Sacrifice Sale of KOSKI CLOTHES 35 E. 125th STREET, N. Y. C.

FAN RAY CAFETERIA 156 W. 29th St. New York

Starlight Restaurant 117 EAST 19TH STREET

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES 302 E. 12th St. New York

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—20 E. 12th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

TRUFOOD VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 200 W. 44th St. EAST OF B'WAY OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT

PHOTOS... of the better kind AT REDUCED PRICES BLUE BIRD STUDIOS 1595 FITKIN AVENUE, Near AMBOY STREET

ICE SKATING IS SWELL! LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY WEEK-END AT NITGEDAIGET BEACON, N. Y. PHONE 151 SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAM

### Mass Hearing in Chicago Feb. 12 on Police Brutality

#### Public Trial of Police for Brutal Attacks Upon Negro Workers

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A mass open hearing and public trial on police brutality against the Negro workers on the West Side, with Jim-crow denial of relief to unemployed Negroes, will take place this Monday evening, Feb. 12, at 7:30, at Alabama Hall, 1709 W. Lake St.

Workers who witnessed the police attack on the mass funeral of Sam Williams, Negro worker, who died of starvation last January, after he had been refused relief by the authorities, will testify. Others will tell their experiences in relief discrimination. The hearing will be addressed by speakers from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which arranged the funeral, from the Communist Party, the Urban League, the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and other groups.

The alderman of the 28th Ward, and the captain of the local police district have been challenged to attend the meeting and answer the charges of the workers.

### Striking Miners Turn Against Boss-Press; Subscribe for "Daily"

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Daily Worker, 30 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

I am enclosing money order for new subscriptions, all from miners on strike here. At the meeting of the local the miners spoke against the capitalist press because of its lies about the strike. One miner got up and told them about the Daily Worker and how it fights for the workers. After his talk I got busy and had no trouble at all getting these new subs.

S. P.

### WHAT'S ON

Tom Mooney Br. L.L.D. 233 E. 13th St., P. M. Admission free, discussion.

NEW YORK CLUB, 430 Sixth Ave. Symposium on Recent Trends in the American Theatre, with John Wesley, Albert Malis and Linton Oak. 8:30 P. M.

W. M. W. L. Lecture "Prospects for the Development of the Revolutionary Dance," at 77 1/2 Ave. 8:30 P. M. Audiences Youth Com. Dance Group, 11 E. 11th St.

EUGENE BLONDEL lectures on "Wall St. Invades Cuba." Dora Zucker lectures on the "Revolutionary Prospects in the West." Southern Workers Forum, 244 Broadway, near 10th St., 8 P. M. Admission 10c. Unemployed free.

MOVIE SHOWING of "Potemkin" and lectures on "The N.R.A. and War," under auspices of Ind. Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America, Carpenter Union, Sheet Metal Workers Union, 820 Broadway, at 3 P. M.

MODERN CULTURE CLUB, Reunion Dance at Danat, at Madison, 12 E. 47th St., between Second and Third Aves. 7:30 P. M. Professional entertainment and dancing. Contribution 10c.

OAKLEY JOHNSON leads class in A.E.C. of Political Economy, from 11 to 1 every Sunday, at 4046 Broadway, Room 2.

LECTURE, "Can Capitalism Solve Unemployment?" Also reports on rank and file delegates to the Washington Unemployed National Convention at Yorkville Workers Forum, Labor Hall, 84th St., 8 P. M. Admission 10c. Unemployed free.

LI WEI, of the Friends of the Chinese People, lectures on "Prospects for the Liberation of the Far East," at Fordham Progressive Club, 205 E. Fordham Rd., 8 P. M.

MOVIE SHOWING of "The Workers' Front," at Southern Boulevard, Admission free for good standing members.

MOVIE SHOWING of Maxim Gorki's "The Mother" at Tremont Progressive Club, 2 E. Tremont Ave., 8 P. M. Subscription in advance only 25c.

LECTURE AND REPORT on National Unemployed Workers' Convention, at 330 E. 12th St., 8 P. M. Audiences Women's Council No. 17 and Unemployed Council. Benjamin, speaker. Admission 10c.

FORUM "War and Pacifism," auspices of the Workers' Educational League, 30 E. 13th St., 8 P. M. Admission free.

MILTON HOWARD, Daily Worker staff, lectures on "Kronstadt in the Light of Leninism," at Brownsville Workers School, 1845 Fifth Ave., 8:30 P. M. Admission 10c.

W. M. W. L. Lecture "The Workers' Front," at Danat, at Madison, 12 E. 47th St., between Second and Third Aves. 7:30 P. M. Professional entertainment and dancing. Contribution 10c.

CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT by Workers' Educational League at Danat, at Madison, 12 E. 47th St., between Second and Third Aves. 7:30 P. M. Admission 10c.

CLAIRE HATHAWAY, editor Daily Worker, lectures on "The Roosevelt Program," at Danat, at Madison, 12 E. 47th St., between Second and Third Aves. 7:30 P. M. Admission 10c.

BANQUET AND MURGALS on Sunday, Feb. 11th, at 7 P. M., at 25 E. 11th St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

AFFAIRS at Workers Cultural and Sports Club of Strawberry Mansion, 2014 N. 5th St.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10th: Charter Affair with good entertainment starts at 8 P. M.

SUNDAY at 4 P. M.: Open Forum. Speakers, Prof. Geo. E. Simpson of Temple University, and other workers.

SUNDAY, at 8 P. M.: Valentine Dance starts at 8 P. M. Good music and lots of fun.

AFFAIR arranged by Unit 902 C. P., on Sunday, Feb. 11th at 8:30 P. M., at 2450 W. 12th St. No admission; very good program arranged.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM, Sunday, Feb. 11th at 2 P. M., at 911 Grand Ave. I. Amter, Natl. Sec. Unemployed Councils, will be the main speaker.

FOURTH ANNUAL BAZAAR and Dance given by the Unemployed Workers' Educational League, North Philadelphia on Feb. 11th and 12th at 885 N. 5th St. Admission 10c.

SECOND ANNUAL BAZAAR of the United Worker Org. and C. P. at West Phila., on Feb. 24th and 25th at 1127 N. 41st St. Good program.

DETROIT, Mich.

LORD MARLEY, International Chairman of the Aid Victims of Hitler, will be the speaker at a mass meeting at the Naval Armory, 1600 N. Jefferson Ave., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Admission 10c and 5c. A luncheon is being arranged at the Statler Hotel on Monday afternoon.

### Hillman Schemes To Drive Rochester Tailors From Jobs

#### \$200 Offered from Fund for Jobless to Get Out of Industry

(By a Rochester Clothing Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Tailors of Rochester, men and women, flocked to Convention Hall last July to hear Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union president, and members of the National Advisory Board of the government. He told about the benefits we were going to get from the N.R.A. and how union officials were working as hard as Roosevelt is advertised to be, and seeing that we would get higher wages and at least 15,000 more jobs in Rochester alone. According to Hillman, the welfare Bureau would automatically eliminate because there's to be no more unemployed!

Six months later, how have these promises materialized? Take the finishing section in Fashion Park, where 150 workers in normal times earned between \$24 and \$27 a week. During the year 1933, these workers averaged from \$2.50 to \$3.50 weekly, due to lower rates and scarcity of work.

Instead of the 15,000 new jobs, the Hillman clique and the bosses are trying to buy the workers out of jobs. They are asking us to get out of the industry, or at least out of Rochester! Two hundred dollars is the price they offer for our only means of livelihood and our long years of union membership and high dues payment. But who is to supply this money? None other but the clothing workers themselves.

For months, unemployment insurance has been held up. Although this insurance amounts to only a few dollars, the workers always depended on it to help catch up on their back dues during the crisis (when they were forced to pay \$1.75 a month, whether they worked or not).

So the "insurance" was never meant to benefit us, but just to insure the office of its dues robbery.

This year, 80 per cent of the Fashion Park workers couldn't participate in the elections because they were behind in their dues. The unemployment fund was deliberately held up. Now this insurance is being offered to whatever worker will sell his job. He is to get \$100 from the insurance fund. The other \$100 is assessed on the workers left in the section, who must sign a note to pay their percentage. In the pocket makers' section, for instance, four workers have fallen for this sell-your-job racket, so that the other 19 workers will be left bound to a check-off from their pay envelopes totalling \$400.

But many workers are still so fooled by this union job racket that they use their last dollar of credit to pay up 18 or 20 months' back dues in order for their trade union to be taken from them. Others are fired regardless of their dues standing—simply because they are militant in voicing protest against slavers-like Feldman, a pocket maker for 25 years, and Martin Yovaiska, who demanded time work instead of piece rates.

So President Hillman's words of six months ago have boiled down to a starvation diet for tailors. President Hillman makes the workers suffer in order to save capitalism its pawns. That's why he was appointed a member of the National Labor Council under the N.R.A.

These gentlemen are doing the bidding of the bosses as N.R.A. administrators, wearing the union label of "labor." We must oust these traitors from our ranks. We must organize in the shops and prepare to build a rank and file union to win better conditions and higher wages.

Now the Chamber of Commerce is employing insurance Bill—guaranteeing insurance equal to average wages, coming not from the workers but from the big corporations and their executive committee—the U. S. government.



THIS IS WAR PREPARATION, TOO! Girl students at Drexel University get practice on the rifle team. The rifles used are the heavy military type with the military breech.

### Workers to Honor Memory of Frederick Douglas, Feb. 12th

NEW YORK.—February 12 will be celebrated by Negro and white workers as Frederick Douglas Memorial Day with a mass meeting that evening at the Grace Congregational Church, 305 West 138th Street.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights has organized the celebration as a counter-demonstration to the Lincoln Day celebration by the imperialists and their reformist allies.

The League outlines its purpose in the following statement, issued yesterday: "The revolutionary teachings of this anti-slave leader constitute one of the underlying principles of the L. S. N. R. On Feb. 12 the ruling class and their allies, such as the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other misleaders, will celebrate Lincoln's birthday. In their attempt to fool the Negro masses they teach that Abraham Lincoln was their true emancipator. The L. S. N. R. needs the support of every organization in its campaign to disprove this falsehood."

The role of Frederick Douglas will be contrasted with that of Lincoln by prominent speakers, including Richard B. Moore, Executive Secretary of the L. S. N. R., and Herman McKawain, assistant secretary.

### Many AFL Locals Send Delegates To Fight Injunctions

Irving Plaza Meet on Saturday To Mobilize United Front

NEW YORK.—Delegates from organizations of varied affiliations will meet today at 1 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall to plan steps in the fight to outlaw injunctions. Credentials received by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union indicate that many A. F. of L. and independent unions will respond to the call to organize united action of the workers against this rapidly increasing menace to the existence of workers' organizations. Many shops are sending representatives to the meeting.

The objective of the conference will be to establish a permanent committee of representatives from trade unions, fraternal and liberal organizations which will organize united front struggles against injunctions and force the passage of a bill to prohibit the issuance of injunctions against strikes.

Among the unions which have responded to the call to action against injunctions are the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, Bakers' local 140, New Yorker Workers' local of the A. F. of L., Radio Telegraphers' Association, Amalgamated Food Workers, all departments of the Furniture Union, the fur department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

All unions and shops are urged to arrange for representation at this important conference.

### News Briefs

**LACK OF FUNDS LEADS TO SUICIDE**  
WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Feb. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. George Stillwell, an aged couple, were found dead in a garage next to their home by their nephew. The couple had hanged themselves side by side from a rafter in the garage.

Unemployment and "financial reverses" are cited as a cause of the suicides.

**LANZA KIN OUT OF COURT JOB**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Today Harry Lanza, who is under indictment with his two brothers as Fulton Fish Market racketeers, quit as assistant court clerk yesterday while his sponsors were struggling for the honor of being the first to repudiate him.

**LINERS HALTED BY FOG**  
NEW YORK.—Fog in the lower bay, off Ambrose Light, halted ships today. Among the ships held up was the Benegaria, which was racing to port with \$25,000,000 in gold as one of the bullion fleet on the way to the United States to take advantage of the higher price here.

Condensing of the warmer waters of the bay in the chill air of 10 degrees below zero caused the fog.

**STORM BRINGS HAVOC TO NORTHERN EUROPE**  
BERLIN, Feb. 9.—During the night and early in the morning several persons were killed and many seriously injured when a near hurricane swept Germany and roared its way across the Scandinavian countries. It is reported to have been the worst storm in Northwest Europe for years.

**PRISON POPULATION TOPS 5,213 MARK**  
ALBANY, Feb. 9.—New York's prison population has reached such proportions that should the present rate of commitments continue a new penal institution will be necessary, according to Correction Commissioner Walter N. Thayer, Jr.

Commission officials in their reports declare that overcrowding of

### 900 Coal Drivers, Yard Men Strike in Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Demand Higher Wages, Better Conditions and Union

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—About 900 drivers and coal yard workers struck this morning for higher wages, improved working conditions and the recognition of their union. All coal deliveries were tied up. Fifty yards have been picketed since the strike began. The strike is led by the Minneapolis General Drivers and Helpers Union, A. F. of L.

There are all signs that the A. F. of L. leaders are following a policy leading up to the sell-out of the strike, as was done in the recent upholsterers strike here.

In statements to the press the leaders of the strike have already placed the question of wages and working conditions as unimportant and are laying the main emphasis on the question of recognition of the A. F. of L. Deals with the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board for arbitration and breaking of the strike have started by the A. F. of L. even before the strike was called.

The coal yard workers can win if they follow a policy of militant strike struggle and united mass action of all workers in Minneapolis, both employed and unemployed and by tank and file control of the strike. The Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council of Minneapolis have already offered their full support to the strike.

All strikers are urged to come to 10 South 3rd Street Room 10 for literature and consultation in regards to strike policy.

### RR Brotherhood Heads Send Fake Strike Vote Ballot to 26,000 Men

#### Rank and File Should Demand Voice in All Negotiations

(By a Chicago and Northwestern Employee)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—On Feb. 7 strike ballots were sent out to most of the 26,000 employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The strike vote will take in the membership of 13 of the 16 unions holding contracts with the road. The discontent of the membership because of the failure to settle grievances, forced the Brotherhood officials to send out this strike ballot.

Grievances have been piling up for a period of four years, and include all kinds of infractions of working rules and agreements by the company, the disregard of seniority in the laying off and rehiring of

### Kenosha Furniture Men Vote to Strike for More Pay, Union

Picketing Keeps Scabs Out; Officialdom Fought Strike

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 9.—The A. F. of L. Federal Union, 18,846 of the Vincent McCall Bed Factory, located here, voted to go on strike last Friday for higher wages and recognition of the union. Approximately 65 men are employed at the plant, which is almost 100 per cent unionized. The strike took effect Monday morning.

The union elected a strike committee of five and arranged for picketing at all hours, with each man having an eight hour shift. No scabs have as yet tried to get into the plant. After Monday morning, even the foremen were kept from entering the building. On Monday morning, however, one of the foremen jumped over the back fence in order to get in to work.

In a previous meeting called to take a strike vote, where the men were all in favor of striking, the A. F. of L. officials who came in from outside attempted to frighten the men with stories about how their families would suffer in case of a strike, about how they would be outside picketing, and even went so far in their efforts to prevent the strike, as to say that such a small concern as this, really could not afford to pay any higher wages than they were paying—34c an hour. On top of this they claimed that by the laws of the A. F. of L. called for a three-fourths vote in favor of striking before a strike could be called. "The result of the vote in this meeting was 41 to 17 in favor of going on strike! And because 41 was not three-fourths of the total vote the strike couldn't be called, according to these officials! The state secretary of the A. F. of L., Hadley, was called in to give a talk, and instead of telling how to win their demands, how to successfully conduct the strike, etc., he did nothing but try to scare them into passively accepting their miserable wages, so low that they couldn't live on them."

The Communist Party of Kenosha fully supports the efforts of these workers to gain decent wages and recognition of their union. It points out to them, however, the danger of arbitration, calling upon them to refuse to return to work upon a "promise" of settlement by arbitration. It was in this way that the Nash workers were tricked into returning to work without winning any of their demands. Only a militant and determined struggle will win for the Vincent-McCall strikers. To depend on the Regional Labor Board, or any other governmental agency to do something for them, when every experience of striking workers, not only here in Kenosha, but throughout the country, has proven these agencies act only in the interests of the manufacturers—this would be suicide.

### Democrats Seek Aid Of Civil Employees

Maneuver in Statement for Political Support

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—In its efforts to secure the support of dissatisfied New York city workers, the Democratic leaders, Daniel and Edward O'Connell have gathered the Albany County Legislature to oppose the LaGuardia Economy Bill in its present form.

The bill, according to Assemblymen Hayes, Cahill and McDermott and Senator Byrne—all of the Albany representation—ought to be changed so that it will exclude teachers, police and firemen from its jurisdiction.

With these changes, Assemblyman Hayes declared, "we believe that the mayor will have sufficient power to effect economies in New York City's government."

Aside from this statement, the line-up seems all ready after division of spoils agreement between the Democratic and Fusion forces, to effect the Bill's passage when it comes up next before the State Legislature.

### Jobless Worker a Suicide

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Because of failure to find employment, C. W. Pfremmer, electrician, killed himself in an auto camp cabin.

### Two Die as Home in Truck Burns

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Charles S. Snellenberger, 37, and his wife, Verda, 38, were burned here in their home narrowly escaped death when fire swept the truck in which they lived here. The family's entire possessions were destroyed.

### RR Brotherhood Heads Send Fake Strike Vote Ballot to 26,000 Men

Rank and File Should Demand Voice in All Negotiations

(By a Chicago and Northwestern Employee)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—On Feb. 7 strike ballots were sent out to most of the 26,000 employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The strike vote will take in the membership of 13 of the 16 unions holding contracts with the road. The discontent of the membership because of the failure to settle grievances, forced the Brotherhood officials to send out this strike ballot.

Grievances have been piling up for a period of four years, and include all kinds of infractions of working rules and agreements by the company, the disregard of seniority in the laying off and rehiring of

### Kenosha Furniture Men Vote to Strike for More Pay, Union

Picketing Keeps Scabs Out; Officialdom Fought Strike

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 9.—The A. F. of L. Federal Union, 18,846 of the Vincent McCall Bed Factory, located here, voted to go on strike last Friday for higher wages and recognition of the union. Approximately 65 men are employed at the plant, which is almost 100 per cent unionized. The strike took effect Monday morning.

The union elected a strike committee of five and arranged for picketing at all hours, with each man having an eight hour shift. No scabs have as yet tried to get into the plant. After Monday morning, even the foremen were kept from entering the building. On Monday morning, however, one of the foremen jumped over the back fence in order to get in to work.

In a previous meeting called to take a strike vote, where the men were all in favor of striking, the A. F. of L. officials who came in from outside attempted to frighten the men with stories about how their families would suffer in case of a strike, about how they would be outside picketing, and even went so far in their efforts to prevent the strike, as to say that such a small concern as this, really could not afford to pay any higher wages than they were paying—34c an hour. On top of this they claimed that by the laws of the A. F. of L. called for a three-fourths vote in favor of striking before a strike could be called. "The result of the vote in this meeting was 41 to 17 in favor of going on strike! And because 41 was not three-fourths of the total vote the strike couldn't be called, according to these officials! The state secretary of the A. F. of L., Hadley, was called in to give a talk, and instead of telling how to win their demands, how to successfully conduct the strike, etc., he did nothing but try to scare them into passively accepting their miserable wages, so low that they couldn't live on them."

The Communist Party of Kenosha fully supports the efforts of these workers to gain decent wages and recognition of their union. It points out to them, however, the danger of arbitration, calling upon them to refuse to return to work upon a "promise" of settlement by arbitration. It was in this way that the Nash workers were tricked into returning to work without winning any of their demands. Only a militant and determined struggle will win for the Vincent-McCall strikers. To depend on the Regional Labor Board, or any other governmental agency to do something for them, when every experience of striking workers, not only here in Kenosha, but throughout the country, has proven these agencies act only in the interests of the manufacturers—this would be suicide.

### RR Brotherhood Heads Send Fake Strike Vote Ballot to 26,000 Men

Rank and File Should Demand Voice in All Negotiations

(By a Chicago and Northwestern Employee)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—On Feb. 7 strike ballots were sent out to most of the 26,000 employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The strike vote will take in the membership of 13 of the 16 unions holding contracts with the road. The discontent of the membership because of the failure to settle grievances, forced the Brotherhood officials to send out this strike ballot.

Grievances have been piling up for a period of four years, and include all kinds of infractions of working rules and agreements by the company, the disregard of seniority in the laying off and rehiring of

### Kenosha Furniture Men Vote to Strike for More Pay, Union

Picketing Keeps Scabs Out; Officialdom Fought Strike

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 9.—The A. F. of L. Federal Union, 18,846 of the Vincent McCall Bed Factory, located here, voted to go on strike last Friday for higher wages and recognition of the union. Approximately 65 men are employed at the plant, which is almost 100 per cent unionized. The strike took effect Monday morning.

The union elected a strike committee of five and arranged for picketing at all hours, with each man having an eight hour shift. No scabs have as yet tried to get into the plant. After Monday morning, even the foremen were kept from entering the building. On Monday morning, however, one of the foremen jumped over the back fence in order to get in to work.

In a previous meeting called to take a strike vote, where the men were all in favor of striking, the A. F. of L. officials who came in from outside attempted to frighten the men with stories about how their families would suffer in case of a strike, about how they would be outside picketing, and even went so far in their efforts to prevent the strike, as to say that such a small concern as this, really could not afford to pay any higher wages than they were paying—34c an hour. On top of this they claimed that by the laws of the A. F. of L. called for a three-fourths vote in favor of striking before a strike could be called. "The result of the vote in this meeting was 41 to 17 in favor of going on strike! And because 41 was not three-fourths of the total vote the strike couldn't be called, according to these officials! The state secretary of the A. F. of L., Hadley, was called in to give a talk, and instead of telling how to win their demands, how to successfully conduct the strike, etc., he did nothing but try to scare them into passively accepting their miserable wages, so low that they couldn't live on them."

The Communist Party of Kenosha fully supports the efforts of these workers to gain decent wages and recognition of their union. It points out to them, however, the danger of arbitration, calling upon them to refuse to return to work upon a "promise" of settlement by arbitration. It was in this way that the Nash workers were tricked into returning to work without winning any of their demands. Only a militant and determined struggle will win for the Vincent-McCall strikers. To depend on the Regional Labor Board, or any other governmental agency to do something for them, when every experience of striking workers, not only here in Kenosha, but throughout the country, has proven these agencies act only in the interests of the manufacturers—this would be suicide.

### Workers Oppose New Restaurant Code

#### Chicago Workers Expected to Force Hotel Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—Rank and file opposition to the new Hotel Restaurant Code is expected to force leaders of the Worker's Alliance local 28, with 3,500 members, and the Allied Hotel Restaurant Employees Union with 10,000 members, to call a general strike here, 24 hours after presentation of the code on Feb. 16th.

The new code will be outlined by Edward Flore, president of the Alliance Union, at a mass meeting on Feb. 23, at the Garrick Theatre. The old code provided for a minimum wage scale of \$13.12 a week, but with deductions of \$5 for meals, \$2.50 for linen, and \$2.50 for "sleeping quarters" whether they sleep on the premises or not, bring the wages down to \$7.12 weekly.

The strike, if called, would affect waiters, bartenders, cooks and miscellaneous help.

### Fire CWA Workers

OSHKOSH, Wis.—CWA projects here are being shut down and thousands of workers are being thrown out of work. Those remaining on the job, have been handed a wage cut of 20 per cent by having their hours reduced from 30 to 24 weekly.

### Going to Russia?

Workers needing full outfits of horsehide leather, sheepskin, Coats, Windbreakers, Raincoats, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all purchases at the

### SQUARE DEAL ARMY AND NAVY STORE

121 THIRD AVE. (3 doors South of 14th Street)

To Hire ART, LARGE Meeting Rooms and Hall Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St., New York Telephone: RHineland 5097

Russian Art Shop, Inc. 107 EAST 14th ST., N. Y. C. LARGE SELECTION of Peasant Blouses, Lamps, Shades, Shawls, Candy, Novelties and Toys from the SOVIET UNION our special 3 LBS ASSORTED RUSSIAN CANDY \$1

KRAUS & SONS, Inc. Manufacturers of Badges - Banners - Buttons For Workers Clubs and Organizations 187 DELANCY STREET, N.Y.C. Telephone: DYnasty 4-8711-8715

Don't try to hide dandruff with a big hat Use X-DANDRO

GRAND OPENING Introductory Sale Half Soles & Rubber Heels Good Solid Oak Leather Expert Workmanship DONE WHILE YOU WAIT 49c. CARSON'S SHOE REPAIR DEPT. 5th AVE. and 14th ST.

Providence, R. I. Worcester, Mass. BANQUET and MURGALS on Sunday, Feb. 11th, at 7 P. M., at 25 E. 11th St.

Philadelphia, Pa. AFFAIRS at Workers Cultural and Sports Club of Strawberry Mansion, 2014 N. 5th St.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10th: Charter Affair with good entertainment starts at 8 P. M.

SUNDAY at 4 P. M.: Open Forum. Speakers, Prof. Geo. E. Simpson of Temple University, and other workers.

SUNDAY, at 8 P. M.: Valentine Dance starts at 8 P. M. Good music and lots of fun.

AFFAIR arranged by Unit 902 C. P., on Sunday, Feb. 11th at 8:30 P. M., at 2450 W. 12th St. No admission; very good program arranged.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM, Sunday, Feb. 11th at 2 P. M., at 911 Grand Ave. I. Amter, Natl. Sec. Unemployed Councils, will be the main speaker.

FOURTH ANNUAL BAZAAR and Dance given by the Unemployed Workers' Educational League, North Philadelphia on Feb. 11th and 12th at 885 N. 5th St. Admission 10c.

SECOND ANNUAL BAZAAR of the United Worker Org. and C. P. at West Phila., on Feb. 24th and 25th at 1127 N. 41st St. Good program.

Detroit, Mich. LORD MARLEY, International Chairman of the Aid Victims of Hitler, will be the speaker at a mass meeting at the Naval Armory, 1600 N. Jefferson Ave., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Admission 10c and 5c. A luncheon is being arranged at the Statler Hotel on Monday afternoon.

Jobless Registered CWA Workers to Meet Tues.

NEW YORK.—Workers who have registered and not received C.W.A. cards will meet at 29 E. 12th St. at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 13, and elect a committee to demand work from the C.W.A. City Administrator. All registered and laid-off C.W.A. workers are invited to present their demands with the delegates.

CWA Graft in Kentucky LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Widespread charges of graft in the CWA administration in Kentucky have necessitated the formation of a committee of 12 traveling auditors to make a statewide survey of conditions. Hundreds of cases of irregularities are on file in the office of the state director.

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

### Brookton Chamber of Commerce Invites Industry With 'Cheap Labor' Promises

(Continued from Page 1)

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

Questions which now make possible the manufacture of any grade shoe at competitive price lists.

"Any manufacturer contemplating removal to Brookton is assured of labor costs which will permit him to operate competitively with any section of the country.

"Considering the percentage of total manufacturing cost attributable to labor alone today, it is important to see what advantageous labor conditions are present in Brookton."

The booklet here offers a summation of the type of workers, emphasizing that there are 17,000 foreign born white and some 800 Negroes available besides the 23,000 natives of native birth and continues with the quotation given above about the "abundance of female labor."

To other than shoe manufacturers the Chamber of Commerce calls attention that:

"Most industries, other than that of shoes, operate on an open shop basis."

The Chamber summarizes the labor situation with three slogans:

"Wages are cheap."

"Skilled labor is abundant."

"Female labor is plentiful."

The cost of living in Brookton, the city where "wages are cheap" is somewhat greater than in other New England industrial cities. The workers here have a rather high standard of living, or rather had a high standard of living. This was inherited from the boom days of the shoe industry when skilled workers sometimes made as high as \$80 and \$60 a week. Since "wages are cheap" and unemployment and partial em-

ployment the rule in the industry, the living standards have dropped tremendously.

"No Real Increase in Pay"

"Paper wages have increased since the industry was codified," John P. Reilly secretary of the Chamber of Commerce here admitted, "but there has been no real increase in the pay envelope."

Reilly, giving the Chamber of Commerce viewpoint, naturally underestimated the actual conditions though it was a great deal for the Chamber to admit that much. Actually since the code went into effect, wages have decreased.

The code allows a 40 hour week, but specifies that for eight weeks out of each six month period the factories may operate 48 hours a week. This is for the rush season because the shoe industry during seasonal nature of its work, never worked an average 40 hour week even in the days when it had a 48 hour week. So the effect of the code has been only to insure the manufacturers available labor during the rush season.

The code gave the shoe workers a ten per cent increase in wages when it dropped 8 hours from the working week. Earnings in a 40 hour week—if they worked 40 hours a week—should have brought a 17 per cent increase. All that the code actually did was drop eight hours from the working week which were never used anyway in the long run and give them a 10 per cent increase in wages. Since cheap shoes are now being manufactured and labor costs have been reduced in accordance with the cheaper grade of shoe, the ten per cent nowhere equalizes

the wage scale.

No extra people have been put to work since the N. R. A. has gone into effect because there was an abundance of labor in the shoe industry even in good times.

So dazed is the town by the deception that few have troubled to gather figures on average weekly earnings. The State Department of Labor gathers them, but by the time they are made public they are usually a year or two behind time and thus useless as an indication of what the workers are actually getting at the moment.

In general, the wages last year (1933) were lower than the 1932 wages, though there was an increase in the manufacturers' business. This is due partly to the steady decline in the price of shoes manufactured. Cheaper grades are being turned out. A \$3 shoe is now manufactured by skilled workers who used to turn out a \$10 shoe. And wages have been reduced commensurate with the value of the shoe; and the worker has to put in longer hours and harder work to earn any kind of wage.

Even the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, the new union which seized power from the old A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union, have no idea of what the average wage is.

"During the busy season," John Murphy, president of the Brotherhood said, skilled labor could earn \$8 a week and unskilled some \$10 less—if they worked a full week."

(Note: Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, in trying to estimate current weekly wage averages placed theirs below the figure Murphy gave—J. L. S.)

"But they rarely work a full week

and when you reduce the wage during the slack period when there is no work, and add to that the loss by the stagger system, the average shoe worker is lucky if he gets \$15 a week during the busy season."

Workers Bludgeoned By Crisis

Most of the shoe workers walk about as though they have been so bludgeoned by these years of depression, unemployment and wage reductions, that they are completely at sea. Most of them place their hopes in their union leaders even as the manufacturers place theirs now in Roosevelt's activities. For years the workers have been accustomed to union control and they still have that, though it is a new union, but there is a smouldering resentment apparent when you pierce the fog in which they view their living and working conditions—a resentment "fueled particularly against the N. R. A."

"We call the N. R. A. Not Really Anything," one middle aged shoe worker sitting in the brotherhood headquarters said. "It ain't done a damn thing for us except reduce wages more than before."

There is a psychological factor here which stock would start moving and thought stock would start moving. The great hullabaloo raised about the N. R. A. before and immediately after it went into effect, built up a confidence that things would get better. Workers thought wages were going up; retailers thought stock would start moving and the manufacturers thought business would pick up.

Now they are confronted with a state of affairs under the N. R. A. where the worker has had his wages reduced; the retailer dealer cannot

sell his stock, a great deal of which he bought speculatively in hopes of a rise in prices, and the manufacturer cannot sell to retailers who cannot move what stock they have. The result is a smouldering resentment which seems to be directed more because of the disappointment which they have had in the conditions have not bettered."

According to John Murphy, shoe factories even under the code are in a number of instances not paying the minimum wage.

"One factory," he said, "made the workers sign cards before they were paid. The cards gave the number of hours the workers were supposed to have worked. According to these hours the minimum wage was being paid, but actually the workers put in more hours than they were compelled to sign for. We have skilled workers who are not getting the minimum wage. We complained to the State Compliance Board in Boston, but they never did a thing about it."

"What do you intend to do about it?" I asked.

"We'll give them a little more time and then we'll do what we did with one factory. In that case the manufacturer told me bluntly that he did not intend to pay the minimum wage. I couldn't see any sense in complaining again to the Compliance Board so I told him that if the minimum wage was not paid by next week we would take the next step. I didn't say so, but he knew that we'd call out the shop. The minimum wage was paid."

Exhausting Speed-Up

The decrease in hours established by the code does not mean a thing so far as the shoe industry is concerned. Most operations are on a

piece work basis and in some factories where they are busy, a speed-up system is employed to make up for the lost hours, that almost exhausts the worker.

"Some 25 miles from here in Mills, Mass., there is the Hermann Shoe Co.," said Murphy. "They are working day and night shifts making shoes for the War Department and if ever you want to see a speed-up system that kills men, go there. No machine can keep up the pace those workers are forced to keep up."

In the harder operations in the shoe industry older men are being replaced by younger and faster workers despite the fact that the other hand, in some operations where men whose years have been given to a factory and who, with advancing age cannot keep up the pace, have appealed to the union, the factory and the Department of Labor, to be allowed to stay on the job even if they are at minimum wage rates. These requests have usually been granted.

Work in the shoe industry is controlled more or less by the union so that none have been discharged since the N. R. A. has gone into effect. But in other industries and workers in stores and restaurants, particularly who were getting more than the minimum have frequently been fired and others rehired at the minimum wage.

Within recent weeks the A. & P. stores here fired five clerks who were getting \$13 a week and rehired five others immediately at \$14 a week. This procedure is quite common here where the open shop prevails in all but the shoe industry."

men, etc., etc. Five hundred twelve grievances are listed in the official strike ballot, and they are listed as only samples of many times that number.

In their entirety they represent grievances that affect practically every man on the C. & N. W. Due to the complicated way of figuring pay—different rates for different kinds of work—and on the road mileage rates with extra mileage, dead-head time, etc.—many of these grievances rest in lots of earnings amounting to more than the direct 10 per cent cut which

# Start Discussion on Tasks Confronting 8th Convention of Party

## A Strategic Weapon to Fulfill the Open Letter

### Shop Papers Will Help Communist Party to Grasp the Leadership of the Industrial Proletariat

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

It is idle chatter to speak about the leading role of the Party without establishing first of all the decisive strata of the workers, mobilizing these workers and winning them over to our side. Talk about the defense of the Soviet Union or struggle against imperialism is nothing but empty phrases unless systems of work are carried out in the war industry plants, in the ports; talk of struggle against fascism is nothing but empty phrases unless the struggle is carried on from day to day in the big factories, in the reformist unions and among the unemployed. It is idle to talk about the necessity of new cadres without developing the American workers in the ranks of the Party.

Preparing for a possible period of illegality of the Party and its organs, the shop paper is strategic. By its very nature it is an illegal or semi-illegal organ. If illegality should come, the network of shop papers will be there to take up the tasks of the Daily Worker, which will meet with great obstacles under illegality, in reaching the shop workers. It is possible for active Party comrades, if they claim to understand the Open Letter and the 13th Plenum resolution, to ignore or underestimate such an obviously necessary weapon?

It is under conditions of illegality, such as exist in Germany at the present time, that the shop paper occupies a key position. But it cannot do that without careful and thorough preparation under conditions of legality. The shop paper at the present time is educating the workers, is preparing them for our program. It is convincing them, by its handling of the day-to-day grievances in the shop, and its constant pointing out of the political lessons of their economic struggles, that the Communist Party is part and parcel of the working class, not something trying to dictate to them from the outside, but actually the only force which offers a way out for the workers. All of this the shop paper does, in addition to, and as an integral part of, organizing the workers for their economic battles against the employers. It exposes the social-fascists, the fascists, the A. F. of L. leadership, and other agents of the bourgeoisie on the basis of their concrete activities in the shops on the job.

Developing Political Leaders Out of the Shops

Out of the basic industries will come our future leaders, the leading cadres who will become our chief staff when the final battle is on. The shop paper will help to bring them out of their present obscurity, and raise them to the political level of our main instrument for carrying out the basic task set for us in the resolution, that is: "Securing within the shortest time possible a decisive turn to the work in the factories, concentrating the forces of the Party organization in the decisive enterprises and raising the political level of the leadership given by the factory nuclei to the daily class struggles."

We must boldly grasp the leadership of the working class now. The workers are becoming more disillusioned in Roosevelt's program every day. A curious glance at the mail of the Daily Worker on any one day brings that forth without any necessity for a deep-going analysis. They are groping for a way out. They are looking for leadership. If we don't seize it openly and boldly, the mis-leaders will, for they are already succumbing to the temptation of an open road to power. This is the danger of the present situation. We must be quick and thoroughly prepared for this urgent and highly political program. The Party must not be a strategic section, not as a matter of abstract theory, but on the basis of what the worker himself is up against in his daily work, in his daily struggles on the job.

Comrade Geber, in his article, in a recent issue of the Daily Worker, "The Communist Party's Fight for the Shop," writes: "While we clearly see the need of developing the smallest fraction of the masses, he had not before him the main objective and the tasks of the proletariat. This sensitivity to the relation of the masses to the objective enabled him to raise the slogan of direct action, as was the case in the 1905 revolution, and finally in the revolution of 1917."

There is no better method of educating the workers on the job for the political tasks confronting them than the Communist Party shop paper. The Party shop paper considers as its basic task not only the building up of the mass revolutionary trade unions and oppositions in reformist trade unions for the economic protection of the workers on the job, but at the same time showing them the way out by bringing forward the ultimate and final aims of the working class, in conjunction with the building up of these strategic mass organizations of the proletariat. This is the tremendous task of the Party nucleus in the shop, if it is to take seriously the program of the 13th Plenum Resolution. A Party nucleus in the shop which has no shop paper, is like the Communist Party of the U.S.A. without its Daily Worker, a Communist unit in a shop, which neglects to make use of so mighty a weapon as a shop paper, fighting for its terrific battle after carefully binding one of its eyes, covering one of its ears, and shutting off all sounds from one of its ears. It is deliberately mutilating itself for a shop paper not only tells the workers what to do, but it gets the workers to tell us what to do.

How are we to rally the working masses against war and fascism—our immediate political task—if we do not explain the roots of war to them; if, on the basis of their own working conditions, we do not convince them that war is near and real; if we do not point out the inevitability of war as long as capitalism exists; if we do not show the workers the way out of the war; if we do not explain the necessary tasks of the war, to ward off the massacre as long as possible, the Soviet Union more time then itself against the attack upon it, and to give

TODAY we publish the first series of articles in the pre-convention discussion of the Communist Party.

Every Party unit should take up these articles and enlarge on the discussion by the most meritorious examination of their work in the light of the problems facing the unit.

The columns of the Daily Worker are open to every Party member for a full and free discussion of every issue facing the Party, particularly in connection with the 13th Plenum Resolution of the Communist Party and the Open Letter.

We invite Party members to participate in this discussion. Party members are urged to pose questions concerning the tasks confronting the Party.

Again the Daily Worker urges the Party members involved in concentration work, in the basic industries, in steel, coal, railway, chemical, textile to participate in the discussion.

This discussion, however, should not be restricted to the columns of the Daily Worker. These articles should serve as a stimulus for the widest and most thorough discussion in the units.

On this basis of this discussion in the units, we propose that comrades write in to the Daily Worker.

Only if the Party membership throws itself into the most serious and thorough examination of the important problems facing the 8th Convention of our Party and contributes the best of this discussion to the columns of the Daily Worker will we be able to solve the important questions confronting revolutionary work and help the Convention give the correct answer and directions for the Party.

## Abstract Speeches, Resolutions Do Not Help in Party Work

By MAX YOUNG

On the fourth of February the New Jersey district had a plenum. The tasks of this plenum were to discuss the resolutions of the 13th Plenum of the Comintern, results of the 18th plenum of the Central Committee, and to lay down the tasks of how to prepare the organization for district and national conventions.

The New Jersey district has made some headway with regard to shop work. There is an increase in recruitment into the Party for the months of November, December and January. The district recruited 200 members in these three months. The previous three months showed recruitment of only ninety members.

The composition of this latest recruiting period is much better because more workers from basic shops and direct from the struggle were taken in. But the requirement is uneven between sections; Hudson County out of the 200, recruiting 100. At the same time in the Paterson section, where the struggles were real sharp and are still intensive after the strike, the recruitment is very low.

There are attempts to organize the struggle against injunctions. There is more conscious feeling of the necessity to carry on the mass work of the Party, and a good proportion of entirely new elements, who are developing into leadership directly from the shop. These comrades contributed a great deal to the discussion with regard to improvement of the work and the carrying out of the open letter.

The section organizer in Trenton, in analyzing the shortcomings of the Party, said:

"We are agitating a lot, but we don't explain the Party line to the workers. Therefore a lot of things we are doing do not remain for a long time, and we are building it up on a very weak foundation."

This is absolutely true, because if we will take the uneven development of mass work between the sections in New Jersey, then it will be clear that in the sections where the Party consciously, boldly and openly brought before the workers the program of the Party, tried to educate the workers in the struggle for the Party line, we see much more results than in other sections where the comrades tried to work "from hand to mouth"—only for today.

The Party line is not a blueprint as many comrades understand it. Somehow there is a feeling that if we adopted a resolution or made good proposals, that we have already the correct approach and that this in itself is a guarantee for carrying out good work. This is wrong.

The Abstract Speeches Do Not Improve the Work

Practise in New Jersey shows that abstract speeches and resolutions are not able to improve the work of the Party by themselves.

The weakest work in New Jersey is the trade union work and the unemployed work. And there is quite a bit of confusion with regard to the work in the A. F. of L. unions.

In Paterson there are cases, one of them being an outstanding case where a shop of 200 workers, 196 belonged to the A. F. of L. union, and the other four to the industrial union. These four loyal, really devoted workers are struggling for the position of the industrial union, spending a good bit of energy and trying their best without any resolutions to win the others for the program of the revolutionary union. But shall the leadership permit this, or shall the leadership tell these workers to join together with the others who are already in the A. F. of L. in a struggle against the corrupt leadership of the A. F. of L., and from within win the workers for a revolutionary program?

The 18th meeting of the Central Committee of our Party, said: "How are we to build the stronghold of the Party in the shops if, in the first place, we ignore and neglect shop papers? . . . We must insist that shop papers become an important point on the order of business in every section and in every district. . . . We must insist that the Party, and 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 tremendous task we have set ourselves of establishing the Party strongholds in the shops."

(Note: The controversial question of union papers was not dealt with in this article, for it will be handled specifically on the basis of concrete material in the ensuing article.)

## Discussion Should Deal with Comintern Analysis, Mass Work and Tasks of Units

OPEN LETTER REMAINS GUIDE FOR THE PARTY DISCUSSION

By JACK STACHEL

The rapidly with which events are developing emphasizes the necessity for a real pre-convention discussion of the problems of the Party. They also indicate the nature of the problems upon which we must concentrate our discussion, so that the whole Party on the basis of a clarification of these problems can be fully mobilized for the tremendous tasks that the present situation demands of us.

The 13th plenum of the Comintern International already on the basis of the developments that took place since the 12th plenum, which declared that the partial stabilization of capitalism has come to an end, stated that:

"The tremendous strains of the internal class antagonisms in the capitalist countries, as well as of the international antagonisms, testify to the fact that the objective prerequisites for a revolutionary crisis have matured to such an extent that at the present time the world is CLOSELY approaching a new round of revolutions and wars."

Major Struggles Maturing

This analysis is being confirmed daily by the events. At present like in all former situations we see the Communist International, the Leninist world staff of the proletarian revolution, is the only reliable guide and leader of the city masses. We see at the same time the bankruptcy and treachery of the socialists and renegades from Communism, who with every day of the persistence of the crisis become more and more exposed as the props of the dying capitalist order.

Especially do we see the correctness of the warnings of the Comintern for the parties to be prepared for a rapid turn to the masses. The present situation is pregnant with unexpected outbreaks and sharp turns of events."

The present situation in France has perhaps more than anything else given emphasis to this analysis. The correctness of the resolution of the 13th plenum of the Comintern is being borne out daily by the growth of the class antagonisms in almost every capitalist country.

Here in the U. S. the masses are more and more becoming disillusioned with the Roosevelt-N.R.A.-New Deal. The strike struggles are continuing and growing in militancy. New strata are entering the struggle, as can be seen from the present campaign of the New York. There are already maturing major struggles in the basic industries of steel, auto, marine, coal, where in the past the masses struggle have taken place. Now these masses, seeing that they have been betrayed by the Roosevelt government and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, are preparing to enter the struggle anew and will without doubt draw broader masses into the struggle, which will be on a higher plane since it will be directed not only against the employers but also against the slavery codes imposed upon the workers through the N. R. A.

War Danger

The unemployed workers are showing a new vigor and desire for organization as witnessed by the struggles on the C. W. A. jobs, the increasing mass influence for the WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL, and the successful convention just carried through by the Unemployed Councils.

The Negro masses, the farmers, the bankrupt and impoverished middle classes are also taking up the struggle in greater numbers and with a greater clarity. All this indicates that in the U. S. the "tremendous strain of the internal class antagonism" is growing, and that we too must be prepared for "unexpected outbreaks and sharp turns of events."

With regard to the "tremendous strains . . . of the international antagonisms" we have new proof of this in the feverish preparations of the Japanese imperialists for an armed attack on the Soviet Union in the more open alliance of Great Britain with Japan as the organizer and financier of an armed attack on the U. S. S. R., for which purpose the British imperialists are asking for a more rapid rearming of Hitler Germany. At the same time the events in Austria, the growing war preparations in the U. S., the sharpening of the antagonisms between the U. S. and Japan, and the U. S. and Great Britain show that everywhere, under the impact of the persistence of the crisis, world imperialism looks to war as a way out of the crisis.

Facist Tendencies

All this indicates how in the present world situation the internal and external contradictions of capitalism are indissolubly bound up. At the same time powerful forces in the U. S. are working deliberately to provoke a war by Japan against the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of strengthening U. S. imperialism in the struggle against both Japan, the chief rival of the U. S. in the Pacific, and the U. S. S. R., the new world, which on the basis of the successful building of socialism is challenging the very existence of the dying capitalist world order.

In the U. S., as the world over, there are rapidly developing tendencies towards fascism as the crisis persists, and the capitalists are making war on the living standards of the masses, and preparing for imperialist slaughter as a way out of the crisis. Here we witness simultaneously the taking on of fascist forms by the Roosevelt government (the article of Assistant Secretary of War Woodruff) and the growth, with the aid of many government and military officials, of auxiliary fascist troops, of which the Silver Shirts, openly aping the Nazis, are the outstanding example.

We also witness the growing treachery

of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and socialist leaders, the progressives and liberals who each in their own way are attempting to divert the masses from the path of revolutionary struggle, through labor parties, new left social fascist parties and adopt fascist methods to keep down the upsurge of the masses. Perhaps here for historical reasons we see more clearly than anywhere else the close relationship between fascism and social-fascism not only as two sides of the medal but the integration of the two in their simultaneous development.

As examples of this we have the fascist methods of the top bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., for N. R. A. control of the unions, company unions, racketeering, etc. the fact that in the West leaders of the Silver Shirt are at the same time sponsors for a Farmer-Labor Party, the emphasis on chauvinism displayed by Muste's so-called "American Workers Party," and the semi-fascist ideology of the intellectual groups gathered around Calverton and his Modern Monthly, Bingham-Rodman and their "Common Sense."

From 6th to 8th Convention

SUCH is the picture today when our Party is entering the discussions for the 8th Convention. This convention discussion will differ fundamentally from all previous discussions in our Party not only because of the changed objective conditions, but also because of the inner developments within the Party itself which are, of course, closely linked up with the development of the objective situation. Up until the 6th Party Convention our Party was torn by factional strife which reflected the immaturity of the Party and domination of opportunist elements in the Party leadership, that resisted the carrying through of the line of the Communist International.

With the cleansing of the Party (with the aid of the Communist International) of the Lovestone opportunist and Trotskyite (Common) counter-revolutionary elements, our Party faced at the 7th Convention the task of freeing the Party of the heritage of this factionalism and open opportunism and to set the Party towards the masses.

Between the 7th and 8th Conventions almost four years have elapsed. While our Party can not state that it has fully taken advantage of the favorable years for its work, we can nevertheless record much progress in becoming a serious party of the working class of this country.

Party United

The Party today stands fully united on the basis of the program and tactics of the Communist International—the basis of the teaching of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Our Party has carried through an inner consolidation, improved its social composition, drawn into its ranks a substantial number of native white and Negro workers. It consists today of some 22,000 good standing members in place of only 6,000 at the last convention. It has strengthened its position among such basic strata as the steel workers, the marine workers, the agricultural workers, and is on the way to establishing itself among the miners, the textile workers, taking up more serious work among the railroad workers, the auto workers, etc. It has improved and increased its press, especially the Daily Worker. There has been under the guidance and support of the Party a growth of the unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, and of late a substantial improvement in the work in the A. F. of L. and independent unions. The Party has adopted a Leninist position on the Negro question and made some headway in leading the struggles of the Negro masses. Serious work has been begun and important achievements made in the work among the agrarian masses, and among the middle classes of the city.

The Open Letter

All these achievements, however, in the light of the present world situation, the growing struggles in the U. S., and in the face of the extremely favorable conditions for our work in the past four years only emphasize the fact that our Party has not with sufficient force taken advantage of the favorable situation

Application of Comintern Line

I think that the discussion can be organized around three main topics. First on the basis of the analysis of the present world situation. Here we can and must make contributions that will enrich and concretize for the U. S. the analysis with regard to the crisis, the development of fascism in the U. S., the activity and role of the social-fascists, the struggle against war, etc. Our comrades in all districts already possess much material and must study more the situa-

tion among the workers, their moods, their illusions, their readiness for struggle, etc., in order to make clear to the whole Party the best approach to the masses.

It is necessary to study the activities of the various fascist and social fascist organizations, as for example the methods of the Silver Shirts, the activities of the Mustites, the Farmer-Laborites, the Socialist Party, the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, the renegade groups. In this category of questions can be included the rise of company unions, the situation within the A. F. of L., the rise of independent unions, etc. It is not enough to merely report the correct analysis of the world situation as made by the Communist International. As Communists, who strive to master the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, we must arm ourselves with the necessary tools to study the application of the analysis to the concrete situations. Only in this way, by looking upon "theory not as a dogma but as a guide to action" can we really fully accept and understand the 13th Plenum resolution of the Comintern.

The second category of questions should deal with the experiences in the mass work. This includes in the first place our work in the factories, our trade union work, our work among the Negro masses, our work among the poor farmers and other strata of the toiling population.

The experiences gained in the fight for the united front furnishes an excellent basis for the discussion of many of our problems. Our work among the unemployed and the fight for social insurance is another important question. The work in the A. F. of L. unions, the work of the T. U. U. L. unions in the last year has much valuable experience that must be brought forward to the whole Party.

Concentration Tasks

However, in dealing with these questions we must strive to do so in the light of the Open Letter and the control tasks and never lose sight of the emphasis on the concentration tasks provided for in the Open Letter. As an example let us state some concrete questions that can be discussed with great profit to the entire Party. Why did the Pittsburgh District not act on the election of our supporters to the U. M. W. A. convention? Why don't we follow up more seriously the work of the Party and Steel Union in Ambridge? Why was our participation in the recent Anthracite Miners strike so weak? What are we doing to overcome our isolation in the Packing House Industry in Chicago? How we made headway in the work in the Progressive Miners of America among the miners in Illinois? How did we win the initiative in the struggles of the Detroit Auto Workers, and what are we doing to change this situation?

Question For Discussions

What are the lessons of the amalgamation in the shoe industry and the work of the New York Organization as reflected in the recent Labor Board elections? What were the results of the Cleveland United Front Conference? What mistakes did we make in the work of the Committee for the Struggle Against War and Fascism? Why are there so few Negro workers in most of the T. U. U. L. unions? Why do we have a comparatively strong movement among the unemployed in the West and in Pittsburgh while the movement in Chicago and New York is weak? How we built a shop nucleus of the Party in the J. L. Steel plant in Pittsburgh? How we doubled the circulation of the Daily Worker in our Section? I think that here we already have an indication as to how to discuss the questions as to the methods and results of the mass work of the Party.

Work in Lower Units

As to the third category of questions. Here the main emphasis must be given to the work of the lower organizations of the Party, to the work of the trade union and other fractions, to the training and development of leadership in the Party. Here also must be taken up the problems and lessons in the building of factory nuclei, of the street work, the agitation and propaganda work of the Party recruiting, the extreme fluctuation in membership, etc. I think this will be enough of an indication as to the problems to be dealt with under this category. We should emphasize here the necessity of subjecting to sharp criticism the bureaucratic methods of work of the Party organizations and individual comrades no matter whom it may concern from top to bottom.

Finally we wish to emphasize that we must draw in the largest possible number of comrades into the discussions. Every Party member who feels the need for participation in the discussion must do so. Inability to write properly in style or even language should be no bar. In the districts and the sections the leading committees must help the comrades with such technical assistance that is required. Let us begin at once without delay. Let us carry through a most serious and self critical discussion bringing forward all the positive and negative sides of our work. This is not for the purpose of merely registering achievements or failures, but for the purpose of a more collective and rapid carrying through of the pressing and tremendous tasks laid down in the 13th Plenum resolution, in the Open Letter and in the convention resolutions, that will soon be made available to the Party and to the entire workingclass.

FROM THE OPEN LETTER.

## Main Link Is Execution of the Correct Policy

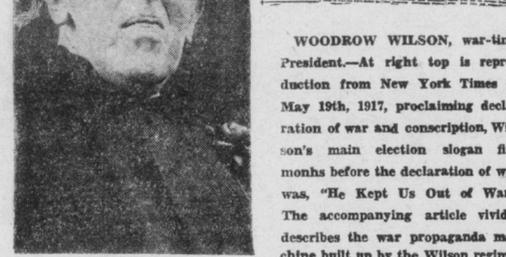
Every Party member must now understand that it depends on correct policy and above all, the execution of the correct policy whether we will be able to mobilize the masses of workers for struggle and whether our Party, in this historically favorable situation will become the decisive mass Party of the American proletariat, or whether the bourgeoisie with the help of its social-fascist and fascist agents will succeed in disorganizing the mass movement and keep it down. Never before was the situation in the country so favorable for the development of the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass Party. But from this it follows also that failure of the Party to understand its chief task—namely, to become rooted in the decisive industrial centers in the important big factories—never before represented such great danger for the fulfillment of our revolutionary tasks as a whole.

# "We Must Fight Imperialist War Before It Breaks Out; We Must Fight It Daily, Hourly"—LENI IMPERIALIST WAR PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

The New York Times.

**PRESIDENT CALLS THE NATION TO ARMS;  
DRAFT BILL SIGNED; REGISTRATION ON JUNE 5;  
REGULARS UNDER PERSHING TO GO TO FRANCE**

A Proclamation by the President of the United States



WOODROW WILSON, war-time President.—At right top is reproduction from New York Times of May 19th, 1917, proclaiming declaration of war and conscription, Wilson's main election slogan five months before the declaration of war was, "He Kept Us Out of War."

The accompanying article vividly describes the war propaganda machine built up by the Wilson regime.

By **SENDER GARLIN**  
The drums of war are throbbing once more!

All the agencies of the Roosevelt government are geared for the coming conflict.

"WOODRING TELLS HOW 'NEW DEAL' AIDS WAR PLANS," announces the New York Herald Tribune on Jan. 25, 1934.

The Roosevelt administration has already begun its publicity campaign to line up the American working class behind the new imperialist conflict which is both imminent and inevitable.

**Bearer of Wilson Tradition**  
President Roosevelt at the Jefferson Day dinner recently acknowledged that he was the bearer of the traditions of Woodrow Wilson, the last war president. There is, therefore, reason to believe that Roosevelt will adopt also the "traditions" as well as the technique of the gigantic publicity machine which was built up by Wilson in order to mass the American people behind the Wall Street war.

President Wilson, on April 14, 1917, a few days after the declaration of war against Germany, authorized the formation of "The Committee on Public Information," ostensibly to avoid censorship of the press but actually to flood the country with war propaganda. This committee was under the direction of the State, War and Navy Departments, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the Committee.

This civilian was George Creel, a personal favorite of Woodrow Wilson, who had shown his prowess as a publicity man for him during Wilson's campaign for the presidency. Under Creel's direction was built up one of the most effective war propaganda machines in history.

One month after the formation by executive decree of the Committee on Public Information, Congress passed the Espionage Act (June 15, 1917), which provided severe penalties for anti-war activities. It was under this law that Eugene V. Debs, and Charles E. Ruthenberg, founder and leader of the Communist Party, were convicted and sent to prison. The Trading-with-the-Enemy Act was passed October 6, 1917, and the Sedition Act was passed May 6, 1918. All of these measures were used to throttle anti-war agitation.

"The whole business of mobilizing the mind of the people so far as American participation was concerned," declared Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under Wilson at a banquet in honor of Creel, "was in a sense the work of the Committee." (The Committee on Public Information, of which Creel was the head).

Creel, at the present moment, is interesting to note, is N.R.A. director in the state of California, where William Gibbs McAdoo (Wilson's son-in-law) was recently catapulted into the United States Senate through the wave of the "New Deal" presidential campaign.

The far-flung activities of Creel's Committee are an indication of the pattern which the propaganda for the next war will take.

Its achievements are boastfully recorded by Creel himself in a book (now out of print) called "How We Advertised America." This volume, the author announces in "The First Telling of the Amazing Story of the Committee on Public Information That Carried the Gospel of America to Every Corner of the Globe."

What was the precise nature of this "amazing story?"

Summed up by Creel himself, "The Gospel of America" was carried to every corner of the globe by a highly efficient, relentless apparatus which helped poison the minds of the American masses with propaganda in the newspapers, movies, schools and homes.

**Pat Over Liberty Bond Drives**  
The Committee on Public Information, for one thing, helped, by means of 45 war conferences in 37 states, as well as a large number of local conferences, to force the purchase of billions of dollars in Liberty Bonds. The

## Methods Used By Wilson Administration in Whipping Up War Hysteria Is Model for Roosevelt's Preparations for New Conflict

red persons was organized for the purpose of translating war propaganda into foreign languages for consumption among the millions of foreign-born workers in the United States.

**Arranges War Exhibits**  
Creel's Committee arranged war exhibits, and a series of inter-allied war expositions.

It secured millions of dollars worth of free advertising from the press, outdoor advertising agencies, etc.

It used 1,438 drawings prepared by volunteers for the production of posters, window cards and similar material.

It published a daily bulletin called "Information Service," which went to 100,000 contacts. It sent a daily "women's features" to 2,861 newspapers, as well as 292 pictures showing women engaged in war work.

It sent the press special material in labor, religious and other subjects.

It built up a special mail and photo service for the press; schools and libraries were supplied with propaganda material, and reading rooms were opened by the Creel Committee in Europe.

Missions were sent to important sections of the world "to look after American propaganda on the spot."

The war expositions were arranged in 21 cities, and seen by 10,000 people, and earned a total income of \$1,438,604.

**Mobilize Artists for War**  
The Creel Committee organized a Division of Pictorial Publicity which mobilized thousands of painters, sculptors, designers, illustrators and cartoonists behind "the war for democracy" and "the war to end all wars" under the leadership of a president who had been "too proud to fight."

The Creel Committee organized a stereopticon slide department, whose propaganda was plentifully utilized by Young Men's Christian Associations,

Young Men's Hebrew Associations, colleges, high schools, Chambers of Commerce, and charitable organizations.

The stereopticon slides went over big, especially with the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and the ministers of the gospel. Taking "Ruined Churches of France" as the first subject, the Creel Committee gradually worked their customers up to "Our Boys in France"; "Building a Bridge of Ships to Pershing"; "To Berlin via the Air Route"; and, finally, to "Trench and Trench Warfare."

During the single year of the existence of this stereopticon department, a total of more than 200,000 slides were distributed. This particular end of the war propaganda machine was in charge of Prof. George F. Zook, professor of Modern European History at Pennsylvania State College.

The savant had been patriotically "lent" to Creel's Committee by the institution.

Other "scholars" helped out, too. Long before the "brain trust" was formed, Prof. James T. Shotwell came down to Washington from Columbia to serve on the "National Board of Historical Service." It was he who prepared "How We Came to America," the first of Creel's Red, White and Blue Books.

John Dewey did not leave Morningside Heights, but while Prof. Dana, Beard, Cattell and others were being fired by the pacifist Nicholas Murray Butler for not being sufficiently interested in the war—Dewey was writing pieces for the magazine "proving" that the ideological basis for the Hun is to be found in the writings of Nietzsche and other German philosophers.

**Professors of English Literature** prepared pamphlets on German war "atrocities," while mathematicians "exposed" the alleged violation of treaties by Germany.

Speakers from foreign countries were also graciously lent to the Com-

mittee. One was Countess de Bregas, who was borrowed from the French High Commission.

"Countess de Bregas," Creel reports, "was second only to Captain Perigord, in addition to brains and real oratorical ability, she had youth and beauty."

It was among the foreign-born that the Creel Committee found the sleight-of-tongued Ernest Poole, a writer who had called himself a Socialist and who had achieved some eminence as the author of "The Harbor," "His Family," and other novels, was put in charge of lining up the foreign-born for the imperialist war.

"Poole," Creel says proudly, "quit his literary work at the first call to arms."

Heroic measures had to be taken, it seems, to put the war propaganda over on the foreign-born, for "there were lies of long standing that had to be met and defeated—lies that attacked America as 'dollar-mad,' that maligned our free institutions, that denied our liberty and our justice."

Could some of these "lies" have been about the bloody attacks of Pinkertons upon the steel strikers fighting Carnegie and Frick in Homestead in 1892?

Or the coal miners fighting John D. Rockefeller's gun thugs when they murdered the miners and their families in their burning tents in Ludlow in 1914?

Or the textile workers (many of them foreign-born) who had been beaten, jailed and shot in Lawrence, Mass., in Passaic and Paterson, New Jersey?

Or the copper miners fighting the bosses' deputies on the Mesaba Iron Range in Minnesota in 1916?

Did these "lies" have any reference to the smoldering anger of the workers against the cold-blooded murder of Joe Hill, Wobly song-writer and organizer by the Utah Copper Company and the State of Utah in 1915?

Other authors who helped Poole in his publicity drive on the foreign-

JAN. 25, 1934  
HERALD TRIBUNE

## Woodring Tells How 'New Deal' Aids War Plans

Assistant Secretary Studies Recovery Agencies for Industrial Control Hints

Urges Rubber for Debts

U. S. Should Take Europe's Payment in Goods, He Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Harry E. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, revealed today, in an address before the sixth annual Women's Patriotic Conference, the general industrial mobilization program of the War Department in time of war, including far-reaching governmental control of industry, finance and labor.

Mr. Woodring remarked on the similarity between the War Department plans and the emergency agencies set up by President Roosevelt in his economic recovery program. These agencies, he said, were being studied so that they might be incorporated in the War Department plans.

At the same time, at the Capital, Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was introducing a bill



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELI

At left top is headline from New York Herald-Tribune of last month, Jan. 26, 1934, saying: "Woodring, Secretary of War, Tells How 'New Deal' Aids War Plans." The peace-time war budget was passed by Congress as the essential of Roosevelt's N.R.A.-New Program.

newspaper publishers, Editor and Publisher.

Pew recently praised the American press in the following significant way:

"That the masses of unemployed people, with uncounted legions reduced to the very edge of creature necessity, have remained calm and with no thought of blind violent resistance against the government, as so often happens in such extremity, will some day be credited to intelligent newspaper leadership and a rational and trustworthy reporting service."

"Intelligent newspaper leadership" consists in full cooperation with the N.R.A.-Blue Eagle war machine, distortions of labor news, and attacks upon "the Reds."

Woodrow Wilson and his publicity agent, Creel, justified the Committee on Public Information as a lesser evil for newspaper censorship—something which was of course abhorrent to their "liberal" temperaments. But what "cooperation" did they seek of the press in return for "voluntary help to them in military operations?"

In the "Preliminary Statement to the Press of the U.S.," released May 28, 1917, the Committee declared that "the only news which we wish to keep from the authorities in Berlin is the kind which be of tangible help to them in military operations."

Innocent-sounding, isn't it? But note what follows as elucidation of above by the Secretaries of State, War and Navy:

"Speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace reports may be of enemy origin put out to weaken the combination against Germany."

This, one may argue, is a legitimate method of protecting "war secrets" but how, one may ask, can following request to editors be interpreted?

"Sporadic epidemics may break in some of our training camps would be most unpatriotic credence to exaggerated and such inevitable mishaps. . . . Is the failure to give draft in the training camps woollen wear and winter uniforms inevitable mishap?"

What is more, the Creel Committee and the entire capitalist undoubtedly considered it trifling to report other stories might "weaken the combination against Germany" such as, for example, graft in departments, breakdown of efficiency as a result of corruption, failure of supplies, whole sale thieving by the "dollar-a-year" men.

Creel brags about the activities his Division of Films in Russia in 1917. In various parts of Russia, he says, his agents showed a film calculated to persuade the hungry, barefoot workers and peasants to continue freezing in the trenches, instead of supporting the movement for separate peace with Germany.

The name of the film was "Uncle Sam, Immigrant," but Creel confides that "it was shown under the name of 'All for Peace.'"

Other films were exhibited, too, which showed the war industries of the U. S., the launching of battleships, the building of aeroplanes, etc. This recalls this anecdote: One evening, after the showing of one of these films in a Russian village, a peasant-soldier arose and said that since the "Amerikants" have such ample supplies, that there's no reason why he shouldn't go back home.

Who is this George Creel upon whom Mark Sullivan in his book, "Over Here, 1914-1918" heaps such lavish praise, "Exuberance . . . puny . . . biting sarcasm . . . creative spirit . . . an artist"—these are some of Sullivan's phrases.

Born in Blackburn, Missouri in 1876, Creel worked as a newspaperman on the "Independent" in Kansas City. Here he became a protégé of Frank P. Walsh, who later became Wilson's campaign manager in the west. Creel as a "liberal democrat" came in for some publicity as a "muckraker" while employed by the Denver Post (1899-10) and by the Rocky Mountain News (1911-13).

Creel, it must be noted, is not a mere publicity man; he is also what is known as a "creative writer," being the author of "Obstinate of Christ," "Wilson and the Issues" and other works.

Recommended apparently by Walsh, Creel helped carry on advertising publicity for Wilson's campaign, and when war was declared Wilson put him in charge of the "Committee on Public Information." During the early war days Creel was one of the few who always had easy access to the president.

"The 'liberalism' of Wilson ended with the imperialist treaty of Versailles. One of Wilson's 'liberals' in the cabinet was the St. Louis lawyer, A. Mitchell Palmer, who conducted the notorious 'Red Raids' in 1920.

The drums of war are throbbing once more—the time under the direction of the last-time-demo Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"National Defense Week" proclaimed by Roosevelt for February 12-22, will be utilized by the war-makers to revive the frenzied hysteria of 1917-18. The machinery for war is well oiled and geared. Mobilization plans are working feverishly in anticipation of the day when workers will be slaughtered on the battlefield and steel stocks will shoot skyhigh.

Workers: let the Wall Street war-makers know that they can't f--- with it again! Let them instead tremble at the prospect what may happen to their mongers, as shown by the exodus of the Russian workers and peas-

## How Posters Were Used by Creel's Committee to Incite War Hysteria



Exploiting the "Home" Theme



The Churches "Did Their Part" The "Hun," 1917; "Reds," 1934

# The Roosevelt Administration Sails Full Speed Toward War

FOUR FEATURES OF THE NEW DEAL GOVERNMENT EXPOSE WIDESPREAD AND INTENSIVE WAR PLANS

By **SEYMOUR WALDMAN**

FOUR things conclusively demonstrate the war character of the Roosevelt administration.

First: the total allotments, under the guise of "Public" and "Civil" works, for direct and indirect war preparations.

Second: the total authorizations and appropriations made and being formulated for purely military purposes.

Third: the coordination of the New Deal apparatus with the giant industrial-military machine of the War Department.

Fourth: the beginning of open imperialist war propaganda, the dominant note of which is that the workers' interests coincide with those of their prospective murderers, the imperialists, namely, that both employers and employees must protect "our trade laws," and so on, and so on.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, hatcher of the Blue Eagle, allotted \$747,687,223 of the \$3,300,000,000 Emergency Public Works fund for direct and indirect war preparations, exclusive of the \$248,368,908 given to the War Department engineers for rivers and harbors and flood control, a substantial part of which goes to seacoast defense for channelling and dredging and also serves to supply military engineers with continual war training.

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the tremendous sums handed over to preparations for slaughtering workers are also exclusive of the \$585,719,943 appropriated by Congress, before the creation of P. W. A. and its affiliates, for the military activities of the Army and the Navy for the current 1934 fiscal year—\$277,050,381 to the War Department and \$308,669,562 to the Navy Department.

Thus, without even touching upon the billions of dollars which are now being authorized and appropriated to build a navy "second to none" and for dotting the clouds with thousands of Army and Navy long

distance airplanes capable of flying to and returning from the Far East, the War and Navy departments have already been given \$1,333,387,166 for the closing fiscal year. Add the \$39,000,000 received by the War Department from the sale of old clothing, which is to be used for new clothing and equipment (transport) and we obtain the staggering total of \$1,372,387,166 as a mere introduction to the real war building now being blue-printed.

These figures are necessarily conservative in view of the fact that it is impossible to estimate how many millions under C. W. A. control went to the reconstruction of Army forts (those around Niagara Falls, for instance) or to segregate the actual war millions which went into such enterprises as the C. W. A. - P. W. A. War Department construction of Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, Washington. This fort, which has little if any strategic value, is obviously being prepared for a concentration camp.

Following is the way the Blue Eagle slaughter house is sub-divided:

<b>Direct War Preparations</b>	
A. War Department from P. W. A.	
Air Corps (airplanes) .....	\$7,000,000
Seacoast Defenses .....	7,000,000
Insular Affairs .....	1,500,000
National Guard .....	2,238,624
Ordnance (ammunition) .....	6,000,000
Signal Corps .....	176,170
Artemaster Corps:	
Housing and Technical Construction .....	60,152,765
Motorization .....	10,000,000
National Cemeteries .....	52,161
	95,203,728
from C. W. A. ....	25,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$120,209,720</b>
<b>B. Navy Department from P. W. A.</b>	
Aeronautics .....	7,500,000
Engineering .....	712,500
Ordnance .....	330,225
Secretary's Office (machine tools) .....	2,100,000
Supplies and Accounts .....	205,662

plans for war mobilization under the National Defense Act as amended in 1920. It proved both the efficiency of our plan of defense and the equally important success of the Military Procurement Plan—the Army's economic war plan—which is entrusted to the Assistant Secretary of War. In fact, as the forthright Woodring points out, "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."

As far as the Panama Canal is concerned one need only read the columnist of the Army and Navy Journal in the October 14, 1933 issue on "the necessity of American control over communications at the Canal. . . ." And if there is any doubt of the indirect war preparations importance of the Coast Guard it should be remembered that these armed boats are now being officered by Naval Academy graduates instead of the customary licensed officers.

**Indirect War Preparations**  
Emergency Conservation Corps: Purchase of Land..... \$20,000,000  
Current and Anticipated Expenses..... 303,352,315  
Great Smoky Mountains Park .....

1,550,000  
Panama Canal..... 1,000,000  
Coast Guard .....

25,031,872  
Total .....

\$350,944,187  
To recapitulate:  
Direct War Preparations .....

\$396,723,036  
Indirect War Preparations .....

350,944,187  
Amount already appropriated by Congress for military uses of Army and Navy .....

585,719,943  
Army receipts from sale of old clothing to be used for purchase of new clothing and for transport .....

39,000,000  
Total .....

\$1,372,387,166  
Despite Roosevelt's allotment of \$239,000,000 for 32 warships, his leaders in the House of Representatives pushed through the \$570,000,000 Vinson five-year naval construction bill which authorizes Roosevelt to build the Navy up to London Treaty strength, without a record vote and without opposition. This program, which Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced had "the unqualified endorsement of the President" means the construction of the greatest "peace-time" navy in American history—the addition of 65 destroyers, 29 submarines and 1 plane carrier at a minimum cost of \$475,000,000 and the purchase of 174 war planes at an estimated cost of \$85,000,000.

It is more likely, as several Congressmen explained on the floor of the House, that this Treaty navy will cost nearer \$1,000,000,000 than \$570,000,000. The estimated annual upkeep of such an armada is about \$500,000,000.

passed the Vinson bill, there is not the slightest doubt about Capitol Hill that Roosevelt's wisest will be duly executed.

The Navy Department Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1931, recently passed by the House, totals \$295,000,000. Thus Roosevelt's legislative lieutenants have authorized and appropriated for the Navy, exclusive of the \$278,953,372 P.W.A. direct Navy war fund, a total of \$573,953,372—which makes a Roosevelt Navy Department grand total of \$1,141,265,572.

CONGRESS is still waiting for the War Department Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee to complete its secret hearings. However, from indications given by the war temper pervading Washington, from people close to the committee, and especially from the known views of Chairman McSwain of the House Military Affairs Committee, there is little doubt that the War Department appropriation for the fiscal year 1935 will be a huge one. It is believed that the total will range from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

McSwain, who favors the General Staff proposal for the construction of a separate airplane flotilla of 2,000 war planes, the addition of 400 of-fices and 8,000 men at a cost of about \$20,000,000, is the author of a forest bill which would authorize the organization of a Junior Air Corps Reserve. This new arm of the service would train boys between the ages of 18 and 21 to operate fighting war planes, 145 of which are contemplated in the \$95,000,000 war plane bill attached to the Vinson measure as an amendment.

The coordination of the New Deal apparatus with the giant industrial-military machine known as the Military Procurement Division of the War Department is evident in the

## Allen-A Worker Compares War Prices With Wages

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

KENOSHA, Wis.—I worked at the Allen-A Hosiery Co. here during the World War, when we made army socks, and if anyone thinks that war will bring back prosperity or good times, they sure don't know anything about the last one.

While it is true our wages were higher than ordinary, yet the cost of living was even higher yet. The stockings we made sold for \$2 a piece, those today sell for 75 cents. Suttler, I remember, sold for 75 cents a pound. A dozen eggs would be as high as 50 to 55 cents. A pound of sugar was 35 cents.

With those prices our pay checks didn't last long as when wages were lower. The speed-up was greater, too, so I, for one know what war will not improve our conditions.

But, in sure the Allen-A company would like to see another war because they made such big profits at our expense during the last one. And I know what to do if another war does come, that is, organize anti-war committees among my shop-mates to strike against the making of war materials.

(Continued on page 7)

# Keep Their Swinish Snouts Out of Our Socialist Garden!" -- Stalin; Defend the USSR!

## Any Spark May Set Off Powder Magazine in Capitalist War Against Workers' Fatherland

By HARRY GANNES

With a ruthless, criminal brutality, the imperialist powers are rushing to war. Japan has drawn its troops within sight of the Soviet border. Having seized Manchuria, the Japanese war lords have turned it into a base for an attack against the workers' fatherland. At Singapore, recently, British admirals met to discuss war. This Far Eastern gigantic war base is now on a war footing. German fascism ceaselessly urges heading to war, with its frenzied policy of plunder in Europe. German fascism in the West is Japanese imperialism in the East, moving for a desperate thrust against the U. S. S. R.

In the Pacific, U. S. capitalism is springing for a life and death battle with Japan on the one hand, and despite imperialism on the other.

These two antagonisms between imperialist powers, the sharpest antagonism, the one that tends to give unity to the imperialist powers, is their joint antagonism against the Soviet Union.

**Maneuver for Position**

U. S. imperialism is maneuvering for position and is in the coming war. They are behind the scenes, particularly such an agreement whereby they unite in a common struggle against the Soviet Union. The coming of the war situation on the front more and more shows is most likely to break out against the Soviet Union. In the, where the war plottings are, where Japan is the enemy to the imperialist powers, we can see the truth of this.

**Statement of Great Britain**

The leading European country and the United States freely will come in the spring. Feverishness with which every capitalist power is preparing for war that they are rushing to war, as a general perspective, but as immediate perspective this spring.

**Soviet Peace Policy**

Peace factor which has thus started the outbreak of imperialist war has been the firm, unshakable peace policy of the Soviet Union. Its growing strength and its construction and the support of the international working class against imperialist powers.

In an event, as all factors show, it starts against the Soviet Union. It would be foolhardy to believe that there would be a division of the imperialist camp that would lead to any peace policy. Japan would be assured immediately of the support of a number of other imperialist powers. Before this war advanced very far, there is every likelihood that the imperialist powers will be united against the Soviet Union and for its destruction.

Great Britain is the unifying force, seeking to cement a world imperialist war alliance against the Soviet Union by supporting Japan, by strengthening German fascism, aiding the imperialist powers which are the spearheads of the imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

The recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States is a victory for the workers' fatherland and the world proletariat. However, the U. S. is in no way exempt from the general anti-Soviet front.

The United States is in no way exempt from this general anti-Soviet front.

The recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States did not mean that American imperialism, the world's most voracious imperialist nation, had ceased to have differences with the Soviet Union; or had overcome its desire to destroy the Soviet Union.

Recognition took place, on the one hand, as a result of the growing strength of the Soviet Union, a desire for the Soviet market. On the other, due to the desire to advance American imperialist interests in the Far East.

**Sells Munitions to Japan**

While recognizing the U. S. S. R., the United States has not in any way discontinued its policy of giving support to Japan through the sale of munitions. While it is clear there are sharp antagonisms between Japan and the United States, precisely because of these antagonisms, the U. S. would be anxious to push Japan into a war against the Soviet Union.

Wall Street would be ready to supply munitions to Japan for the conduct of such a war. We remember the course of the huge war loan in 1917 to the Allies. The United States capitalists know that such support given to Japan in a war against the Soviet Union would aid to hampering the progress of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. At the same time it would keep Japan occupied on the Siberian front, thereby preventing Japan from advancing against American interests in China. American imperialism would get a period in which to build up its own military forces, to strengthen its position for plunder.

**Hitler and Japan**

In Europe the rise of Hitlerism has led to the sharpening of all the antagonisms. Hitler, as he finds more and more he is unable to carry out his promises, proceeds at a reckless speed towards his adventurous policy of war, particularly war against the Soviet Union. His moves are timed, worked out in cooperation with the imperialist powers, for joint attack in the East and West, for an effort to destroy the workers' fatherland.

As Europe as a whole is being boiling over with war.

## "You Against War and Fascism?" Crack!



Philadelphia cops waded in last week when workers and intellectuals demonstrated at the call of the American League Against War and Fascism. "The placards criticized the N.R.A.," said the sergeant. The N.R.A. is Roosevelt's machine to get the country ready for war.

## 100 Disabled Scrapping Ships for Iron Which Goes to Japan

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa.—Sometimes ago the Chester Sun Shipyard Co. bought 20 wartime ships from the Government to scrap for the Japan War Lords. During the time those ships were being scrapped, over one hundred workers, employed as burners, were permanently disabled for life from the fumes coming from cheap acetylene gas, a cheap product of the same.

The development of these tasks, daily forging a united front of all workers against war in the factories, through building anti-war file opposition groups in the A. F. of L. through heading and leading strikes, should lay the basis for the higher level of the revolutionary struggle against war. This struggle has as its objective to so arouse and mobilize the workers against war, to awaken the realization that the only way to prevent war is by the proletarian seizure of power.

Now before the war and with the perspective of a very short pre-war period every phase of the class struggle must be sharpened and we must plunge more energetically into the leadership of every battle against capitalism on every front. All of these struggles must be carried out intensively before the war breaks out. At the same time we must, openly prepare the workers and show them that if the revolutionary resistance of the workers has not matured rapidly enough, that if and when the war breaks out we must be prepared to carry on our work for the realization of transforming the imperialist war into a civil war.

Above all, only a bolshevik struggle before the outbreak of war, leading to the triumph of revolution, can assure a victory of a revolution that breaks out in connection with war.

## U.S. War Dept. Orders Large Supply of Wire

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis.—Recently the MacWhet Co. received an order for \$10,053.11 worth of ungalvanized steel wire to be sent to New Orleans, La. for the war department.

This concern made over 9,000,000 feet of the cable used in laying the North Sea mine barrage during the last war. It also makes airplane wire.

## Capitalists Smack Lips Over Juicy Profits of War Contracts

WILLIAM GREEN OF A. F. OF L. HEARTILY FAVORS GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED LOOT OF WAR SUPPLY COMPANIES

By ROBERT DUNN

**A FRIEND** of mine was sitting in a Broadway theatre the other night. Behind him were a couple of Wall Street's fattest, not much interested in the play. They were talking shop. What to put your money in. What's good for the "short pull" and the "long pull." Where to "pick up" something good. One was telling of a stock he had that had failed to go up quickly. "Lay off that one," said the other fat boy, who seemed to be in the real "know." "Put all you can into war stuff. Pick any good stock. Get into it. Forget all about it till Spring. Zoom—Watch it go up!"

The Federated Press summarizes these expectations of the capitalists in a dispatch from its Washington Bureau, Feb. 2: "All the plane manufacturers, armor plate kings, shipbuilding companies and others are walking the clouds these days because of the billion dollar navy building program. What sweet profits! One airplane boss made 35 per cent on his recent navy contract."

This 35 per cent was made on business for the Navy Department in 1927-1933 by the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. (subsidiary of United Aircraft & Transport Corp.) whose profit in one year (1930) was 50 per cent. William E. Boeing, head of United Aircraft, admitted before a Senate committee, Feb. 3, that Pratt & Whitney made a five-year net profit of \$12,247,000 and "executives' salaries" of \$630,000 during the same period. A big part of the outlay for salaries went for lobbyists and agents who "contacted" the Navy Department for orders.

On the strength of the orders already going through for cruisers, airplanes and other war materials, and in anticipation of still richer ones to come, the stocks of certain companies rose phenomenally on the stock exchange. Wright Aeronautical Corp. stock hit \$75 against a low of \$6 last year. Other "active" airplane stock issues that smell of war have been Curtis-Wright Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co., United Aircraft & Transport Corp., North American Aviation Corp., and Aviation Corp. The importance of war orders to these aircraft companies is revealed in an article in Wall Street Journal, Jan. 31, which reports that military contracts contributed about 75 per cent of

## "The Task of Communists NOW Is To Mobilize the Workers for Fight Against Imminent Imperialist War"

Nature of Modern War Defines How Struggle Must Be Waged

By J. P.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International at its 13th Plenary session held at the end of 1933, analyzing the present situation stated in its resolution:

"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 international situation today has all the earmarks of the months of June and July of 1914. Industry and agriculture have been adjusted in almost every country to a war situation. War production is in full swing. There is no imperialist country in the world today which is not feverishly preparing for war. But all these preparations are going on under the pretext of "defense" by England, Japan, France, Italy, Poland and Germany are intensively preparing to strengthen the army and navy in order to "defend" their country. Speeches and articles are spreading the poison of national chauvinism among the masses all over the world. Every imperialist country tries to convince its own population that if they are not properly prepared then war is inevitable. Every imperialist country is building up huge armies and navies to "defend" itself against the other's attack.

**U. S. Also Prepares**

The United States is also very much "scared" that somebody will attack it; that some nice day the warships of the enemy will dock in New York, San Francisco, or some other port of the United States. Movies, theatres, vaudeville, churches, radios and newspapers are stuffing the minds of the masses with war propaganda.

William Randolph Hearst with his 200 newspapers all over the country is in the midst of a huge preparedness campaign. Here is one example from an article: "Warfare in actual human experiences is the most terrific of all occurrences. This enormous tragedy must not occur again. But it will occur if we decide to be a nation unprepared for war."

The government arranges a "Defense Week" beginning Feb. 12. Congress openly discusses the necessity of strengthening the naval bases in Pearl Harbor and Guam. New warships and airplanes are being built continually.

We, the Communists, have the historic mission of mobilizing the masses to fight against this new world slaughter, to rally the millions of workers and farmers for the defense of the Soviet Union.

**Can Imperialist War Be Prevented?**

Is it possible with pacifist slogans or demagogic phrases such as the Socialist Party uses (general strike, etc.) to prevent the imperialist powers from launching war? NO! As long as capitalism exists, wars are inevitable. The only way to keep up their heads the imperialist powers is by the new markets or fish: those who want to take away their markets. Imperialist wars cannot be prevented; but the working class and its allies, the farmers, can postpone the outbreak of the imperialist war. If the Communist Party succeeds in counteracting the poisonous, chauvinistic propaganda of the bourgeoisie, and succeeds in mobilizing the masses against the imperialist war, then the bourgeoisie will think twice before they launch their war. This does not mean that the war will be prevented, because as Lenin says, the bourgeoisie in the imperialist countries will start the war even if they know what the consequences will be.

**Task of Communists**

The imperialist war cannot be prevented as long as capitalism exists. But as the 13th Plenum resolution says, "only a Bolshevist struggle before the outbreak of war for the triumph of revolution can assure the victory of a revolution that breaks out in connection with war."

The Communists have the task of convincing the proletariat and poor farmers that their enemy is the ruling class here in the United States. And if they will set the guns to go to war they must turn these guns against their enemy, the bourgeoisie, and transform the imperialist war into civil war which will end in capitalism and imperialist war and establish a government based on the councils of the workers and poor farmers.

Can the proletariat capture the power before an imperialist war? Yes. It depends on the ability of the Communist Party to win the majority of the working class and the support of the great masses of farmers for the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system. We would be wrong to build up a theory that the revolution will come only as a result of the imperialist war.

The specific features of modern militarism are in general the following:

- In former times the population in the hinterland was very little involved in actual warfare, except when the enemy occupied certain territory. Otherwise they actually did not face the horrors of war. In the last war this security of the hinterland began to vanish. "The zeppelins over London, far behind the front brought the usual horror of war to the hinterland. If we follow the development of the war technique (aeroplanes, poison gas) we know that the war front will be extended all over the entire territory of a country.

- There is no need for going into details to explain the immense development of war technique and the tremendous mass production of war material already today. We would like to cite only one concrete example. While in the beginning of the last World War an infantry division had 24 to 36 machine guns, at the end of the war, when the United States entered into the war, an American infantry division had 960 machine guns.

**Industrial Base of Armies**

But the warfare does not depend only on the actual mass production of ammunitions, machine guns, cannons and other instruments for destroying human life, but also on the production, to the same extent, of almost every economic product. The

These big companies, of course, are not waiting for war to break out to push their business. Their traffic in arms is increasing from month to month as the next world conflict approaches. And when the slightest move is made to interfere in any way with this international traffic, these companies bring immediate pressure to bear on their legislative puppets. Such companies as duPont, Ansonia Copper, Waco Aircraft and others set up a tremendous howl a few months ago when it was thought that an embargo on shipments of war materials to South America and Japan might be established. They succeeded in killing even the hearing that was to be held on the matter in Washington. Even so-called progressive Senators such as Burton K. Wheeler admitted privately that it would be political suicide to back a measure that would interfere with the profits of these concerns, even in time of peace.

**IN THE** preparations for the coming war in the detailed plans of the War Department for the procurement of supplies, the profits of the companies that are listed to supply the materials are not to be seriously limited, in spite of all the smokescreen discussion on the subject raised in Washington. A virtual dictator—an industrialist with plenty of respect for the profit traditions of the last war—will sit in the War Department and discuss prices with the manufacturers—prices figured out on a cost-plus basis. No legislative enactment will be permitted to check the rich loot and graft obtainable from these war-time orders.

No opposition to these prospective luscious profits can be expected from the officials of the A. F. of L. For William Green, president of that organization, in his testimony before the War Policies Commission in 1933, we can think we all agree, everyone who has studied the economics of the situation, that industry and capitalists are entitled to a fair return upon their investment under any circumstances—in time of war or time of peace. Green said he would be perfectly willing for the employers to get 6 per cent—as more, where reasonable—on their inflated capitalization, their oceans of watered stock.

## "War—Or Victory Over Capitalists" Depends on Communist Work

modern armies of millions must not only be armed but also fed, clothed and sheltered. These armies must to the greatest extent be mechanized, motorized. There is hardly a section of the national economy which has no importance in the modern war. Not only the specific war industry but generally, the metal, chemical, oil and coal industries, are as essential for conducting the war as the armed forces themselves.

**Transport**

Of special importance is transportation, the auto transportation, railroads, motor and all other means of transportation. This is one of the most important means of conducting the war in our time. Not only the transportation of the troops from the hinterland to the front, but the immediate operative and technical shifting of troops to the front itself, supplying the huge armies with the necessary material. Without a perfectly functioning transportation system it will be impossible for the imperialists to conduct the war. This very extensive dependence of warfare on industry, on transportation and generally on the whole economic structure of the country raises the important role of the proletariat working in these fields: on one hand, in connection with conducting the war, and on the other hand the role they will play in fighting against war.

**Role of Working Class**

This role of the working class is recognized by the bourgeoisie. That is why they try first of all to militarize the industries in the period of approaching war and especially during the war, to establish the front itself, supplying the proletariat, to introduce fascist dictatorship during the war. This is the period when all the lackeys of the bourgeoisie, the social democrats, the renegades, the trade union bureaucrats, are on the job 24 hours a day, to mislead the workers, to rally them behind the imperialist war, to establish the front itself, to fight for their "fatherland." If the Party clearly sees the role of industry in the coming war then the task is obvious. The widest possible agitation and propaganda among the industrial workers, first of all, among those workers who are in the war industries, the metal, chemical, and transportation industries, in general.

**We Must Win Workers**

Our shop workers, leaflets, the Daily Worker, as well as shop committee meetings must be utilized to the greatest extent to win these workers over to our side, to make them class conscious, to show them that their own enemy is their own bourgeoisie. If we clearly see the role of these factories in the war then we will not hesitate for a moment, we will not waste one hour in building the widest united front, anti-war committees, in these factories.

The third characteristic feature of modern militarism is the mass character of the army. While in the United States the army is composed of voluntary recruits, we know very well that already today there are various forms of military training. The National Guard, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens Military Training Camps, the Civilian Conservation Camps, and many other forms of military organizations, training hundreds of thousands of young workers for the next imperialist war. We know that in the last imperialist war every able-bodied worker was conscripted and forced to go to war. In the next war the entire population will be mobilized. These facts out before the Communist Party the task of intensive agitation and propaganda to concentrate their forces in each country in the vital parts of war machinery of imperialism. . . .

**And must intensify political educational work in the army and in the navy.**

The Communist Party must flood war with agitatorial material every war machine of the army and navy. We have to build our organization in the armed forces, otherwise it will be an empty phrase to talk about transforming imperialist war into civil war.

**What Must the Party Do Now?**

What are the immediate steps the Party must take in the present situation? The widest possible agitation and propaganda among the workers against imperialist war, combatting all the poisonous ideas of the bourgeoisie, and their agents, the pacifists and social democrats and renegades. The Communist Party will have to mobilize mass actions to actually stop the imperialist war. We must build up anti-war united front committees in the factories, in the unions, mass organizations. We have to penetrate with our agitation and propaganda all military training camps and the armed forces. The imperialist war is approaching. It depends on the Bolshevist work of the Communist Party whether the imperialist war will break out before we win over the majority of the working class for the overthrow of the capitalists. It depends on the Communist Party whether the imperialist war will be transformed into civil war.

There is no time to lose. Forward with the greatest tempo in our fight against imperialist war!

## 100 Disabled Scrapping Ships for Iron Which Goes to Japan

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa.—Sometimes ago the Chester Sun Shipyard Co. bought 20 wartime ships from the Government to scrap for the Japan War Lords. During the time those ships were being scrapped, over one hundred workers, employed as burners, were permanently disabled for life from the fumes coming from cheap acetylene gas, a cheap product of the same.

Now before the war and with the perspective of a very short pre-war period every phase of the class struggle must be sharpened and we must plunge more energetically into the leadership of every battle against capitalism on every front. All of these struggles must be carried out intensively before the war breaks out. At the same time we must, openly prepare the workers and show them that if the revolutionary resistance of the workers has not matured rapidly enough, that if and when the war breaks out we must be prepared to carry on our work for the realization of transforming the imperialist war into a civil war.

Above all, only a bolshevik struggle before the outbreak of war, leading to the triumph of revolution, can assure a victory of a revolution that breaks out in connection with war.

## U.S. War Dept. Orders Large Supply of Wire

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis.—Recently the MacWhet Co. received an order for \$10,053.11 worth of ungalvanized steel wire to be sent to New Orleans, La. for the war department.

This concern made over 9,000,000 feet of the cable used in laying the North Sea mine barrage during the last war. It also makes airplane wire.

## Capitalists Smack Lips Over Juicy Profits of War Contracts

WILLIAM GREEN OF A. F. OF L. HEARTILY FAVORS GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED LOOT OF WAR SUPPLY COMPANIES

By ROBERT DUNN

**A FRIEND** of mine was sitting in a Broadway theatre the other night. Behind him were a couple of Wall Street's fattest, not much interested in the play. They were talking shop. What to put your money in. What's good for the "short pull" and the "long pull." Where to "pick up" something good. One was telling of a stock he had that had failed to go up quickly. "Lay off that one," said the other fat boy, who seemed to be in the real "know." "Put all you can into war stuff. Pick any good stock. Get into it. Forget all about it till Spring. Zoom—Watch it go up!"

The Federated Press summarizes these expectations of the capitalists in a dispatch from its Washington Bureau, Feb. 2: "All the plane manufacturers, armor plate kings, shipbuilding companies and others are walking the clouds these days because of the billion dollar navy building program. What sweet profits! One airplane boss made 35 per cent on his recent navy contract."

This 35 per cent was made on business for the Navy Department in 1927-1933 by the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. (subsidiary of United Aircraft & Transport Corp.) whose profit in one year (1930) was 50 per cent. William E. Boeing, head of United Aircraft, admitted before a Senate committee, Feb. 3, that Pratt & Whitney made a five-year net profit of \$12,247,000 and "executives' salaries" of \$630,000 during the same period. A big part of the outlay for salaries went for lobbyists and agents who "contacted" the Navy Department for orders.

On the strength of the orders already going through for cruisers, airplanes and other war materials, and in anticipation of still richer ones to come, the stocks of certain companies rose phenomenally on the stock exchange. Wright Aeronautical Corp. stock hit \$75 against a low of \$6 last year. Other "active" airplane stock issues that smell of war have been Curtis-Wright Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co., United Aircraft & Transport Corp., North American Aviation Corp., and Aviation Corp. The importance of war orders to these aircraft companies is revealed in an article in Wall Street Journal, Jan. 31, which reports that military contracts contributed about 75 per cent of

## Some of Firms Whose Soaring Profits Already Show Effects of War Orders

- Sperry Corp. (naval equipment).
- Monsanto Chemical Works (enormous profits in explosives, gases).
- DuPont de Nemours and Co. (one of biggest war babies).
- Atlas Powder Co.
- Freeport Texas Co. (manganese).
- Allied Chemical and Dye (nitrates, especially to Japan).
- Molybdenum Corp. of America (alloy steels).
- International Nickel Co. (nickel, "the bottle neck of armaments").
- Bethlehem Steel Corp.
- Climax Molybdenum Co., connected with American Metal Co., biggest molybdenum producer in the world.
- New York Shipbuilding Corporation.
- Sonny Vacuum—huge oil marketing facilities in Far East.
- Various airplane companies mentioned in article.

measure, in a rough way, the prodigious exploitation of the workers and the consequent profits that helped to increase the number of millionaires in the United States from about 7,500 in 1914 to at least 25,000 in 1918 (not allowing for those omitted from the list because of income tax dodging and other evasions).

Profits of the European capitalist class was equally impressive. One German expert on the subject of war profits, Lehman-Russbult, estimates that for every soldier killed in the World War a profit of roughly \$12,000 was made by the capitalists.

The armament companies are, of course, utterly impartial, completely unpartisan, when it comes to making profits out of imperialist mass murder. In the World War, as has been frequently pointed out, we found Turkish soldiers killing Australian soldiers with British guns. German soldiers were caught in barbed wire that had been sold to France by German firms. On the eastern front German were killed by rifles that had been sold to Russia by German and Austrian companies. French soldiers were bombed from airships made from French materials and gassed by gas sold to the Germans by French industrialists. From 1914 to the end of the war French aluminum was shipped to German airplane factories. British torpedoes from the Whitehead plant at Fiume sank British ships in Mediterranean.

**ALTHOUGH** thousands of companies in a wide range of industries profit from the manufacture of war supplies, the major companies that make the biggest profits are the large internationally connected concerns. Here is Imperial Chemical Industries, for example, a British company, controlling vast supplies of munitions, poison gas and explosives. Its prominent shareholders include some of the famous British "disarmament" diplomats such as Sir John Simon. This concern reaches out into the United States and has invested about \$50,000,000 in such American war companies as General Motors, duPont and the war firms such as Schneider-Creusot in France and Skoda in Czechoslovakia, are international in scope, selling arms to dozens of countries. Just as does the giant Vickers firm in Britain and Bethlehem and duPont in the United States.

These are not exceptional cases. The official report, made years after the war, with no names mentioned, as usual, (the government always protects the secrets of the individual firms) bristles with percentages that are quite as imposing. We find column after column of figures that

# Seamen Hit N. R. A. Code; Plan Strike Action in Seaport

## The Roosevelt Administration Sails Full-Speed Toward War

(Continued from page 3)

selection of militarists and articulate military-minded industrialists to effect the gradual coalescence of the N.R.A. and the War Department. This tie-up is emphasized by the fact that the very manufacturers who draw the N.R.A. codes and who constitute themselves as the N.R.A. code authority are the individuals who play so large a part in the industrial plans of the War Department.

To name a few—Colonel Robert H. Montgomery, former secretary of the War Policies Commission and former member of the War Department General Staff, is now chief of the Research and Planning Division of the N.R.A.; Jesse I. Miller, aide-de-camp during the World War to the late Major-General Elmer Crowder, is now Executive Director of the strike-breaking National Labor Board (the administration's answer to the mounting wave of strikes); General Johnson, himself an industrialist and professional militarist, wrote the Selective Draft Act under the supervision of Crowder; Johnson's experience as "Research Director" of Bernard Baruch, multi-millionaire speculator, head of Wilson's War Industries Board and close Roosevelt advisor, is standing him in good stead; then there is General C. C. Williams, former Chief of Ordnance, and until recently a Deputy Administrator of N.R.A. in charge of the chemical codes.

Myron Taylor, head of J. P. Morgan & Co., U. S. Steel Corporation and Pierre Du Pont, the head of the great chemical and ammunition firm bearing his name, fit in nicely under the wings of the blue eagle as rotating industrial advisors. In short, the N.R.A. is exactly what General Johnson virtually said it was: a mechanism devised and dominated by the monopoly capitalists. That they should move this war apparatus closer to them when it is necessary to stifle strikes at home and retain and gain markets abroad is not all surprising.

## Scullin Steel Plant to Reopen for War Orders

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A back page of the Post-Dispatch here states that the Scullin Steel Plant is to reopen for war orders, and that 400 workers will be employed. Harry Scullin was chairman here of the N.R.A. and closed his plant in November, after all the bunk that the workers heard about the blue bazzard and is now getting a juicy contract from Roosevelt, not railroad material, as it was said in the Post-Dispatch, when no workers will be employed. His plant was a munition plant during the last slaughter of the workers in Europe. The only workers he is putting back on his payroll, are the ex-convicts World War veterans. On the same page is an article that the American Legion and other fascist organizations are registering all war vets for these munition jobs.

This is another way the parasites are trying to stop the vets from demanding their back pay bonus from the legal thieves in Washington. We let in St. Louis want unemployment insurance along with the other employed workers. We demand work or wages.

## Chicago Police Try to Bar Showing of Soviet Film

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—Maintaining that the "hall is not fire-proof," police prevented the showing of "War Against Centuries" by the Daily Worker on Feb. 8th at the North Center, 548 Wisconsin, which is located in the German fascist stronghold here.

The captain of the police precinct, who was instigated by the Nazis in the neighborhood to stop the showing of the film, refused to admit his identity to the representative of the Daily Worker.

Nevertheless, the audience, determined to see the film, moved five blocks away to the Finnish Hall where the showing took place.

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

## MARINE WORKERS WILL WRITE OWN CODE



Delegation of seamen and longshoremen before the Commerce Building in Washington, D. C. They told the code administrator that they will write their own code through strike action.

## Revised Marine Code Reveals Wage Cutting, Strikebreaking Role of NRA

Seamen Will Write Own Code Through Strike Action, Delegation Tells Code Administrator; National Bureau of Union Mobilizes Marine Workers for Struggle

By R. B. HUDSON

The announcement of the revised code for the marine industry, after three months of secret "deliberations" since the last hearing, clearly exposed the wage cutting, strike breaking purpose of the National Recovery Act. The National Board of the Marine Workers Industrial Union called for the sending of a mass delegation to the hearings where the code was to receive a final hearing. Delegates elected by seamen or longshoremen in Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston and New York assembled in Baltimore where final vote on the proposed code was adopted.

The final meeting before the code hearing was held in the so-called "seamen's project" in Baltimore, where unemployed seamen on relief are quartered. A few weeks previous this building, and the whole administration of relief, was in the hands of the charity racketeers of the Y.M.C.A. Relief had been inadequate, graft was rampant, seamen were discriminated against and hundreds blacklisted for protesting. During the past year many seamen have been beaten up and at least 35 arrested because of their efforts, under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and Waterfront Unemployed Council, to force adequate relief. Every effort had been made to suppress organization and compel submission of the Holy Racketeers. But the seamen's hatred had only grown, the organization increased, and as a result of the militant struggles recently, they forced many concessions, including three adequate meals a day, clean beds, clothing, recognition of their committee and the right of free speech in the "project." These were the first victories. Then they forced the complete removal of the hated Mitchell Harden and other racketeers. Now the administration of relief and the complete control of the building is in their hands.

## SEAMEN'S LEADER



Roy Hudson, national chairman of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, who led the delegation to Washington.

strike breaking features. The delegation in protesting the code did not fail to expose the fact that the code was essentially a war time measure—

and it is significant that while the administrator demagogically allowed "free expression of opinion" on the code, he immediately objected when the question of war, and the role played by the marine industry, was touched upon. In insisting that only the MWIU code represented the interests of the workers, the attitude of the marine workers was aptly summarized by a Negro longshoreman from Norfolk, who stated:

"When I was here last I represented unorganized longshoremen. Now I represent longshoremen organized into the MWIU. And we are not going to wait another three months for an answer to our demands. Regardless of what happens here, we will write our own code through organized strike action."

The Daily has not yet reported the stand of the leaders of the I.S.U. and I.L.A. at the hearings. Ryan of the I.L.A., Scharanberg, Olander and Furestch of the I.S.U. had been subjected to the sharpest possible criticism by the spokesman for the delegation, especially on their stand in connection with the so-called labor boards and the decasualization plan. At the November hearings the "big shots" had acted as spokesmen.

Called to Answer Criticism

But under the direct attack of the workers none of these fakery dared take the floor to answer any of the criticisms, justify their policies, or present their stand on the questions under discussion. Both the I.L.A. and the I.S.U. put forward only one speaker and these speakers, or hench-

men of the big boys, are relatively unknown to the mass of workers in the industry. Despite the fact that they had helped "revise" the code, these officials hypocritically opposed some sections of the code, whimpering because labor had not been given a "square deal" at the hands of revisers. But none of these fakery spoke up against the anti-strike clauses for a National Labor Board and the decasualization plan—which if adopted would prevent labor from taking militant action to enforce its demands.

One of the I.S.U. spokesmen even stated, "we realize the 1921 strike was a mistake. Since then our policy of arbitration and conciliation has won us the support of both conservative shipowners and seamen."

Milkman of the United Officers Association, in a voice nearly choked with tears, for two hours described the intolerable conditions aboard ship, and then concluded by imploring, that to remedy these conditions, the Administrator should be given full responsibility for writing the code! No matter how much these fakery "opposed" the code they were all unanimous in their opposition to any kind of militant action to defeat the shipowners and enforce the demands of the workers!

The Code administrator adjourned the meeting next day with the announcement that any objections to the code would be solved in conference, which will be held secretly and that he was confident the code would be ready in ten days, and would be adopted and enforced without any more public hearings!

Although the mass delegation had prevented the immediate adoption of the code, which had been planned, the administrator's statement clearly revealed his intentions to attempt to enforce the code by railroading it through. But even so, in his ears, in the ears of the 200 shipowners and of their lackeys, the labor fakery, was still ringing the cheers of the delegation in support of the declaration that "the Marine Workers will write their own code with strike action."

## German, U.S., Norwegian, British Seamen Strike In Aid of Cuban Workers

Int'l Solidarity Action Brings Out 500 More Sugar Workers

By HARRY HYNES

PORT TARAGA, Cuba.—German, American, British and Norwegian seamen took part in a meeting here, which declared an international solidarity strike with Cuban longshoremen, railroad and sugar mill workers.

The strike, which tied up all cargo loading on all ships in the Port of Tarafa, began on Jan. 26. It extended to the seamen on the British S. S. Gipsum King, and S. S. Tevaloy; the U. S. steamer, Munstler; the Norwegian S. S. Helle and S. S. Lyngholm, and the German S. S. Asbec, when the longshoremen stopped working.

Two seamen from the British S. S. Gipsum King and one seaman from the Norwegian S. S. Lyngholm were the first to get in touch with the Cuban longshoremen's union ashore and establish solidarity action.

A committee of two seamen together with representatives of the railroadmen and longshoremen's union was organized. They visited all the ships in port with a sympathetic strike bulletin. A meeting was held with representatives from all ships present.

## No Time Lost

No time was lost in mapping out the plans for fulfilling this statement. The National Bureau met in Baltimore the day following the code hearings. In mobilizing the marine workers for defeating the plans of the shipowners and enforcing the MWIU code the Bureau called for the concentration of all the forces of the Union in carrying through the plan of action on the Munson Line which calls for mobilizing all Munson men in support of the demands which were presented to the company on Feb. 7. The Munson, has already taken action for the demands, two days before the date set.

## Against Blacklist

The National Bureau, proposed that the MWIU and the Waterfront Unemployed Council of Baltimore immediately undertake a struggle for the enforcement of one of the major demands of the code—the establishment of a Central Shipping Board, with a rotary system controlled by elected committees of seamen. This demand is of the greatest importance because it is the one means of abolishing the blacklist system.

The National Bureau called for a determined campaign in all ports to mobilize the longshoremen to defeat the decasualization plan which the shipowners propose to railroad through by referring it to the labor board for "final action."

The National Bureau noted a marked improvement in the sale of the Marine Workers Voice, endorsed the proposal for immediately increasing its circulation 1,000. In order to further improve the contents of the paper the National Bureau is calling for a wide discussion of the paper in order to reveal its shortcomings, criticize its policy and bring forth recommendations for improvement. Also, the Bureau decided upon a special anniversary issue of the Voice in May of eight pages, 10,000 copies, in order to widely popularize the achievements of the Union and more thoroughly explain its militant program to wider sections of the industry.

Finally, the National Bureau decided to call its next National Committee meeting on April 14 and 15 to be held in Baltimore, the scene of many recent struggles. In preparation for the National Committee meeting and the special edition of the Voice every member of the union is called upon to give full support to the drive to line up the thousand of workers who are beginning to recognize the Marine Workers Industrial Union as the leaders of the struggles of the marine workers.

## Company Robs Sailors of \$1 Each Month; Men Defeat Move on 'Mystic'

BOSTON.—Not content with working the coal boat crew long hours with no overtime pay, subjecting them to generally low wages and intolerable working conditions, the coal boat owners are now assessing each member of the crew \$1 a month for welfare unemployed relief.

On the Mystic Line coal boat, S.S. Clean White, the crew was able to defeat this new attack because it had a functioning ship's committee on board which reacted to the situation at once. The ship's committee, voicing the sentiment of the crew, announced that under no conditions would the crew allow a dollar a month to be siphoned from their meager wages, with the coal companies making money hand over fist.

## Can Break Up Rackets And Get Relief Only Through Mass Action

### Crew of SS Newton Strike; Supported by the Jobless

### Plan for Company-Wide Action on Coal Boats in Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va.—In revolt against the low wages, rotten working conditions, and overtime work without pay, the crew of the Mystic Line coal boat, S. S. Newton, went on a spontaneous strike while the ship was laying in Norfolk last week.

The strike started when the crew refused to do the work of coal trimming which is properly the work of longshoremen. The deck crew struck the first blow at this policy of the coal companies by piling off the ship, and was immediately followed by the black gang.

Jobless Support Strike

The unemployed seamen, hearing of the walkout, refused to ship on this ship.

This action, although unorganized, scared the shipowners so badly that police were called in to prevent delegates from the Marine Workers Industrial Union from getting aboard three other coal boats which were docked alongside the Newton.

The walkout was not one hundred per cent successful because the union was not notified in time to prepare an organized struggle jointly with the coal trimmers, and unemployed seamen. However, this action tied up the ship for over eight hours and she was forced to pull out short handed.

### Seaman Reveals Racket in N. Y. Relief Money

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Any improvement in relief that the seamen get from the Federal Government is got the result of action on the part of unemployed, aided by the meager job. This is the conclusion of the delegation that went to National Convention Against the Federal Transient Relief Administration on Feb. 5. The administration says it would like good relief, but "where is it coming from" is the story.

The seamen pointed out that eminent found no difficulty in billions for bankers, railroaders, shipowners.

Demand Three Meals

The seamen went to the administration with demand, out by the Waterfront Unemployed Council in many meetings workers. They demanded immediate relief in all ports as is given tomorrow—three meals a day, sleeping quarters, and lowest loan; the elimination of religious and charity racketeers from relief system, and control of the by elected committees of the a rotary system of shipping controlled by the seamen; the government to take over the business of the C.C.C. and transient relief.

Jobless Insure

They also demanded unemployment insurance, seaman, without discrimination, cause of race, color, nation, religious or political beliefs.

The seamen pointed out Holy Rackets casting in or relief relief system. They that in New York up before, the Seamen's tute gave out two 10c and a bed on the 30c the government, that they are "Thirty cents," said "trator," "It's fifty."

"Then they rob us eve the seamen's spokesmen flashed it on their screen night that they were get per man per day, and increased the food since row at relief headquarters.

### Plenty of Action in Port of Portland; Win Relief Fight

### City Forced to Give Jobless Seamen Clean Hotel Rooms

By a SEAMAN

PORTLAND, Ore.—Action and plenty of it in the M.W.I.U. office in Portland, Ore., regardless of whether you are a member of the M.W.I.U. or not, if you want real action call on the M.W.I.U. here and you will get it.

At a recent meeting the seamen decided they needed relief as well as the residents of Portland. It was decided to send a committee to the Federal Relief Agency to demand it.

And they got it! It wasn't as easy as it sounds, but results were obtained by persistence. A good clean hotel was assigned to the seamen while unorganized residents are still forced to go to the commons, a flop house of the worst sort.

No Wood Sawing

Of course, the parasite at the agency who draws a fat salary, thought it would be a good idea to let the seamen saw wood to pay for their board and keep; but this was overruled by the seamen themselves when they asked how they could cover the waterfront looking for a job and cut wood at the same time.

On Jan. 25, an I.S.U. member, realizing the futility of appealing to his own organization for help, came to the M.W.I.U., and was immediately given a room at the Foster Hotel, with a clean comfortable bed.

Just ask him how he feels, after being welcomed as if he were an M.W.I.U. member in good standing.

The Portland headquarters of the M.W.I.U. has been established for only six weeks, although we are proud of the progress we have made.

Help strengthen the revolutionary movement by spreading the Daily Worker. Get your fellow-workers to subscribe to the "Daily."

### Marine Union Halls I.L.A. Officials Selling Out Dock

BOSTON, Mass.—So effective have been efforts of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in exposing the sell-out tactics of the local officials of the International Longshoremen's Association in Boston, that they are still unable to put across a sellout of the three months meal hour strike.

The local officials have now dropped all pretensions of democracy. Local 800, where the rank and file opposition is strongest has been warned that any one talking to an M. W. I. U. delegate would be regarded as a "traitor" to the I. L. A. and will have his 100 membership card taken away. These high handed tactics are serving only to further expose their treachery to the rank and file workers.

### PHILADELPHIA OPEN FORUM WORKERS SCHOOL

I. AMTER Natl. Sec. Unemployed Coun. —Speaks on— "Struggle of Unemployed in Capitalist Countries" SUNDAY, FEB. 11th, at 2 P.M. at 311 GIRARD AVENUE

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1934 CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor Daily Worker, Main Speaker RUSSIAN WORKERS CHORUS VARIED PROGRAM "Presenting of Daily Worker Banner to Boston District" Dudley St. Opera House 113 Dudley Street, Roxbury Admission 25c

### DETROIT INTERNATIONAL SONG, CONCERT FESTIVAL

Polish, Russian, Jewish, German Rumanian, Bulgarian, Finnish Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Proletarian Choral Society (English) 650 Voices of Ten Singing Chorus of Detroit SUNDAY, Feb. 11, 7:30 p.m. ORCHESTRA HALL WOODWARD and SELDEN 3 PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED JUDGES: VICTOR KOLAR, Director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra; FREDERICK MORSE, Director of the Madrigal Club; CHAS. G. BROWN, Director of the Orpheus Club; THADEUS WRONSKI, Director of the Detroit Civic Orchestra; ARTHUR LUCE, Assistant Director of the Detroit Symphony; SOL SKLIND, Member of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

**Support the Workers' Revolution in Germany!**

COME TO THE

**CONCERT AND MASS MEETING**

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1934, at 7 P. M.

**Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street, and West Farms**

**EARL BROWDER**

GENERAL SECRETARY, Communist Party, U.S.A.

WILL LECTURE ON THE

**"Present Situation in Germany"**

Musical Program... and Entertainment

Arranged by: Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Entire Proceeds: Communist Party of Germany

Tickets: Reserved Section, \$1.00 — Other Seats 40 cents in Advance

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

**BROOKLYN:** Workers Book Shop, 80 East 12th St. Morning Freiheit, 50 East 12th St. Women's Council, 80 East 11th St. Trade Union Unity Council, 799 Broadway Jewish Workers Club, 796 Broadway New Masses, 31 East 27th St. Jewish Workers University, 108 East 14th St. Office Workers Union, 114 West 14th St. International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Ave. Needle Trades Workers Indus. Union, 131 West 38th St. Jenkins Book Store, 176 Second Ave.

**TORREVILLE:** Hungarian Workers Book Store, 350 East 81st St.

**HARLEM:** Finnish Workers Book Store, 155 West 126th St.

**BROOKLYN:** Cooperative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East Cooperative Store, 2700 Bronx Park East Rapoport & Cutler, 1327 Southern Boulevard

**BROWNVILLE:** Freiheit Book Store, 63 Chester St. Brownville Book Store, 63 Herat St.

Debate in Johnstown Teaches Workers About NRA War Aims

Communist Speaker Also Describes Peace Policy of Soviet Union

By a Mine Worker Correspondent JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—On Jan. 22nd, a debate was held at the Meadonvale Forum between the editor of Johnstown "Tribune," Walter W. Krebs, defending capitalism, and Sam Wiseman, Communist, and W. J. Van Essen of Pittsburgh. The subject was, "What offers the best solution to the economic crisis?"

W. Krebs, speaking first, defended capitalism, saying "Yes, we must have it, but it could be run for the benefit of the people and its best system," which "gives" a right to everyone to own a house and personal property (even heaven's property). Not saying anything of the 17,000,000 unemployed, and then, he said, "we have such as strikes, etc., but this is mismanagement and can be overcome." He also said that R.A. did a lot to bring pros-back, but still needs adjustment and then contradicted his own saying that the N.R.A. is a failure, but will solution to bring prosperity.

Van Essen, second speaker, Sam Wiseman, said that the capitalist system is based on exploitation and there can't be planned under this system, and that the so-called "New Deal" is an instrument of capitalism to lower the standard of living and to suppress the workers' organizations, paying the cost of the war at the expense of starving and unemployed workers. He said the N.R.A. is a failure, but will solution to bring prosperity.

Wiseman told how in the United States it was possible to have a planned socialist economy. He said that the Communist Party is the only party that is fighting for the workers' interests.



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Have more notes for vegetarians. The war clouds are getting thicker and heavier than we can see to cook any more, and the odor of poison gas and gunpowder drowns out the smell of celery and tomatoes.

Hearst, America's King Jinglot, now dares to fling on our thresholds his sewer-sheets howling for more armaments—to preserve the peace, of course.

For weeks he's been advertising "five full pages of uncensored war pictures in each Sunday edition of the N. Y. American, published for the first time." Now, not content with permitting us to see these supposedly anti-war pictures, Mr. Hearst insists we shall see them, for the other day a sample 6-page sheet of them was distributed through the blocks, one at each door.

Horribly mutilated faces and bodies, such as I've seen pictured in honestly anti-war pictures in certain books, are



PROLETARIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN! "AND WHAT MAY YOU BE WANTING WITH ALL THAT STUFF?"

Every capitalist land the same. These Hearst pictures are also accompanied by the usual blather about "patriots," "the hated foe," and "driving on to death glory."

A show of impartiality to the nations represented is maintained, the "luns" of 1913 having become "stalewart German men." BUT—carefully placed on page 5 is a photo of a group of dead men lying on the ground, with the following caption: "MERELY BYSTANDERS. Their hands dealt no death to a foe, nor did they glory in combat. These German civilians in East Prussia were mowed down by invading Russians as they swept on through the town."

This gives the whole show away, the anti-Soviet propaganda is already being in our faces.

This intensified drive for war preparations, this furious effort to frighten the starving masses into consenting the spending of more and more money for war-machines, with false promises of enemy invasion of the U. S. must rouse all working-women to action and action. There is no moment to be lost if we are to prevent the wrecking of our world and the wholesale murder of mothers, sons and husbands by imperialist slaughter.

Committees of UMW Local on CWA Jobs Urged

By a Mine Worker Correspondent REPUBLIC, Pa.—This small mining town is surrounded with closed mines, and there are actually thousands of unemployed in the Redstone township. The C.W.A. projects are not numerous.

Forgets Capitalist Violence. The third speaker, the Socialist Dr. W. J. Van Essen, began to use derogatory, mildly attacking the capitalist system and saying that he agreed with many points raised by his brother of the Communist Party, Sam Wiseman, but he did not agree on some of the policies, such as using force and violence, and trying to cover the capitalist error by saying that Communists advocate violence, but forgetting to mention that it is the capitalists that use violence on the working class in order to keep the masses down and that the Communists tell the workers to organize and defend themselves from capitalist terror and violence. He also approved Mr. Trotsky's idea and attacks on Communism. He urged the workers to use the ballot to change the system to Socialism.

Towards the end, the editor of the Tribune W. Krebs, asked, "If the Soviet Union wants peace, why have they 8,000,000 in the Red Army?" On this question, Comrade Sam Wiseman answered: "The Soviet Union is always for peace. It doesn't want one inch of any other country, but will not let any capitalist country put a foot on the Workers' Fatherland. The Soviet Union, as a Socialist country, is surrounded by the capitalist world which wants to destroy and divide the country for its markets and to exploit the workers. And this Red Army of 18,000,000 is not only the Army of Soviet Russia, but is the International Army of the Working Class."

Long applause was given by the workers on this answer. Many workers came after the meeting to congratulate and learn more about Communism. We are getting new connections for building the Party in Johnstown. It will become a factor in the struggle against hunger and misery, and for Communism, in spite of the demagoguery of Social-Fascism.



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Work in mobilizing the masses of working women must go forward at an unprecedented tempo now and henceforth. Fling back the war propaganda into the teeth of the imperialists; sound the alarm against the jingoism deluging us.

If in spite of all our efforts, a war is forced upon us, the duty of revolutionaries will devolve more heavily upon the women, who will remain at home or be forced into war work manufacturing war materials. We must prepare for this possibility now, immediately. Make haste to organize!

Build the Party! Strengthen the revolutionary trade unions! In the neighborhoods organize the workers and housewives around local issues: into Unemployed Councils to fight for relief, jobs, and unemployment insurance, and into Women's Councils to fight the high cost of living. That the Women's Councils can actually win local demands has been graphically demonstrated in New York City.

Bakery strikes initiated by them in the Bronx, notably the Shereshevsky Bakery strike, have been won, as previously reported elsewhere in the "Daily." Council 16 here carried out a successful rent strike in Flatbush. The landlord (The Dime Savings



PROLETARIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN! "PROTECT YOU, OF COURSE!"

Bank) tried to raise the rent at 374 E. 93rd St. Council 16 organized the house, and called a big rent strike which was successful: Council 16 as a result has gained a considerable prestige in the neighborhood as a result.

(To celebrate the victory they made a party at which \$7.50 was raised for the magazine, "The Working Woman.")

But by all means let us demand for bread and against war. So out with the latent power of proletarian women! We demand peace, but shall know how to fight for it! When the working women in all lands are thoroughly aroused to action and drive forward together with the workingmen, the bloody — and cowardly — imperialists will run like rabbits.

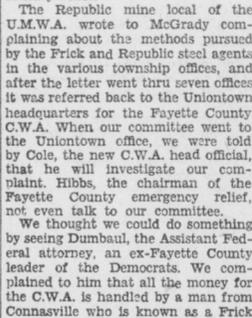
Let them know we are alive and conscious. Japanese troops are at the Soviet borders, the fuse to the powder keg in Europe burns shorter and shorter, and in the United States the wheels of the war-machines whirl faster and faster.

Pineville Miner Shows How Company Made \$14,250 in 12 Days While Miners Starved

Newly Organized Unemployed Council Stirs Interest in Workers' Bill

By a Mine Worker Correspondent PINEVILLE, Ky.—An unemployed meeting was held here in Pineville, Jan. 31, and the Unemployed Council was organized. A secretary was elected and a committee of three to make a drive for membership. We rented a hall and are putting a sign up. We meet every Saturday, 7 p.m.

We sent letters to Congressman Lagan and Senator Parkley, urging them to support the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. There is a lot of interest in this bill here. Last week the Riddle Island men came down on the welfare. The mines had not run for four days and they were without food, although the Pioneer Coal Co., which owns the



mines, made the following profits in the last 12 days they ran: Total daily output—800 tons; 12 days worked, 9,600 tons; sold at tipple for \$2.40 per ton, which makes a total of \$23,040. Electric power, \$3,000; general repair, \$2,500; labor and overhead, \$5,500; total expended \$11,000.

Thus, they made a clear profit of \$12,000 from the labor of \$5,500. This was spent in the company store and at least 50 per cent of it went back to the company as profit. This gives them \$2,250 more, or a grand total of \$14,250 for the 12 days worked. Still the workers in four days must have relief or starve.

Local Members Back Up Miner Who Distributes Daily Worker

Vote 95% Against Expulsion Order of President of Organization

By a Mine Worker Correspondent DENVER, Colo.—I'm sending you a report of what's going on in the coal fields of northern Colorado, or rather in Monarch Mine.

I want you to know that I was beginning to give away Daily Workers to the workers of Monarch Mine, and the next day the bulldog of the superintendent came down to the mine and asked me if I was the party that was putting out the Daily Worker in the wash house.

Then I answered him that I was and told him that I still had some more papers in my locker to give away, but in case he wanted any he had to give me three cents apiece, because I couldn't afford to give him any free.

Then he asked me if I belonged to the Communist Party and I told him it was none of his business.

After a couple of days I gave away more Daily Workers and National Miners, and then the superintendent's assistant tried to stop me in the wash house from giving away more papers. Then I got on top of the bench and asked the workers if they wanted some Daily Workers and National Miners, and all of them answered yes. Then I passed them to the workers.

The next day the boss's bulldog came where I was working and told me I was expelled from the union, that he had the order from the "Local District 15, Louisville, Colo." I asked the workers if they had ever mentioned my name in the local, if they had passed the motion to expel me out of the union, and they all said no.

At Louisville, Colo., the U. M. W. A. called me to a meeting on Friday, Feb. 2, and in the transaction they held a trial "against one of the members for handling a certain Daily Worker paper." The president of that local insisted that this member should be discharged from the local.

The president selected a jury and found me guilty without a question. I asked for the right to select a jury, but the bosses and president refused.

I took the floor and in both English and Spanish told the workers that the jury composed of bosses was going to find me guilty before they knew anything about the case. The jury came out in a very few minutes and found me guilty of being a member of the Communist Party on account of the activity I was taking for the working class, and at the same time stated that I was a good union man and a defender of the working class.

One of the miners asked for the floor and stated that the charges against me had not been proven and that if I was a good union man and defender of the working class that was the kind of men we need in the union.

The president put it to a vote, explaining that he was against any more trials. Ninety-five per cent of the workers were in favor of my remaining in the union.

Then the president said that there was a mistake and that all members in favor of the U. M. W. A. constitution should rise, and when they all stood up the president stated that I was out of the union, as the jury reported.

The workers were in no way satisfied with the officers' actions and the miners called them traitors to the working class. They asked me to come to Louisville and talk to them. As I was going out, the president asked me to come to his home on Saturday or the next day, to take me to Mr. Williams, the superintendent, to put me back to work, but I told him that I was not a traitor and if anyone put me back to work, it will be nobody but the working class.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While we admire the courage and enthusiasm of this miner, in trying to circulate the "Daily Worker" among the miners, we feel that he might have saved his job with a little more caution in carrying on this important work. Inside the mine, a worker is always more valuable for our movement than the outside. Of course it is quite possible that local circumstances of which we know nothing may have made this workers' policy the better one.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS THE STAMP ACT By Glenn Breshars (13 years old) Long ago, when the colonies were first settling in America, the British made them pay taxes for everything. They made a stamp act to force them to pay. But now we are forced to make a stamp act of our own. It takes place at Relief Headquarters. We go up, fold our arms, stamp our feet, saying, "WE WANT FOOD!"

AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR By Mary Applebaum (Age 15) The bugles blow, the war drums beat, Hear the sound of marching feet, The bosses call to show their might, They're calling workers to the fight.

Why should we fight in their war? Our blood will yield them profits more. We shoot our brothers, they make gold, Boundless riches to them unfold.

Workers, do not join the fray, Turn your guns the other way, Against the boss, the capitalist, Workers of all lands, UNITE!

GET BUSY AND FIGHT AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS! On Feb. 12th Lincoln's Birthday, the bosses are starting a ten-day drive to mobilize the workers, farmers, and their children for war. In every school, in every movie over the radio, and through the newspapers and magazines, they are going to try to tell the children that this country needs more battleships, a bigger navy, etc.

We must organize immediately to fight against this propaganda. Every child, and every troop and school of children must immediately call meetings in the schools against war preparations. Leaflets should be put out against war. We must participate in the meetings and demonstrations against war called by the adult and youth organizations. All over we must repeat the cry, "The children of the workers and farmers are against war! The children don't want any battleships! The children want free food and clothes—and quickly too! All money for war purposes

Local Members Back Up Miner Who Distributes Daily Worker

Vote 95% Against Expulsion Order of President of Organization

By a Mine Worker Correspondent DENVER, Colo.—I'm sending you a report of what's going on in the coal fields of northern Colorado, or rather in Monarch Mine.

I want you to know that I was beginning to give away Daily Workers to the workers of Monarch Mine, and the next day the bulldog of the superintendent came down to the mine and asked me if I was the party that was putting out the Daily Worker in the wash house.

Then I answered him that I was and told him that I still had some more papers in my locker to give away, but in case he wanted any he had to give me three cents apiece, because I couldn't afford to give him any free.

Then he asked me if I belonged to the Communist Party and I told him it was none of his business.

After a couple of days I gave away more Daily Workers and National Miners, and then the superintendent's assistant tried to stop me in the wash house from giving away more papers. Then I got on top of the bench and asked the workers if they wanted some Daily Workers and National Miners, and all of them answered yes. Then I passed them to the workers.

The next day the boss's bulldog came where I was working and told me I was expelled from the union, that he had the order from the "Local District 15, Louisville, Colo." I asked the workers if they had ever mentioned my name in the local, if they had passed the motion to expel me out of the union, and they all said no.

At Louisville, Colo., the U. M. W. A. called me to a meeting on Friday, Feb. 2, and in the transaction they held a trial "against one of the members for handling a certain Daily Worker paper." The president of that local insisted that this member should be discharged from the local.

The president selected a jury and found me guilty without a question. I asked for the right to select a jury, but the bosses and president refused.

I took the floor and in both English and Spanish told the workers that the jury composed of bosses was going to find me guilty before they knew anything about the case. The jury came out in a very few minutes and found me guilty of being a member of the Communist Party on account of the activity I was taking for the working class, and at the same time stated that I was a good union man and a defender of the working class.

One of the miners asked for the floor and stated that the charges against me had not been proven and that if I was a good union man and defender of the working class that was the kind of men we need in the union.

The president put it to a vote, explaining that he was against any more trials. Ninety-five per cent of the workers were in favor of my remaining in the union.

Then the president said that there was a mistake and that all members in favor of the U. M. W. A. constitution should rise, and when they all stood up the president stated that I was out of the union, as the jury reported.

The workers were in no way satisfied with the officers' actions and the miners called them traitors to the working class. They asked me to come to Louisville and talk to them. As I was going out, the president asked me to come to his home on Saturday or the next day, to take me to Mr. Williams, the superintendent, to put me back to work, but I told him that I was not a traitor and if anyone put me back to work, it will be nobody but the working class.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While we admire the courage and enthusiasm of this miner, in trying to circulate the "Daily Worker" among the miners, we feel that he might have saved his job with a little more caution in carrying on this important work. Inside the mine, a worker is always more valuable for our movement than the outside. Of course it is quite possible that local circumstances of which we know nothing may have made this workers' policy the better one.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS THE STAMP ACT By Glenn Breshars (13 years old) Long ago, when the colonies were first settling in America, the British made them pay taxes for everything. They made a stamp act to force them to pay. But now we are forced to make a stamp act of our own. It takes place at Relief Headquarters. We go up, fold our arms, stamp our feet, saying, "WE WANT FOOD!"

AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR By Mary Applebaum (Age 15) The bugles blow, the war drums beat, Hear the sound of marching feet, The bosses call to show their might, They're calling workers to the fight.

Why should we fight in their war? Our blood will yield them profits more. We shoot our brothers, they make gold, Boundless riches to them unfold.

Workers, do not join the fray, Turn your guns the other way, Against the boss, the capitalist, Workers of all lands, UNITE!

GET BUSY AND FIGHT AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS! On Feb. 12th Lincoln's Birthday, the bosses are starting a ten-day drive to mobilize the workers, farmers, and their children for war. In every school, in every movie over the radio, and through the newspapers and magazines, they are going to try to tell the children that this country needs more battleships, a bigger navy, etc.

We must organize immediately to fight against this propaganda. Every child, and every troop and school of children must immediately call meetings in the schools against war preparations. Leaflets should be put out against war. We must participate in the meetings and demonstrations against war called by the adult and youth organizations. All over we must repeat the cry, "The children of the workers and farmers are against war! The children don't want any battleships! The children want free food and clothes—and quickly too! All money for war purposes

Local Members Back Up Miner Who Distributes Daily Worker

Vote 95% Against Expulsion Order of President of Organization

By a Mine Worker Correspondent DENVER, Colo.—I'm sending you a report of what's going on in the coal fields of northern Colorado, or rather in Monarch Mine.

I want you to know that I was beginning to give away Daily Workers to the workers of Monarch Mine, and the next day the bulldog of the superintendent came down to the mine and asked me if I was the party that was putting out the Daily Worker in the wash house.

Then I answered him that I was and told him that I still had some more papers in my locker to give away, but in case he wanted any he had to give me three cents apiece, because I couldn't afford to give him any free.

Then he asked me if I belonged to the Communist Party and I told him it was none of his business.

After a couple of days I gave away more Daily Workers and National Miners, and then the superintendent's assistant tried to stop me in the wash house from giving away more papers. Then I got on top of the bench and asked the workers if they wanted some Daily Workers and National Miners, and all of them answered yes. Then I passed them to the workers.

The next day the boss's bulldog came where I was working and told me I was expelled from the union, that he had the order from the "Local District 15, Louisville, Colo." I asked the workers if they had ever mentioned my name in the local, if they had passed the motion to expel me out of the union, and they all said no.

At Louisville, Colo., the U. M. W. A. called me to a meeting on Friday, Feb. 2, and in the transaction they held a trial "against one of the members for handling a certain Daily Worker paper." The president of that local insisted that this member should be discharged from the local.

The president selected a jury and found me guilty without a question. I asked for the right to select a jury, but the bosses and president refused.

I took the floor and in both English and Spanish told the workers that the jury composed of bosses was going to find me guilty before they knew anything about the case. The jury came out in a very few minutes and found me guilty of being a member of the Communist Party on account of the activity I was taking for the working class, and at the same time stated that I was a good union man and a defender of the working class.

One of the miners asked for the floor and stated that the charges against me had not been proven and that if I was a good union man and defender of the working class that was the kind of men we need in the union.

The president put it to a vote, explaining that he was against any more trials. Ninety-five per cent of the workers were in favor of my remaining in the union.

Then the president said that there was a mistake and that all members in favor of the U. M. W. A. constitution should rise, and when they all stood up the president stated that I was out of the union, as the jury reported.

The workers were in no way satisfied with the officers' actions and the miners called them traitors to the working class. They asked me to come to Louisville and talk to them. As I was going out, the president asked me to come to his home on Saturday or the next day, to take me to Mr. Williams, the superintendent, to put me back to work, but I told him that I was not a traitor and if anyone put me back to work, it will be nobody but the working class.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While we admire the courage and enthusiasm of this miner, in trying to circulate the "Daily Worker" among the miners, we feel that he might have saved his job with a little more caution in carrying on this important work. Inside the mine, a worker is always more valuable for our movement than the outside. Of course it is quite possible that local circumstances of which we know nothing may have made this workers' policy the better one.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS THE STAMP ACT By Glenn Breshars (13 years old) Long ago, when the colonies were first settling in America, the British made them pay taxes for everything. They made a stamp act to force them to pay. But now we are forced to make a stamp act of our own. It takes place at Relief Headquarters. We go up, fold our arms, stamp our feet, saying, "WE WANT FOOD!"

AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR By Mary Applebaum (Age 15) The bugles blow, the war drums beat, Hear the sound of marching feet, The bosses call to show their might, They're calling workers to the fight.

Why should we fight in their war? Our blood will yield them profits more. We shoot our brothers, they make gold, Boundless riches to them unfold.

Workers, do not join the fray, Turn your guns the other way, Against the boss, the capitalist, Workers of all lands, UNITE!

GET BUSY AND FIGHT AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS! On Feb. 12th Lincoln's Birthday, the bosses are starting a ten-day drive to mobilize the workers, farmers, and their children for war. In every school, in every movie over the radio, and through the newspapers and magazines, they are going to try to tell the children that this country needs more battleships, a bigger navy, etc.

We must organize immediately to fight against this propaganda. Every child, and every troop and school of children must immediately call meetings in the schools against war preparations. Leaflets should be put out against war. We must participate in the meetings and demonstrations against war called by the adult and youth organizations. All over we must repeat the cry, "The children of the workers and farmers are against war! The children don't want any battleships! The children want free food and clothes—and quickly too! All money for war purposes

PARTY LIFE "The Daily Worker Must Be An Organizer of Basic Masses"

Daily Must Pay More Attention to the Marine Industry; Fractions Must Circulate "Daily" By ROY HUDSON

The Open Letter sharply emphasized the Party's failure to transform the Daily Worker into a real mass revolutionary paper, into an agitator and organizer of the masses — a paper directing itself particularly toward winning the masses of workers in the industries, toward establishing a firm Party base in the decisive sections of the American working class, and toward building the revolutionary trade unions and oppositions.

In these respects there has undoubtedly been a marked improvement in the Daily Worker. But that this is insufficient, and that there must be a conscious and persistent struggle to carry out the line of the Open Letter, is sharply emphasized by the totally inadequate reaction of the paper recently to the preparations for the Marine Code hearings, to the presentations of the Munson Company demands, and to several strikes and mass struggles of unemployed seamen in Baltimore, all of which were conducted by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

These facts reveal that the Daily Worker has not yet persistently enough directed its attention toward the decisive industries. It has not yet developed firm contacts with the workers; therefore it often lags behind developing struggles and underestimates the importance of events.

Only by becoming more intimately aware of the problems of the workers, through developing worker correspondents and establishing closer connections with the trade unions and lower Party organizations, will the Daily Worker not only be able to reflect the news better, but also actually help in arousing the masses, in preparing them for and leading their struggles.

Greater efforts must be directed toward the problems of the workers in the basic industries. At the same time there must be more conscious and better-organized effort toward building up the circulation of the Daily Worker in the decisive industries, and for the correct utilization of the paper in winning over the workers. And here the major responsibility must first of all rest upon Party committees and fractions, and particularly upon those comrades directly involved in mass work. Too many comrades offer criticism of the Daily Worker but completely fail to help in bringing it to the masses. And in the present drive to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker, the main emphasis must be placed upon increasing its circulation and influence in the decisive sections of the American working class.

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.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Change of Life

J. B. L.—You are evidently at the beginning of your menopause (change of life). All the symptoms you describe are interrelated. As to the "transitional" it refers to a certain white blood cell which stands between a large lymphocyte and a polymorphonuclear leucocyte. It has no significance.

Bright Blotches

M. O. Brooklyn—Do not think that the white blotches you are referring to are "hives." Hives are usually itchy and follow the ingestion (eating) of some food that does not agree with you. You have not explained why these blotches annoy you. Let us have some more details about it and we might be able to advise you more intelligently.

Oily Scalp

Edith S.—We know no better remedy for an oily scalp than frequent

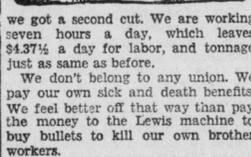
washing of same, either with plain soap and water or with a shampoo that contains at least 50 per cent alcohol. The alcohol has a tendency to dissolve the fat and thereby to dry the scalp. Avoid, as much as possible, all fatty foods such as bacon, butter, cream, olive oil, etc. It is also advisable not to eat any delicatessen or other spiced food which causes the skin secretions to become more abundant.

Friendly Chat

Frank—We have read the book mentioned in your humorous, undated letter. We regret that you do not give us your full name and address as we would like to have a friendly chat with you regarding the various topics you discuss. The point you make as to the difference between the food value and the digestibility of the food is a very important one and we expect to take it up sometime in our column. We are listed in the Manhattan directory. Try a magnifying glass and let us know the result.

Got Second Cut Recently Writes Illinois Miner

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent) ALPHA, Ill.—I am answering your letter of Jan. 22 about our working conditions. Our wages, day labor, is \$5 a day for eight hours, tonnage rate 75c per ton, 25 per cent expenses. Now



we got a second cut. We are working seven hours a day, which leaves \$4.37 1/2 a day for labor, and tonnage just as same as before.

We don't belong to any union. We pay our own sick and death benefits. We feel better off that way than pay the money to the Lewis machine to buy bullets to kill our own brother workers.

I paid for 30 years to the racketeers, to Gompers and Green, but never sent again in 1932.

NOTE: We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers, every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Please set your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

Columbia, S. C., Negro Workers Read and Love the "Daily"

By a Negro Worker Correspondent COLUMBIA, S. C.—Enclosed you will find \$2.50 as a payment on the Daily Worker. Also I am writing you telling you how come of the other comrades love the Daily Worker.

D. R. James Dawkins says it's the only paper he wants to read. He also says he will read any of our literature and support our Party from now on. Comrade James Dunmore says if he gets a job he will read and support the Daily Worker the rest of his life. Also his whole family loves and reads the Daily Worker. He says long live the Communist Party and he hopes the day will come when every Negro in South Carolina will read the Daily Worker and support the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party.

Also a supporter, Mr. Henry Seals, a warm friend of mine, reads and loves and supports the International Labor Defense. He stuck by me when I was in jail. He is a very militant man. Mr. Jesse Wilson loves and reads the Daily Worker, and sends his best wishes, and says to count on

THE NEW MASSES LECTURE BUREAU

Announces A MUSICAL EVENING Thursday, February 15, at 8:15 P. M.

Program Includes: ASHLEY FETTS, pianist; DOROTHY EDWARDS, contralto; SYLVIA SAPIRA, pianist; LILLA KALMAN, violinist; GEORGE LISITSKY, flutist; and NORMAN CAZDEN, pianist. And a Mass Recital "AMERICA, AMERICA," Repertory Playhouse Associates.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL IRVING PLACE AND EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY Admission: 35c and 50c On Sale at: NEW MASSES, 31 E. 27th St.

Intensive Courses . . . 2 to 5 Months

Stenography, Bookkeeping, Banking, Jr. Accountancy WE PLACE YOU! W

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold



## A Poet Who Writes With His Eye on Slight "Objects"

Collected Poems 1921-1931—By William Carlos Williams. Objectivist Press, New York City, \$2.00.

Reviewed by MILTON HOWARD

WILLIAMS is a poet with a high reputation among a group of intellectuals, who have played an important part in the development of American literature in the historic decades after 1910. And in a sense the reputation is deserved. For Williams possesses a good sense for the flavor of language, for the tough fibre of American speech. I do not know any one writing in America who can beat him in conveying in a concentrated poetic way some of the flesh and blood of living language.

And yet for all that, Williams, to me, still remains essentially a promise of achievement, rather than of full achievement in literature. And this is significant, for Williams has been writing for many years, and he is now over 50 years of age.

The root of his failure to achieve a final form, a wholly successful, sustained result in his writing, is due, I believe (within the limitations of his talent, of course), to the restrictive effect of the literary principle to which he seems to subscribe, the principle of "objectivism," the principle, as nearly as I can determine, which sees in the creation of "poetic objects," the highest virtue of poetry.

A poetic "object" is the recreation, so to speak, of that object in terms of words. Williams' poetry is essentially words. Williams' poetry is essentially the poetry of the eye. He strives to give us in a few words, whittled clean, a moment of insight, a thing clearly and unforgettably seen. He strives to give us the "object" itself without any of the old-style "poetic" emotion that was supposed to go with poetry in the days of many of the gushing Victorian poets.

But in rushing away from the false "poetic" emotion of the sentimental writers, Williams has gone too far away from the weltering of poetry—profoundly felt emotion about significant things.

I give a brief quotation: "On hot days the sewing machine whirring in the next room and men at the bar talking of strike and cash."

THIS is a picture, a glimpse, and nothing more. Williams had failed to fecundate his quick observation with any emotion that alone could quicken it into poetry.

Now, Williams gives the "object." But in doing so he has doomed himself thus far to giving us only isolated, disparate daubs of what remains, only sharp observation, and little more.

Today a poet cannot create significantly merely by fixing his attention on an "object," particularly if the objects are insignificant. It is Williams' great virtue that his writing is always fresh, intelligent. He has not yet developed into a writer dependent upon mannerism. And this is praise for a man who has been experimenting with writing for some time. But unless he can enrich his poetry with something more than sharp sight and fresh language, he will continue to write poetry that will give only a sense of promise, not achievement.

## TUNING IN

### TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc. 7:30 P. M.—Circus Days—Sketch 7:45—Mousetraps—Music 8:00—Stephen C. Foster Memorial Program 8:15—Orchestra directed by Cliff Marshall; Pittsburgh Quartet; Mixed Chorus; Rita G. Cunningham; Soprano; Mabel King; Contralto; Dramatic Sketch 8:30—Canadian Exchange Program 8:45—To Be Announced 9:00—National Guard of the Army and its Mission—Harry Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, Speaking at National Soldiers Club Dinner, Washington, D. C. (See special articles in today's issue of the Daily Worker, exposing war preparations by the Roosevelt government.) 10:00—Roffe Orch.: Men About Town Trio; Robert L. Ripley 11:00—On Man's Family—Sketch 11:30—Hollywood on the Air 12:00—Wilson Orch.: Rita Moten, Songs; Tommy Harris, Songs; Ryan and Noblette, Comedy; Senator Fishback, Comedy; Hillbilly Group
- WOR—710 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Sport—Ford Frick 7:15—The Harlequin Sketch 7:30—Little Symphony Orch.: Philip James, Conductor; Drane Sisters, Violin Duo 8:00—Dance Orch. 8:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch 8:45—Robert McDermis, Whistler 10:00—Lee Leonard Songs 10:15—Piano Duo 10:30—Organ Recital 11:00—Weather Report 11:02—Tremaine Orch. 11:30—Coleman Orch. 12:00—Robbins Orch.
- WUZ—760 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—John Herick, Songs 7:15—Robin Hood—Sketch 7:30—Duchin Orch. 7:45—The New Deal and Public Works—Wesley C. Mitchell, Director of Research, National Bureau of Economic Research; Levering Tyson, Director National Advisory Council on Radio in Education 8:30—Boston Symphony Orch.; Arnold Schoenberg, Conductor 10:15—The Master Singers 10:30—Kyle Orch. 11:00—Barn Dance 11:30—Tremaine Orch. 12:30 A. M.—Scotti Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc. (See "Wall Street's Capital," by Seymour Waldman, in today's issue of the Daily Worker.) 7:00 P. M.—Political situation in Washington—W. F. Wile 7:15—Belasco Orch. 7:30—Serenaders Orch.; Phil Cook, Impersonations 7:45—The Quizer, Tenor 8:00—Jones Orch. 8:15—Michaux Congregation 8:45—Scrappy Lambers and Billy Riplop, Songs 9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch. 9:15—Stooping and Budd, Comedians; Renard Orch.; Vera Vain, Songs 9:40—Bard Concert, Edward D'Annunzio, Conductor 10:00—Broadcast from Byrd Expedition en Route to Antarctica; Music from New York 10:30—News Bulletin 10:45—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kattenborn 11:00—Lombard Orch. 11:30—Florio Orch. 12:00—Gray Orch. 12:30 A. M.—Lombard Orch. 1:00—Hopkins Orch.

## Beat, Drums of the World

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

Drums of the world, beat! beat a loud call for war against this madness!

Blue for a billion years, the sky having seen at the world's dawn man crawl up from slime, still beholds the terror, indolence, stupor, robbery, superstition, blood and lies from age to age; bones of butchered men cracking in the fields, diplomacy's crooked smile, the oppression of peoples, cries of the poor in all times and lands, the hatred of parents and children (boys and girls twisted at life's gates by the poison of unconfessed jealousy and revenge) the struggle of nations, classes, factions, individuals, hands that come empty into the world and leave empty.

Beat, drums of the world! let the workers storm from the factories, the peasants from the farms; sweep the earth clean of this nightmare, build new cities, a new world, ringing with the clear voices of new men!

## Fourth Number of Magazine "Fight" Continues Attack on War and Fascism

FIGHT Against War and Fascism, February, 1934. Published by the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St. Price 10 cents.

Reviewed by GEORGE LEWIS

IT is now in its fourth number. This latest issue keeps to the standard set by its three excellent predecessors.

Its articles are short and full of facts clearly put. "Wages and War," by W. S. Richards, proceeds convincingly with figures that anybody can read that in the recent world war and in the American Civil War the REAL wages of the working class as a whole were cut.

"The Rise of a Fascist," by Anita Brenner is an article everyone should read about Gil Robles, the "Workers' Enemy Number One" in Spain, by Joseph Gregg, gives the latest information about the spread of Hitlerite propaganda, and the Silver Shirts, the K. K. K., and other murderous fascist gangs here. Concrete facts that sound a serious warning.

"Peace Commissions," by Irving Adler tells us clearly what the Lytton report on Manchuria and China means.

It is a remarkable thing that a magazine of so few pages should contain so much information.

## IF I WERE COMMISSAR



Grover Whelan would be a Street Cleaner, picture him at the end of a May Day Parade.

## What Workers Are Reading

The following books are reported as the "best-sellers" by workers' book-shops in New York and vicinity: "Lenin," by Ralph Fox; "Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan," by James T. Farrell; "From Broadway to Moscow," by Marjorie Smith; "The Disinherited," by Jack Conroy; "Red Medicine," by Newsholme & Kingsbury; "Das Kapital," Hugo Gellert's lithograph illustrations. Four of the books have already been reviewed in the Daily Worker, and "Lenin" by Ralph Fox and "Capital" in Pictures by Gellert will be reviewed soon.

## Wexley, Maltz, Oak at John Reed Club Symposium Tomorrow

NEW YORK—John Wexley, author of "The Last Mile," and the new Theatre Guild play based on the Scottsboro case, "They Shall Not Die," Albert Maltz, co-author of "Peace on Earth," and Liston Oak, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," and one of the directors of the Theatre Union, will speak in a symposium on "Recent Trends in the American Theatre," Sunday night, at 8:30 p. m., at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave.

## Michael Gold Speaks at Performance of Anti-War Play Tonight

NEW YORK.—"The Mikado's Headache" a one-act anti-war play based on a traditional semi-religious form of Japanese drama will be presented tonight at the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St., by the Japanese Workers Club. The play was written by K. Nishino, Japanese sculptor.

## Symposium on Role of the Theatre Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Joshua Kunitz, an editor of New Masses, Paul Sifton, playwright, William Zorach, sculptor, and Herbert Biberman, theatrical director, will participate in a symposium on "The Role of the Theatre in the Social Struggle" to be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Unity Theatre, 24-25 E. 23rd St.

## Gary Workers School Draws Big Enrollment

GARY, Ind.—Almost one hundred steel workers are now in the Gary Workers School, which opened January 17th. Even though classes have begun, new students have been registering all week to participate in the five classes offered.

## THEIR EYES OPENED!

By Leon Berner, age 8 (From the February New Pioneer) A teacher in a German school asked the children to tell something about their pets. A little girl got up and said that her cat had twelve kittens, and that eleven were Nazis and one was a Communist. The teacher, who was a Nazi herself, was very pleased. So the next week when the principal came in, the teacher told the little girl to repeat the story. The little girl stood up and said, "Last week our cat gave birth to twelve kittens. Eleven are Communists and one is a Nazi." The teacher angrily asked, "Didn't you say last week that eleven were Nazis and one was a Communist?" "Yes, teacher," answered the little girl, "but then they were blind. Now they can see."

## How the Mellon Family Built America's Biggest Fortune

New International Pamphlet Gives History of the Colossal Crimes Against U. S. Workers

HOW MELLON GOT RICH, by Harvey O'Connor. International Pamphlet No. 36. International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York. Price 5 cents.

Reviewed by EDWIN ROFFE

THIS pamphlet, a condensation of the complete and much more detailed "Mellon's Millions" by the same author, is one of the most excellent and dramatic of recent International Pamphlets. It tells the story of the Mellon family's wealth in a manner both simple and complete, so that the reader feels he can place his finger on the core of the meaning which the pamphlet reveals. It traces the fortune of the Pittsburgh titans of finance capital directly in connection with their relations with assets of \$10,500,000,000 from its beginnings with Judge Thomas Mellon, "who laid the foundation of the family fortune in Pittsburgh as a corporation lawyer and money lender."

When Andrew Mellon was born, the fortune was already on a solid basis. It remained for his ex-Secretary of State to continue the same skinflint, sly and grafting game which his father had begun, extending operations to a national and international scale.

"Count off the major enterprises of Mellon and you will include most of the basic industries," says O'Connor. Mellon controls vast mine holdings, steel companies, coke, vast utilities, has a monopoly in aluminum, and is among the most powerful of the modern financial and industrial giants who reap profits in millions from war. "War," the author says, "has been the Mellons' best ally. The peace time stride of their fortune then quickens into the double march. The Mellon war started Pittsburgh off, and with it old Judge Mellon, chiefly through his transactions in real estate, laid the foundations for his fortune. The Civil War placed him in the millionaire class. The Spanish-American War, with its fat contracts for guns and ammunition, made his son Andrew a peer of Wall Street bankers and the lord of Pittsburgh, the seat of war industries."

The story of Mellon's deal with Frick against Andrew Carnegie, his ventures in Texas and South American oil fields with the aid of the administration, his profits in explosives, his machinations as Secretary of the Treasury to exempt the wealth of the land (including his own) from taxation, his brutality against the workers employed in his

## AMUSEMENTS

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**HELL ON EARTH**  
with WLADEMIR SOLOVIEFF (Moscow Artist), ERNEST BUSCH (now in exile) FEARED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trotsky, HADESK, and Others  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET AND 3 RD B'WAY

**CHANGE THE WORLD!**  
By Michael Gold

## A Daily Scene in Germany

A SQUAD of Nazi Brown Shirts called at a Berlin prison last week with an order for the delivery of four workers whom they were to convey to Potsdam.

The Brown Shirts were the typical mercenaries of the new regime has enlisted; men with hard, dissolute faces, cold, animal eyes, and the swagger of killers who like their job; people below humanity, but useful to capitalism.

America is full of them, too; they make up the strike-breaking armies; they are deputy sheriffs, professional lynchers, kidnappers, prison wardens, gunmen and racketeers. The plentiful flower and fruit, these are, of a predatory society; and in a time of Fascism, the chief bulwark of the state.

They took away the four workers, who were Communists named John Scheer, Erich Steinfurth, Rudolf Schwartz and Eugen Schoenhaar.

The gunmen were to conduct them to Potsdam, ostensibly to be examined in preparation for the coming trial of Ernest Thaelmann, the Hamburg longshoreman who is chief leader of the German Communist Party.

En route, their big limousine stopped in the snow-laden depths of a forest. The gangsters pushed the manacled prisoners out into the snow and told them to run. The Communists, their faces pale, knew immediately what was transpiring. They threw back their shoulders, and faced the killers. "Run!" sneered the Brown Shirts. "run, you swine, we are giving you a chance for your lives!" They did not run, but solemnly sang the Internationale. And the gunmen cursed and gibbered, and shot them down. They shot them and spat at them and kicked the limp bodies.

They then gulped slugs of the whiskey they had taken along. They boasted heroically and drunkenly, whipped each other on the back. They had done their job. They had earned a bonus for this day's bloody work. Hitler and Goering would be pleased; might even give them a raise in pay or a medal.

THIS, a daily occurrence in bleeding Germany, was reported in the Daily Worker last week. Four more German workers had been murdered by the Brown Shirts while "trying to escape." One reads these brutal documents and grits one's teeth, mourning the death of one's working class kinsmen, yet hardening like steel to the feeling that the great day of proletarian justice must be hastened at all cost.

## Eugen Schoenhaar, a Friend

I READ this account, and my heart skipped a beat when I saw the name of Eugen Schoenhaar.

It was more than the name of a brave fellow-worker to me; it was the name of a dear friend.

ABOUT four years ago Eugen Schoenhaar spent a year in this country as the representative of the German Section of the International Labor Defense. He was here to co-ordinate the work of this organization; to guarantee that such cases as Scottsboro, for instance, would not become merely an "American affair," as some of these New Muste patriots would perhaps have it, but a cause with which to rouse the workers of the world.

The capitalist rulers of the world are nationalists; they are plunging the world into new wars of sectional hate. But the interests of the workers are international; and whoever departs from this fundamental truth, is sure to end in treachery to the workers.

Words That Are Not Spoken

EUGEN was on a most important mission; and he did some splendid organizational work in his own quiet manner.

But he had little money to live on; despite all this talk of "Moscow gold." In fact he had no room rent; and he and his wife came to live at my home.

For several months I saw them at breakfast every morning; and sometimes, when Eugen had an evening free, we would eat our suppers and talk and enjoy each other's companionship.

There is so much hypocrisy and lying sentimental camouflage in the capitalist world that Communists do not often mention the words friendship, affection, love. The words have been so cheapened by all the lynchings, parsons and double crossing politicians and profiteers of capitalism that perhaps it is better to wait until there is a really fair and just socialist world before one repeats these words, too.

But Eugen Schoenhaar, an active and disciplined leader of the Communist movement was one of the finest human beings I have ever met. Let me say it though it may count only a fraction in the heavy scales of Nazi crime. He was one of those rare friends whose presence makes you happy. His work came first; he averaged 16 and 18 hours a day. He had no feeling of self or egotism in his work; the movement was his life, and what hurt Communism, hurt him, as keenly as a body-wound.

He came from a family of Berlin workers; his father, his brothers and himself had worked in the German steel mills. But he was this new type of humanity in the world, the proletarian intellectual, and he had hammered out a thorough education for himself. I enjoyed his calm, rational, far-sighted approach to world problems. I enjoyed, too, the surprising sensitivity this steel worker had for poetry, the theatre, all the arts.

He had taught himself English and French, and had read the best modern fiction and poetry in three languages. He could recite more poetry than I, presumably a professional writer, could ever have remembered. And he knew hundreds of songs and played the guitar.

I got hold of an accordion and taught him many of the American revolutionary songs. We had many a midnight concert at home, with accordion, guitar and wine.

EUGEN developed a great fondness for the American worker. He traveled through the middle-west, and visited many of the steel and mining towns, and came back full of enthusiasm.

"The American worker has an unspoiled revolutionary spirit," "He is like some young bewildered genius, waiting to find his true direction." Eugen often said he would like to come back and live in America for a few years to learn this country. He made me promise him we would take a long trip across the continent, and see it all from a workers' point of view. But now they have murdered him, and he will never make this trip.

## A Proletarian Anecdote

HIS WAS fond of telling stories about his proletarian family. His brother had been reported missing in the world war. But he came back one day, minus a leg. The mother began to weep, but Eugen's brother picked up his old accordion and began to play and sing.

"Cheer up, mother, I'm alive, and there's many a good fight left in me yet," he roared, trying to keep the tears from his own eyes. And soon the mother laughed, too, she could not resist his lusty spirit. That was Eugen's spirit, too; he was a cheerful, brave, generous fighter, a man good to the core.

But now the Brown Shirt assassins have murdered him, as they are trying to kill all that is best in their land.

Remember and Help Our German Comrades!

THERE will be a mass protest meeting in New York tomorrow evening at the Bronx Coliseum to demonstrate the deep feeling of solidarity of the American workers for their oppressed brothers in Germany.

The proceeds will go to support the underground work that will eventually conquer this brown plague in Germany.

I will be there, to remember my dear friend and comrade Eugen Schoenhaar, and all the other brave spirits who are risking life and happiness that the world may not sink into the depths of capitalist decadence, murder and war.

The Nazis have assassinated Eugen Schoenhaar; but all their black-flags and bullets cannot halt the sunrise of a Communist world.

Daily Worker

AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
FOUNDED 1924
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
IMPROBARI PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 East 13th
Street, New York, N. Y.

The Socialist Leaders and the Roosevelt War Machine

IN 1917 it was Morris Hillquit, late leader of the Socialist Party, who reassured the Wilson government of the house of J. P. Morgan that the Socialist Party "would not hinder the government by calling strikes."

In the immediate future, it will be Norman Thomas who will advise the young workers of America to "do their part" to defend "democracy against dictatorship," to forego any real struggle against the Roosevelt war machine as it plunges into action, driving ahead against the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Party leaders, in their paper, the New Leader, run grandiose headlines about the danger of another world war. They even pride themselves, in a recent issue on "Playing the Military Policies of the Roosevelt Administration."

But it is a grim reality that behind all his "Socialist" pacifism, Norman Thomas is striving with might and main to conceal from the American working class that Roosevelt and his N.R.A.-New Deal program are geared and directed toward one major objective—imperialist war and intervention against the Soviet Union.

Listen to Norman Thomas in the New Leader of January 20: "Remembering that world trade is still in the grip of a crazy capitalist system, the President's proposal for devaluing the dollar in terms of gold... lessens rather than increases the danger of war between currencies and for world trade..."

At the very moment that Roosevelt plunges outward toward imperialist war with the weapons of ruthless inflation, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, disarms the workers by praising this step as "lessening the danger of war... for trade..." What is this if not playing the part of advance publicity agent and salesman for the Roosevelt war machine, which the New Leader "flays"?

Is it not in just this way that the Socialist Party leaders of Germany hailed the various semi-fascist governments of Brüning, Schleicher and Von Papen as "lessening the danger of Fascism?" The results of this every worker knows.

OR ANOTHER example from the New Leader of February 3. The leading editorial quotes Assistant Secretary of War, Woodring, who, in an article quite frankly stated that the New Deal is a war deal, with the Roosevelt government holding the army in readiness for any social revolution. Now, remembering that Thomas only a week or so before had praised Roosevelt for "lessening" the war danger, listen to this comment of the New Leader:

"Here we have a frank pronouncement of a military fascism as yet unrebuked by the President." (our emphasis).

In these words the Socialist Party leaders are doing their bit to mask the brutal imperialist war visage of Roosevelt by pretending that the menace of fascism and war come not from the very heart of the Roosevelt government, from Roosevelt himself, from his whole N.R.A.-New Deal program, but from the "outside" from some few militarists who happened to stray into the Roosevelt government.

The Socialist New Leader pleads with Roosevelt, the leader of the Wall Street Imperialist machine to "rebuke" one of his own agents and lieutenants who is executing the full intent and purpose of the Roosevelt policy. They actually strive to paint Roosevelt as the one who will lead the fight against war and fascism!

Is it not in just this way that the German Socialists painted Hindenburg as the one who would lead the fight against Hitler?

The Socialist leaders defend the N.R.A. strikebreaking machine, that very industrial strikebreaking machine by which the Roosevelt government is militarizing the entire economy of the country, the N.R.A. machine by which fascist reaction is being put into effect by the Roosevelt administration.

And then they pretend to "flay" the Roosevelt military policy!

THE next imperialist war conflagration will converge upon the Soviet Union, the land of victorious Socialist Construction whose existence means the doom of world capitalism. The Socialist leaders protest that they "favor" the Soviet Union.

But listen to Norman Thomas in the New Leader of January 27:

"What trust would the farmers have in a workers' dictatorship when they know that the Russian workers' dictatorship, with all that can be said in its favor, by its mistakes in policy and blundering created a famine in the Ukraine and other fertile areas of Russia?"

Doesn't Norman Thomas know that the fascist Rosenberg, Hitler's foreign affairs specialist, organized kulaks in the Ukraine into counter-revolutionary plots in order to exploit the difficulties of the agricultural situation? Doesn't he know that it was these foreign-financed kulak plots which were responsible for the counter-revolutionary resistance of the last remnants of exploiting landlords in the Ukraine?

Of course he knows it. And is not unwilling to spread this vile anti-Soviet intervention propaganda.

The New Leader speaks of the "war danger in the East." But it maintains as tomb-like a silence as any reactionary-capitalist sheet on the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the greatest bulwark of world peace. And particularly at this moment, when Japanese imperialism is already bringing its columns up to the Soviet borders, the Socialist leaders mask in dead silence the firm proletarian peace policy of the Soviet Union, while they redouble their slanders about the "famines" in the Ukraine!

Can any one doubt that Norman Thomas' silence on the Soviet peace policy while he spreads "famine" propaganda is of the greatest assistance to the interventionists?

The final touch to the Socialist Party leadership "fight" against war comes from its latest announcement that all Socialist branches must withdraw from the American League Against War and Fascism, the only true United Front organization fighting against the Roosevelt war program. And the reason given by the Socialist leaders is that the Communists, who are part of the United Front, are "criticizing" the Socialist leaders!

Well might they fear criticism! For their policies are the continuation of the chauvinist counter-revolutionary treacheries of 1914-17 when they drive the working class of the world to the imperialist slaughter "in the name of the capitalist Fatherland."

Under such circumstances let every worker remember the Socialist treacheries of 1914-17. Let us remember how all the Second International revolutions for the revolutionary struggle against war became scraps of paper as soon as the imperialist war machine was set in motion. Let us not forget that the parties of the Second International assisted in the intervention against the Soviet Union. Let us not forget the Socialist Party treachery in Germany, that treachery which has placed the fascist war mongers in power in Germany.

To all Socialist workers we say, "We are fellow workers, fellow proletarians in the struggle against capitalism, fascism and war. Let us clasp hands in united struggle against the exploiters and war-makers. The betrayals of 1914, of 1918, of 1933, must not happen again. United in proletarian solidarity, shoulder to shoulder in the day to day struggle, we can defeat the war makers, and put a final end to the capitalist dictatorship which breeds and organizes imperialist war."

Workers Rally to Fight National Jingo Week

Communists Win Two Elections in Iceland

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8. — The Communist Party elected one of its candidates to the town council of Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, and won another seat in Stjofjord, Iceland, at the recent elections. In 1933, the C. P. was not yet ready to put up a candidate.

German Workers Protest Terror on "Adolf Hitler Day"

Nazis Catch None; Jail Former Prisoners in Reprisal

FREIBURG, Germany. — On January 30, the first anniversary of Hitler's coming to power, the Communist Party carried out a lightning demonstration here.

The police report says: "On Tuesday evening, during the march to the demonstration in Munster-Sq. in honor of Hitler's appointment as state chancellor, the illegal Communist Party again seized the opportunity for distributing a leaflet inciting to sedition."

"The customary sudden and concealed manner of the distribution made it impossible to seize the distributors. Therefore all the former members of the Communist Party who had been released from the concentration camps at Christmas have been arrested again."

All out to "Support German Workers Revolution" meeting, Bronx Coliseum, Sunday night, Feb. 11, 7 p. m. Hear Browder report.

Austrian Socialists Try To Divert Rage of SP Rank and File

Party Raided To Check Resentment Leaders Fail To Stem

NEW YORK.—While the struggle between Austrian and Nazi fascists for power in Austria is sharpening all international contradictions among the European powers, and enhancing the war danger, the Socialist Party of Austria is playing the same tactics by which the German Socialist Party paved the way for Hitler.

The New York Times correspondent in Vienna clearly reveals the role of the Socialist leaders, who in recent weeks have openly supported Hitler's fascism as a "lesser evil" to German fascism.

"The Socialist leaders find it increasingly difficult to check the rising temper of the workers at the growth of what they regard as Heimwehr provocation," says the Times reporter.

"So strong is the resentment in some districts that there is danger in case of a Nazi rising that in these particular towns and cities a section of the workers might disregard the orders of their party and take part in any movement as long as it was directed against the present government."

The Socialist leaders, like their German colleagues, are using every means to divert the revolutionary anger of their rank and file, and much prefer submitting to restrictions and raids to allowing the workers to carry out a determined struggle against fascism in all its forms, which the illegal Communist Party is leading.

The pressure of the rank and file of the Austrian workers is so great that the Dollfus regime, pressed by its Heimwehr supporters, is attempting to break up the Socialist organizations, despite the loyalty of the Socialist leaders. Although the Socialist press was not suppressed in Thursday's raids, a strict control over it has been established.

Lord Marley in Cleveland Sunday, Detroit Monday

NEW YORK.—Lord Marley, chairman of the International Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, will speak in Cleveland tomorrow, and in Detroit Monday.

The Cleveland meeting will be at the Masonic Auditorium, 3515 Euclid Ave., at 3 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 11. The Detroit meeting will be at the Naval Armory, Jefferson near Belle Isle, at 8 p. m., Monday, Feb. 12.

WEINSTOCK SPEAKS IN DETROIT DETROIT.—Louis Weinstock will deliver the main address on Unemployment Insurance, Sunday at 3 p. m., in Northern High School, Woodward at Clairmont Sts. A. F. of L. members are asked especially to attend.

MATTHEW SPEAKS IN PITTSBURGH PITTSBURGH.—J. B. Matthew, will speak on "The New Deal and the Workers" at the Irene Kaufman Settlement, 1835 Center Ave., on Monday at 8:30 p. m. On Sunday matters will speak in McKeesport at 2 p. m., on the same subject.

Hathaway to Speak in Boston Tonight

BOSTON, Mass.—C. A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker will be the main speaker at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker here tonight, 8 p. m. at the Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St.

One of the features at this event will be the presentation of the National Daily Worker to the Boston District for being the first to reach its quota in the \$40,000 drive.

A good musical program has been arranged.

THE OLD ARMY GAME!



Woll Tries to Provoke War on USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Woll throughout the crisis, he tries to make it appear that Ambassador Troyanovsky is cooperating with the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and that the publication of the resolution coincided deliberately with his arrival in this country.

The fact of the matter is, that with the admitted smashing of the workers' standard of living in this country through the N.R.A., with the huge growth of company unions, fostered particularly by the leaders of the National Civic Federation, the American workers have been increasing their resistance.

To make it easier for the Roosevelt government to press its attacks against the workers' genuine trade unions, Matthew Woll of the National Civic Federation calls for the establishment of a government-subsidized secret police which would help the United States Steel, Standard Oil, the Mellon Aluminum Trust, and other scab corporations fortify their factory steeplechase and spies in attacking the American workers.

Woll openly admits that the National Civic Federation is little concerned with "international peace," stating: "One listening to Trotsky's utterances, having so much to do with 'international peace,' a subject of little direct concern to us," showing that the A. F. of L. leadership is openly instigating war against the Soviet Union. At the same time, Woll wants "industrial peace" in the United States so that the workers will not resist the lowering of their wages, the destruction of their unions, or the foisting on them of company unions, saying that Trotsky says nothing about "industrial peace which concerns us very much."

Ambassador Troyanovsky, as the National Civic Federation here inadvertently admits, is not in the least concerned himself with the

What Woll Wants to Hide By this underhand means, typical

Kalinin Stirs 17th USSR Party Congress With Speech on Socialist Organization

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—Continuing the discussion of the organization problems brought before the 17th Party Congress of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party of the U. S. S. R., Premier Molotov called upon Michael Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R., to take the floor today at the fourteenth day of the Congress.

Kalinin, a great favorite with the delegates, was greeted by hearty and prolonged applause.

In an extremely interesting speech, delivered in the form of conversations and anecdotes, constantly interrupted by the delighted laughter and applause of the Congress, Kalinin, a veteran Bolshevik, devoted himself to the Party problems of organization.

"Our Party," he said, "has always paid the greatest attention to questions of organization and the problem of organizers. In 1917, we won because we not only had the correct political line, but also because our Party had considerable cadres of good organizers."

"Power cannot be won by slogans alone. To convert slogans into practice there must be a corresponding organization of the masses. If in underground conditions we paid great attention to organizational questions, at the present time, during the epoch of Socialist construction, organizational questions take up much greater importance. This is natural. The Socialist system is the highest achievement of mankind and its organization must be higher than in the capitalist system at least as much as Socialism exceeds Capitalism."

"Hence it is clear why the Central Committee has always paid very great attention to organizational questions. The lion's share of its activity is devoted to precisely such questions."

Steel Towns In Anti-War Mass Meets

—By Burck Franklin D. Roosevelt

Broad Preparations Made in Chicago, Detroit; Group on Coast

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 9. — The Communist Party of Hammond will answer the jingo poison of "National Defense Week" with an outdoor anti-war meeting Sunday, Feb. 11, at 3 p. m., corner Howard and Field Sts.

Chicago Meeting and Conference CHICAGO, Ill. — A united front conference against war and fascism will be held this Saturday and Sunday at Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Blvd. The conference will be called on to set up a Chicago branch of the American League Against War and Fascism.

A monster anti-fascist anti-war rally will be held in Chicago Coliseum, Wabash Ave. and 15th St., this Saturday evening, at which Anna Schullz will speak.

Among other anti-war, anti-fascist activities will be the sale of 10,000 copies of the special anti-war edition of the Daily Worker, and a series of neighborhood meetings and demonstrations.

Tuesday Meeting in Youngstown YOUNGSTOWN, O. — The answer of Youngstown steel workers to the Wall Street war preparations will be an anti-war, anti-fascist meeting at Central Auditorium, Tuesday night, Feb. 13. J. B. Matthews, national chairman, American League Against War and Fascism, will speak.

Cleveland Meeting Wednesday CLEVELAND, O. — A neighborhood mass meeting against war will be held Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the Unemployment Council Hall, 3356 E. 117th St., 8 p. m., called by Unit 343 of the Communist Party.

Gary Mobilizes GARY, Ind. — The Communist Party unit of the Illinois Steel Mill will answer "National Defense Week" by doubling the regular issue of the "Daily Steel Worker" and distributing a special order of the Feb. 10 anti-war issue of the Daily Worker.

Plan Mass Actions in Detroit DETROIT, Mich. — Broad preparations for a fight against war and against "National Defense Week" have been made in Detroit. Many thousand leaflets have been printed, and many neighborhood meetings, demonstrations and parades planned. The next issue of the "Auto Workers News" will be an anti-war issue, as will many shop papers.

All these events will also be used as preparations for a mass meeting at Dom Polski Hall, 2281 E. Forest St., Feb. 23, when Earl Browder will speak on "What's the Way Out of the Economic Crisis?"

Berkeley, Calif. — The Bay Region League Against War and Fascism, affiliated to the American League Against War and Fascism was formed at a meeting here Jan. 29, at which 147 organizations were represented.

The program of the national organization was presented by a member of the International Longshoremen's Association, representing 5,000 workers. Two mass conferences, one in Oakland in February, one in San Francisco in March were decided on to be followed by a state-wide Congress Against War and Fascism in April.

OLYMPIA, Wash. — The Women's Educational League of Thurston County have sent a message to President Roosevelt demanding withdrawal of all American troops and warships from China, Chinese and Cuban waters; protesting against war on the Chinese masses; against the imperialist war moves against the Soviet Union, demanding social and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government.

Rock Island Arsenal Busy on War Production

(By a Worker Correspondent) DAVENPORT, Iowa. — The Rock Island Arsenal is located on an island in the middle of the Mississippi River and in the heart of the area covered by the Quad Cities of Davenport, Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island. There is approximately 100,000,000 worth of buildings and equipment located on the Rock Island Arsenal.

I give below two clippings from recent Davenport papers. These will help the "Daily Worker" to expose the "war preparations."

"Orders for the manufacture of material for the United States navy, received at the Rock Island Arsenal, will eventually result in the employment of from 100 to 150 of which 50 will be highly skilled men, in addition to the regular force, for about a year at least. Col. H. W. Schullz, commandant, announced today.

"The orders call for parts of five-inch navy gun mounts, and the manufacture of six-inch gun mounts complete, also for the navy.

"A call was issued a few days ago for 50 experienced machinists and tool makers and these men are rapidly being selected. Col. Schullz said.

"We must pick these men very carefully, as the qualifications are quite exacting," Col. Schullz said.

"At the present time the arsenal force comprises 828 men, the largest in several years. A few months ago the number was approximately 750. When the rest of the men required are added the force will be about 900."

"Applicants may call at the employment section of the main office for interviews, it is stated."

Women Workers Greet Stalin The next speaker, Comrade Valovka, a working woman from a Lenin-graft textile factory, "Red Flag," greeted the Congress in the name of the working women of Leningrad. Then turning to Comrade Stalin she said:

"Comrade Stalin, the working women of the City of Lenin come to bring to you their specially deep gratitude to you for your devoted every day attention to the needs and the life of the working women, and the education of their children.

Then the delegation of engineers and technicians from Leningrad, entered the hall, and their representative, Comrade Yefremov, told the Congress, amid thunderous applause, that he brought to the Congress and to Comrade Stalin the warmest greetings from the 60,000 engineers and technicians from Leningrad.

Of the following speakers, the Congress greeted with particular enthusiasm words of Comrade Afanadi Kim, from the Far Eastern Region, who described the work of the Post District in the Far East, inhabited by Koreans, a District which borders on Manchuria.

In reply to the insolent actions of the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim declared, "The collective farmers of this region have decided to build their own airplane, as part of the defense of our own Socialist borders."

Karl Radek and Comrade Bluecher are scheduled to speak later in the day.