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CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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NATIONAL JOBLESS COUNCIL URGES ACTION FOR CWA JOBS

Communist Party Sounds Call for Eighth National Party Convention

Rank, File Miners Flay Lewis Machine at UMW Convention

Resolutions Indicate
Wide Opposition to the
Strikebreaking Clique

By BILL GEBERT
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26 (By Mail).—Hundreds of local unions of the U.M.W.A. submitted 2,000 resolutions in which they present before the 33rd Convention of U.M.W.A. their problems and how to solve them. Of these resolutions, over 400 were printed in a pamphlet and submitted to the delegates; more than one thousand resolutions from all districts, bearing on scale matters, are not printed, but have been referred to the Scale Committee, which is to make a report to the Convention.



Bill Gebert
District Organizer of Illinois Communist Party

Through an examination of the resolutions submitted to the Convention, one can easily draw a picture and understand the mood of the miners. The overwhelming majority of all the resolutions are directed against John L. Lewis and the International Board. The resolutions deal with practically every problem facing the miners and the American working class. There are 90 resolutions from all parts of the coal fields against the appointive power of John L. Lewis and the International Board and against "provisional govern-

800 Delegates at First Session FSU Nat'l Convention

Hear Greetings from
Gorki; Hathaway, Bloor
to Speak

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Over 800 delegates, and hundreds of visitors have gathered, according to the latest reports as we go to press, at the first session of the National Convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, now being held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Greetings from Maxim Gorki, leading Soviet writer, have been received expressing his regrets at not being able to attend the convention because of illness.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran labor leader and organizer of the farmers in the West, Justine Wise Tulin, Herbert Gold-Frank, acting National Secretary of the P.S.U. are scheduled to speak tonight, Friday.

A message from A. Trovansky, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States has also been received expressing regrets that pressure of work prevents his being present at the convention.

Senate Keeps Secrecy Part Of Gold Bill

Defeats Amendments;
"40 Per Cent Wage
Cut," Senator Says

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate rejected the Roosevelt inflation bill today as the Democrats—supported by the one Farmer-Laborite and the Republican Progressives—defeated the most important amendment proposed.

By a vote of 54 to 36, the Senate rejected an amendment that would have placed control of the proposed 2,000,000,000 stabilization fund in a board of five instead of solely in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Action followed debate in which the Democrats unflinchingly proclaimed the trade-war purpose of the measure as well as its other chief object, to increase prices and thereby boost the cost of living in the United States.

Although the real bone in the Republican craw is that the bill will also temporarily penalize certain creditors, as securities and big bond holders, the assault served to bring out that, as Senator Reed of Pennsylvania put it, "this bill is a 40 per cent wage cut."

Silver Inflation
The silver-coinage issue came into the debate also, Senator Wheeler (Democrat, Montana) presenting his amendment proposing to add to the already tremendous inflationary provisions another to provide that the government buy silver up to a bil-

lion dollars.

Workers Force Minneapolis City Council to Endorse the Unemployment Insurance Bill

Jobless, CWA Workers
Jam City Council
Chambers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—The Minneapolis City Council, by a vote of thirteen to eight, yesterday was forced to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill at the demand of the Unemployed Council delegation and the hundreds of workers who packed the chambers of the Council.

The endorsement will be brought to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 3, 4 and 5, by the Minneapolis delegation and will be presented to the Roosevelt government when the workers delegates put forth their demands on Feb. 5th.

Follows Similar Actions
This endorsement, the result of an intense campaign carried on by the Unemployed Councils, follows similar actions taken in Tacoma, Wash., Milwaukee, West Allis, Wisc., Bedford, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Unemployed Councils, the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and all other working class organizations should carry on a campaign for the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by city and state governmental bodies. The federal government must be forced to pass the workers' bill. Various bills are being proposed in state legislatures.

These will serve to separate the fight into 48 different struggles, none of which adequately insure the workers against unemployment.

Every demonstration that will be held in the cities of the United States on Feb. 5th, must demand from the city officials the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

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Harry Hopkins
National C.W.A. Administrator,
Roosevelt's Chief Fier of C.W.A.
workers.

Graft in CWA Is Protected By Roosevelt

"Investigate" Only
Eighteen Cases;
Fires Less

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Though the complexion of the Civil Works Administration is admittedly dotted with graft plumes, those in charge are concentrating their efforts on minimizing the seriousness of the nationwide scandal.

Many reporters were surprised to hear from Hopkins that the Department of Justice, under Joseph Keenan, special assistant to Attorney General Cummings, was working on only 15 C.W.A. and three P.W.A. cases.

Asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that the administration was considering either an extension of C.W.A. beyond May 1 or some other make-shift, Hopkins replied: "I can't stop a lot of talk. There's nothing new about the appropriation."

That is, nothing is contemplated beyond the already announced \$350,000,000 Congressional appropriation which will be used to stagger C.W.A. hours to May 1, the date when it was officially announced, most of the 4,000,000 C.W.A. workers will be forced to face utter destitution.

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Committees of Action on All CWA Projects Should Be Formed

DEMONSTRATE FEB. 5
Jobs or Relief for All
Unemployed, Is Demand

NEW YORK.—The organization of Committees of Action on every C.W.A. job, in answer to the firing of C.W.A. workers by Roosevelt, is an immediate task, Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils, said today.

"The Unemployed Councils, National Committee," Benjamin continued, "calls on the unemployed in every city and town to call at once emergency conferences of the C.W.A. workers, together with all other unemployed and working class organizations, to organize this protest."

On Feb. 5, a delegation of C.W.A. workers elected by workers from C.W.A. projects from all parts of the country, will go to Federal Relief Director Hopkins, and present the demands of the C.W.A. workers. C.W.A. workers on all projects are asked to elect delegates to go to Washington, and take part in the Feb. 5 delegation to Hopkins' headquarters.

C.W.A. workers should also elect delegates this week to the National Convention Against Unemployment, to take place in Washington on Feb. 3, Benjamin declared.

"We must demand that not a single C.W.A. worker shall be fired," he said.

(Continued on Page 3)

Sharp Fight for Jobless Insurance at Mine Convention

By DAN DAVIS
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—Today's session of the U. M. W. A. Convention was thrown into a heated discussion when John F. Sloan, young militant delegate of Local 5509, Westville, Ill., urged the miners to endorse a resolution calling for enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Lewis, chairman of the session, paced the floor as Sloan spoke and held hurried consultations with Philip Murray, International Vice President. The Lewis machine proceeded then to introduce a substitute bill which would discriminate against the Negro workers and youth and which would give insurance for a period of only 15 weeks of the year.

In the Daily Worker Today
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Consolidate Fighting Forces Against Hunger, by H. Benjamin.
Jobless Convention to Fight for Social Insurance, by I. Amter.
Roosevelt Stops C.W.A. Jobs; Billionaires for War, by C. E.
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Sports by Jerry Arnold; Industrial Union Urges Unity in N. Y. Hotel Strike.
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Hard Coal Miners Spread Strike, by Carl Reeve.
Chicago Workers Meet Feb. 5th Despite Police Ban.
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"Wall Street's Capitol," by Seymour Waldman.
"Too Many Parties," by Earl Browder.
Soviet Woman Weaver Goes to Congress, by Vern Smith.
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Letters from Miners.
"Party Life."
Page 7
"Magistrate's Court," by Martin Bank.
Page 8
Editorials: "N.R.A. Sword-Rattling"; "Build the I.W.O. Into a Mass Organization."
Soviet Communist Party Organ Analyzes 15th Plenum.

Harlem I. L. D. Will Parade Today for Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—The Harlem section of the New York District of the International Labor Defense will hold a demonstration today in Harlem in protest against the vicious treatment given to the Scottsboro boys by the Alabama authorities.

The demonstration will begin in a parade from 131st St. and Lenox Ave. at 2 p. m. White workers are especially urged to attend this demonstration en masse as a proof of their solidarity with the struggles of the Negro people. Organizations must bring their banners and slogans.

First Day on Job, CWA Workers Get Wage Cut
NEW YORK.—Hiring C. W. S. employees at high salaries, then slashing the wages the same day, is the new game which Civil Works Administration officials played with workers today, when they hired 2,000 white-collar workers in the morning at salaries running up to \$30 weekly, and then directly after lunch proceeded to hand the same 2,000 a vertical 23 per cent cut.

Thomas to Be Added to N. Y. Charter Revision Committee

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, will be among those added to the proposed charter revision commission, headed by Alfred E. Smith, it was announced here yesterday. Other additions to the commission, which includes among other things, the name of John W. Davis, wealthy attorney for the Morgan interests, are Samuel Seabury, Leonard Wallstein and Raymond Moley, former head of the Roosevelt "brain trust."

Under the guise of broadening the representation in the charter revision commission, the Fusion government of New York City, in an agreement with Governor Lehman, Alfred E. Smith and other representatives of the dominant circles of Tammany Hall, is lining up the forces by which it plans to revise the city charter in order to strengthen the stranglehold of finance capital over all the affairs of the city of New York.

The addition of Thomas to this commission was proposed by Senator James J. Dunnigan, Democratic leader in the State Senate. Thomas will be used to cover up the real nature of the charter revision. At the same time his services as member of the commission will be a continuation of the Socialist Party's support of LaGuardia, begun during the last election campaign.

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Unity Is Urgent Need In N. Y. Hotel Strike, Says Industrial Union

Amalgamated Officials Reject Unity; Turn Down Demand of Big Delegation of Own Members for One United Strike

NEW YORK—“On the eve of spreading the big Waldorf Astoria strike to all other hotels, the Amalgamated Food Workers and the Hotel and Restaurant Industrial Union,” William Albertson, organizer of the Hotel Workers Industrial Union, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Albertson pointed out that the strike at the Waldorf Hotel is the first revolt of the workers in this important industry since 1918. It shows how militant and deeply resentful the hotel workers are against the starvation code of the N.R.A. and the blows they have received during the crisis.

“The strike at the Waldorf Hotel must be won. It will inspire the thousands of hotel workers in the United States to organize and to struggle. Its defeat will mean a setback to organization for many years,” said Albertson.

“The strike, to be effective, Albertson stressed, must be spread within the Waldorf Hotel itself, among chambermaids, engineers, laundry workers and office help and to all other hotels in the city.

“The rank and file workers in the three unions have no differences. They want a united militant leadership for struggle to win better conditions. If they can be brought together under one strike leadership the Waldorf strike and the general strike will be effective.”

At the present moment the Waldorf strike and the general strike is in danger because the leadership of the Amalgamated has refused a united front with the Industrial Union, said Albertson. Although a committee of more than 150 members of the Amalgamated, among them many Waldorf strikers, came to the office of the Amalgamated Thursday night and asked that a united strike call be issued and a united strike committee be formed. The officials rejected the Industrial Union's proposal. Nearly 1,000 workers at a special meeting called by the Industrial Union approved a united strike call steps towards forming one big union in the industry.

For months, Albertson stated, the Industrial Union has proposed one union in the industry to the Amalgamated.

“On January 23 we finally heard from the Amalgamated officials. They sent us a resolution adopted at an educational meeting of the union which declared the members in favor of one union in the industry but proposed that this be accomplished by the Industrial Union's merger with the Amalgamated and the severing of our connection with the T.U.U.L.” said Albertson.

“We answered this letter by declaring that the decision on which union the workers want to join should be left to the members of the respective unions and that it is our objective to establish a joint committee to plan for one union and have the members vote on which policy they wish to follow.

“The rank and file of the hotel workers are united and determined to do on mass picketing at the hotels to help win the strike.

“The trial continues Monday with several important witnesses, who will testify for the defense. The trial is being held at Criminal Courts Building, Franklin and Centre streets, Part 8, General Sessions. All unemployed workers are urged to pack the courtroom in defense of George Powers.

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N. Y. City Employees Protest in Albany Against Wage Cut

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The state capital here witnessed one of the biggest demonstrations in many years yesterday when over 1,000 representatives of the 140,000 New York City employees appeared to protest the enactment of the LaGuardia emergency and economy bill. This bill, if passed, would place almost limitless and dictatorial powers in the hands of the Board of Estimate, enabling the board to cut salaries and curtail pensions of city workers ruthlessly in the attempt of the LaGuardia Fusion administration to balance the city budget without in any way encroaching on the power and control of Wall Street banking interests.

“The Industrial Union believes that the wages of the thousands of low-paid workers are not against the high-salaried grafters at the head of big departments, or of their political henchmen ensconced in lucrative ‘secretarial’ and inspector jobs.

“The bill will reach the floor of the State Senate and Assembly on Monday night.

Senate Keeps Part of Gold Bill Secret

“The Senate has kept secret the portion of the gold bill which provides for the administration side with a speech frankly enunciating the American-British imperialist rivalry which the Roosevelt program whips up. In addition, Bailey significantly coupled the ‘trade war’ now going on with a reminder that the United States was ‘in’ the world war for a year before she entered the conflict in arms.

“The declaration of war (in the case of the World War) was just a recognition of the facts that already existed,” Bailey declared. “Now we have this trade war. It didn't spring up yesterday.”

“The bill will raise prices, it will make increases in the cost of living,” Robinson added. “That's the purpose of it. ‘That,’ he reasoned, ‘is a reason for supporting it.’”

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AFL Rank, File Comm. Celebrates 2nd Year at Banquet Held Tonight

NEW YORK.—The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief is holding a banquet tonight to celebrate the second year of its establishment and to celebrate the appearance of the Committee's publication, the ‘A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist.’ The banquet will be held at the Hungarian Workers' Home Restaurant, 350 E. 81st St. (near 1st Ave.) 8 p.m., tonight.

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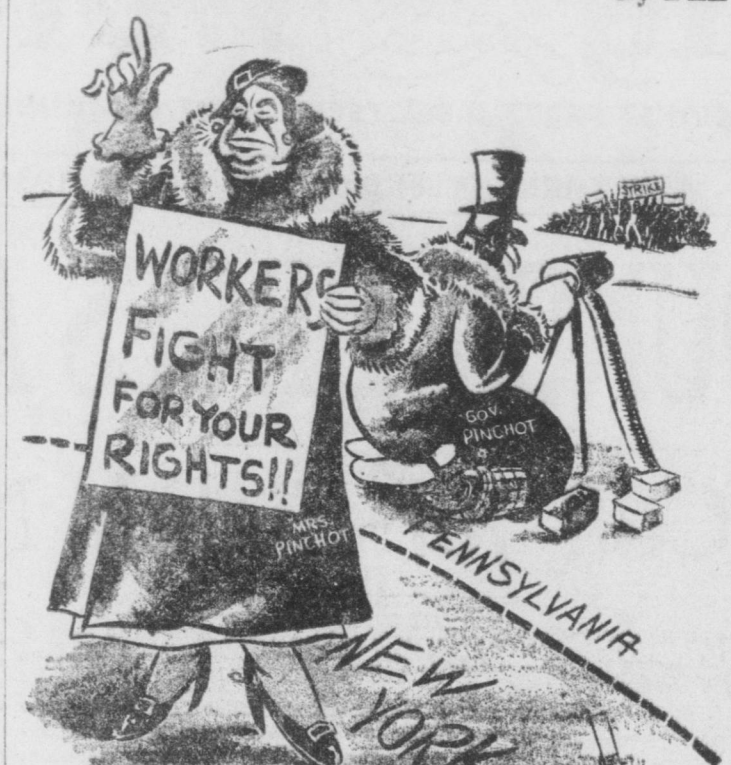
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GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



“Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pa., appeared on the picket lines for a group of striking workers and made a militant speech at their union headquarters.”

New York Plans Gain of 12,000 Subscribers for Daily Edition

Quota in Circulation Campaign Also Includes 12,000 New Readers for Saturday Issue

NEW YORK.—Following a series of section membership meetings this week, New York District sets its quota in the Daily Worker circulation campaign at 12,000 new readers of the daily edition and at an equal number of new readers of the Saturday edition of the ‘Daily.’

“The main concentration during the drive will be on building up new carrier routes, on expanding those already in existence, and on increasing the sales on news stands. Red Sundays with the Daily Worker will be held at least twice a month.

“The District Bureau calls on all Party members, trade unionists, members of mass organizations, cultural groups to participate actively in the circulation campaign, and to spread the Daily Worker among the broad masses of greater New York.

Force Minneapolis Council to Endorse Jobless Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

United Relief Workers Association, a Minnesota State Conference of C. W. A. workers is being called for Feb. 18th, in Minneapolis to organize mass struggles for jobs or relief, and for unemployment insurance.

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SPORTS

SI GERSON

The Wailing Woll

By JERRY ARNOLD (Batting for St. Gerson)

EVERYBODY knows Matthew Woll. Third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, he is considered (by the bosses) as one of the greatest “labor leaders” in the country, ranking second only to Babbling Billy Green himself.

Matty, of course, has more positions. For instance, he's acting president of the National Civic Federation, working together with Ham Fish, Ralph Easley and the rest of that ilk who get green in the gills if anyone should happen to blush before them. And Matty is also president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, a position which assures him a bare subsistence income above the 20,000 or 30,000 dollars he gets through his connections with the first two organizations.

“But here's a fact which is generally little known: Matt Woll is a sportsman, an athlete, by heck! Of course, you say, you know it all the time. Who doesn't know Matty's skill at the game of ‘Football’ or ‘Break-the-Strike!’ or ‘Let's-Get-Together!’?”

“Of course, for Matty these are parlor games which he plays with some of his paunch-belly Wall Street pals. BUT I don't mean these. Matt Woll is an honest-to-goodness sportsman, just as he is an honest-to-goodness ‘labor leader.’ He's just been re-elected president of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood.

“What is the ‘Sportsmanship Brotherhood?’ Well, the board of directors met last week in the Hotel McAlpin (where the Labor Sports Union doesn't have its headquarters) and very democratically elected officers for the coming year. With Matty were elected Devereux Milburn, vice-president; James G. Bialne, treasurer; and Daniel Chass, executive director.

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DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

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Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-5, 6-8 P.M.

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Surgeon Dentist
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DR. JULIUS JAFFE

Surgeon Dentist
401 EAST 140th STREET
(Corner Willis Avenue)

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105 THIRD AVENUE
Corner 13th Street
Gives Honest Values in Genuine Horseshoe Sheep-lined Coats; Windbreakers; Breaches; High Shoes; Boots; Work Shirts; Gloves Etc.
WORKERS CLOTHES

WORKERS-EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria

1558 FITZKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

ROOM with small family for girl; 317 Second Avenue, Apt. 10.
FURNISHED room all improvements; reasonable; call all week; 203 W. 94th Street, Apt. 8 A.
RUSSIAN LESSONS, graduated Moscow University, perfect method. Orchard 4-3210, JETTY TROUT.

ANNOUNCING KERJA'S ACADEMY LUNCH

144 EAST 140th STREET
Has compiled with demands of Food Workers Industrial Union
AS ALWAYS
Best Food for Lowest Prices
Serving Beer, Liquor & Wine
At Lowest Prices
NEVER CLOSED

JADE MOUNTAIN

American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

John's Restaurant

SPECIALTY-ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Starlight Restaurant

117 EAST 15TH STREET
Bet. Irving Pl. and Union Sq.
Best Food Low Prices
Management-JURICH from Pittsburgh

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food-Proletarian Prices-66 E. 12th St.-WORKERS' CENTER

TRUFOOD VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

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Steno's Notes Show Deputy McCauliffe Lied in Powers Case

NEW YORK.—Thrown into confusion by the testimony of George Bernard, court stenographer, District Attorney Panger was forced to stand by while his chief witness, Inspector McCauliffe, was discredited and proved to be a perjurer in the case of George Powers, being held at the General Sessions Court, Franklin and Centre streets. George Powers is being held on a charge of inciting to riot when he led an unemployed demonstration April 21, 1932.

During the closing minutes of the trial, Bernard appeared with minutes of the hearing held at Magistrate's Court, at which Judge Capshaw presided. The stenographer's minutes flatly contradicted Deputy Chief Inspector McCauliffe's testimony of Wednesday and the prosecution was thrown into confusion.

Powers, during his 1 1/2 hours on the witness stand, turned the courtroom into a forum, depicting the home relief situation and the fight of the unemployed for shelter and relief. Other witnesses included two workers who were brutally attacked and beaten by the police at the demonstration.

The trial continues Monday with several important witnesses, who will testify for the defense. The trial is being held at Criminal Courts Building, Franklin and Centre streets, Part 8, General Sessions. All unemployed workers are urged to pack the courtroom in defense of George Powers.

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Chicago Workers to Meet Despite Police Ban on Feb. 5 Meeting

Jobless to Meet at Grant Park Despite Police Refusal

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—Police Commissioner Alton S. Wickersham informed the Cook County Committee of the Unemployed Council that he had denied the permit for the Feb. 5th demonstration. The permit was for the demonstrators to march from Union Park through the Loop to Grant Park, where the demonstration workers will elect their delegates to present the workers' demands to the C.W.A. officials, and demand that the city endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

When in October, 1932, Chicago workers marched down Michigan Boulevard and through the Loop, an attempt was made to stop the demonstrators by refusing them a permit. Mass protests and the determination of the workers to take the streets forced the police to permit the workers to march unmolested.

Relief Head Admits Effectiveness of C.P. In Relief Struggles

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 26.—Showing the effectiveness of Communist policy for militancy and organization among the working class, Charles F. Ernst, Washington state C. W. A. administrator, admitted recently at a state C. W. A. conference, that King County (Seattle) got more relief and consideration than other counties because it was "infested with radicals and Communists to whom we must make concessions."

Mass pressure for better conditions has been used repeatedly under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Citizens League in Seattle, in the struggle for adequate relief or jobs for the unemployed.

17,000 Arizona CWA Workers Get Pay Cut

Reduce State CWA Pay 38 Per Cent

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 26.—More than 17,000 C. W. A. workers in Arizona have been given a pay slash by the recent Roosevelt announcement abandoning the C. W. A. program. Since the ruling states that all workers living in cities of less than 2,500 population will go on a 15-hour week, practically all C. W. A. workers in Arizona will get a 50 per cent pay cut; very few cities in the state have over 2,500 population.

According to statements by Miss Werner, of the state C. W. A. board, C. W. A. payrolls in the state have been reduced 38 per cent.

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Approximately 1,400 C. W. A. workers, nearly all those working on projects, have been handed a 50 per cent wage cut by the latest Roosevelt attack on the workers.

Act for CWA Jobs! — Urges National Jobless Council

(Continued from Page 1)

Every discharged C.W.A. worker should be reinstated at once. Every discharged worker should get immediate relief for the time not worked. All workers whose C.W.A. card has been cut must receive full, regular wages.

"This is the program of the Unemployed Councils," said Benjamin. "In order to achieve this it is necessary for the C.W.A. workers to set up immediately Committees of Action on all C.W.A. jobs to organize the protests. Those fired and those on the jobs should get together and carry through mass demonstrations before the C.W.A. bureaus and at the city halls. The united action of the employed and unemployed should immediately be expressed in city-wide demonstrations. Telegrams and letters of protest against the Roosevelt curtailment should be sent in at once to Congress and to the White House."

"The Unemployed Councils demand jobs or relief for all workers. We demand the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by Congress."

Yonkers to Slash Wages of Teachers, Firing 60

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Following the example of the economy programs fathomed by the Roosevelt administration, the Yonkers city government is beginning to cut down on educational expenditures. The Board of Aldermen this morning received the report of the Board of Education proposing the wholesale reduction of teachers' salaries in a 15 per cent wage cut, the dismissal of 60 others from the local school system and the discontinuance of free transportation to and from school for pupils living a great distance from the school buildings. The 60 employees to be discharged include teachers, clerks, mechanical workers and matrons.

In addition to these "economies" which will cut down the education department budget by \$236,000, a one-month furlough without pay will be forced on the teachers in December. The city already owes the teachers four months' back pay.

Lynn Shoe Workers Call A Strike On Pay Cuts

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 26.—Yesterday more than 500 shoe workers of Gold Seal Shoe went on strike against a 30 to 25 per cent wage cut. General manager Goldberg posted a new price list without asking the workers and United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

Has your organization made a donation to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment, Feb. 3, in Washington, D. C.? Send funds to National Council, Unemployed Workers Council, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Crisis Hits Kid Hardest



That the crisis hits the youngsters hardest is shown by these children searching among the garbage for food. A recent official report showed that almost half the children of America are on some kind of relief roll, are being driven as these have been, to hunger and poverty. It is to feed kids like this that the Jobless Council is being organized.

kind of relief roll, are being driven as these have been, to hunger and poverty. It is to feed kids like this that the Jobless Council is being organized.

Guild Formed by Hotel Bosses Is Dues Racket and Scab Nest

Geneva Branch Finally Revolts and Blocks Attempt At New Assessment

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—The Hotel Association, using the crooked officials of fraternal organizations as their tools, tried a new trick recently to further enslave the workers of the hotel and restaurant industry. This is a wonderful promise the faithful servants of the hotelmen induced the membership of several fraternal organizations in New York City to affiliate with the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Guilds. They promised the workers a paradise on earth for their support of the Guild.

The Guild realize now that by supporting the Guild they were sharpening the weapon with which to cut their own throats.

It is the duty of all workers in the hotel and restaurant industry to fight the Guild. It already received a terrific blow from the membership of its largest affiliate. If other affiliate organizations follow suit, the finishing touches will be made soon.

Fellow workers! Organized and unorganized, form a united front to wipe out the Guild, which is the tool of the bosses, our enslavers!

A Hotel Worker.

Maryland Bar Ass'n Joins Attack on Ades

Seeks to Disbar Lawyer for Defense of Negroes

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—Intensifying their fight to cause the disbarment of Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, for his work in defense of the civil rights of Negroes, especially in the Euel Lee case, the Grievance Committee of the Maryland Bar Association is preparing an "investigation" of his activities.

Ades now faces disbarment in federal court, on charges arising out of his defense of Euel Lee. A general denial of the charges has been filed.

"Investigation" of the bar association is based on a request from one of its members to investigate charges made against Justice of the state by Ades. The Grievance Committee, twisting this request around, is investigating Ades instead, and pretending to do so on the basis of the demand for an investigation of Ades' charge.

A broad campaign, involving the most prominent white and Negro lawyers in the east, as well as the masses of white and Negro workers for whose civil and court rights the I. L. D. is fighting, is being developed by the organization.

The Guild was formed with a constitution which gives the workers no right to say anything about their own affairs. Everything is up to the officials, who are the bosses' agents. During its four months of existence the Guild did not call one single membership meeting, but its officials made bargains with the bosses on the hide of the workers without the workers' consent and without even consulting them. These agreements call for even worse conditions than those previously existing in the industry.

The workers finally realized that the Guild is nothing else than the instrument of the bosses, and their only privilege is to pay the \$90 a week salary to the secretary, Anthony Ray, former restaurant owner, who gave up his business in order to become a "labor representative." Selling the workers into slavery to the bosses would bring him a better income than his restaurant, he figured.

New Assessment Defeated
Last Monday night, at the membership meeting of the International Geneva Association—the largest affiliate organization of the Guild—the betrayed workers put up a militant fight against the Guild and defeated a resolution of the boss-tool officials, who called for a new assessment for the support of the boss Guild and the fat salaries of the Guild officials.

How good the Geneva members' judgment was in defeating the Guild was further proved when on Wednesday morning all the striking Waldorf workers received a telegram from the Guild calling upon them to scab. This action openly exposed the strike-breaking role of the Guild and its crooked officials. All honest workers who still had some illusions towards

Police Shoot Down Boy in Coal Strike

Anthracite Picketing Continues; Troopers Launch Terror

(Special Wire to the Daily Worker)
WILKES BARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.—Police of Wilkes Barre shot and fatally wounded Peter Dobranski, age 16, on the picket line at the South Wilkes Barre Colliery early this morning. Six other pickets were arrested and charged with rioting and violation of the court injunction against picketing. As a result of the mass picketing the tieup of the Collieries of all Companies was more complete.

The pickets fought back against the attack of the police with rocks and stones. The police claim the boy was not shot by them, the usual alibi where such cold blooded murder by police takes place.

Driven From Street

Terror throughout the anthracite is the method now being adopted in an effort to break the strike of the anthracite miners and their wives in District No. 1. In the Mayflower and Stanton sections, the City Police and State Troopers are driving the miners from the streets.

It is in this section that the South Wilkes Barre colliery is located and where the pickets have shown the greatest militancy. The South Wilkes Barre colliery is one of the key mines of the Glen Alden Coal Company which has been particularly hard hit in the strike.

Dimmock, the General Manager, admits that the strike has virtually stopped production at all of their collieries which employ more than 15,000 men, and he warns that the Coal Company has orders for 40,000 tons per day and this might be lost unless the miners return to work.

This is why they now use police terror in a mad effort to drive the miners back into the collieries at the starvation wages they have been paying to the miners.

Pinchot's Legions Beat-Up Miners

Mayor Honeywell of Plymouth in answer to a protest by the Citizens declared that he could do nothing to stop the State Troopers and the Sheriff's forces from acting into business places and driving workers who had gone there to purchase food out into the streets where they were beaten up.

The miners of Exeter have protested to the Burgess against the use of State Troopers in the Borough, declaring that it is the coming of the State Troopers, that has caused all the trouble. The Burgess of Larksville told the miners that that borough that the sheriff has taken all the power away from the borough officials.

United Front

The need for unity of the miners in both unions has been made an issue in the Lance Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company. A group has been organized to fight for the grievances of the miners, this committee after a meeting, decided to send committees from U. M. W. P. to visit the U. M. W. of U. A. M. P. and invite them to join in the struggle, on the basis of winning the demands of the miners. The rank and file miners of the U. M. W. of A. working in the Lance Colliery at a regular meeting elected a Committee, which agreed to call a holiday, which means to strike, until all of the miners grievances had been settled.

There was some hesitancy on the part of the rank and file of the U. A. M. P. and they proposed that the question be taken up with Maloney. This was agreed to and the Committee from both unions are now in consultation with Maloney on the question of basing the fight of the miners on the grievances of the miners with the right of the miners to belong to the union of their own choosing.

POCKETBOOK UNION ELECTS

NEW YORK.—As a result of the election held by the Pocketbook Union on Jan. 25, 21st St., four Left Wing members were elected to Council positions. H. Feldman was elected as delegate to the U. M. W. Trade and Labor Council, while J. Feldman, W. Block and J. Rosenblum were the Left Wing selections for the Joint Council of the Union.

Rank and File Miners Flay Lewis Machine at U.M.W.A. Convention

Resolutions Indicate Wide Opposition to the Strikebreaking Clique

(Continued from Page 1)

the fact that the membership twice in referendum rejected wage contract which provides wage-cuts, that John L. Lewis overruled their referendum vote and forced them to accept the wage reduction. Therefore, the local demands "no referendum vote shall be suspended or overruled by any international or district officers or its members."

Hit High Salaries of Officials

A large batch of resolutions is against the high salaries of the officials of the U.M.W.A. Local 1536 of Coaldale, Pa., in its resolution, declares:

"WHEREAS, fifty cents from every dollar goes to the International office of the U.M.W.A.,"

"WHEREAS, the rank and file

lected as a member of the District Board to avoid any discrimination on account of race, color or creed."

There are a large number of resolutions demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys; a resolution demanding a one day strike on May First for the freedom of Tom Mooney; a resolution demanding the release of all working class victims of German fascism and pledging support and solidarity to the struggles of the German working class; resolutions against deportation of foreign-born miners. There are resolutions demanding the building of the wives and daughters of the miners. There was a number of resolutions adopted demanding the establishment of youth sections in the U. M. W. A. to direct the interests of the young miners. The resolution on youth, however, was not printed in the pamphlet or resolutions submitted to the Convention. There are, however, resolutions demanding that in the mines youth are to be employed after 21 years of age without any demands to provide for the support of the young miners till they reach that age.

There are a number of other resolutions such as demanding accounts of expenses, etc. The fact that the International officialdom has spent in the period of the last two years \$1,977,755.51 raises the demand that a strict account be given of the expenditures of this tremendous amount of money.

Wide Opposition Indicated

It is characteristic that these resolutions demanding the release of the coal fields of the U. S., indicating the widespread opposition and dissatisfaction and growing realization on the part of the miners as to the real role of the arch strike-breaker John L. Lewis and his International Board and his appointees in the Districts.

It is also very characteristic that the only organized opposition forces at the Convention are the ones led by the Communists and rank and file elements who are being supported by 200 to 300 anti-Lewis delegates, although they are unorganized.

The Musketiers introduced through Local 105, Mt. Carmel, Pa., (Anthracite District No. 7) only two resolutions and both of them are of a character far from the real role of Musketiers in the U. M. W. A. One resolution asks the Convention to substitute the words in the Constitution that miners are to receive "equitable share" of labor in wages to "full social value of their labor." How is this to be accomplished under capitalism? The second resolution of that local is for the Labor Party.

The Convention, however, packed with the paid officials, appointees of Lewis and his strong-arm men, will not satisfy the needs of the miners. Nobody should by any means have the impression that the 33rd Constitutional Convention of the U. M. W. A. represents the opinion and will of the miners organized in the U. M. W. A. Very far from it. There is tremendous contrast between the resolutions submitted to the Convention and the actual acts of the Convention. It shows very definitely the growing gap between the rank and file members and the officialdom of the U. M. W. A., which long ago went over on the side of the bosses and their government. The very interests of the miners and the working class.

One more characteristic of it is that there are four resolutions introduced demanding and defending the right of the miners to belong to any organizations they please, including membership in the Communist Party, which the constitution of the U. M. W. A. denies. There is file miners of the U. M. W. A. with the miners organized in other unions and with the masses of miners who are unorganized throughout the country.

On the basis of this it is clear that now it is an opportune time to unite the opposition forces inside of the U. M. W. A., to undertake the task of winning the local unions, sub-districts and districts from the control of the Lewis machine. This task confronts the miners — this is the task confronting the rank and file delegation at the Convention in Indianapolis, as the next step in the struggle against Lewis, and the growing realization on the part of the miners that the route to victory of the miners leads over the dead body of the Lewis Machine.

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Hard Coal Miners Spread Strike; Defy Writs, Union Misleaders

Maloney, of Anthracite Union, Advocates "Arbitration"

By CARL REEVE
I
The strike of the twenty-five thousand anthracite coal miners refuses those who believe that "the strike wave is over," and that there has been a full in the sharpening of the crisis of capitalism in the United States. The strike has demonstrated the correctness of the analysis of the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

were to call a halt to the wage-cutting speed-up drive of the operators, in co-operation with the government, which was draining their life blood.

Cause of Strike
It was the sharpening of the attack on the hard coal miners which made them realize that they must either fight or be driven into further starvation. Their pay had been slashed to almost nothing. Unemployment and part time work were the rule. Mechanical mining brought the speed-up. Pay for dead work was cut out. Contract work was in stalled. The Agreement was made a scrap of paper, disregarded by the operators.

With the N. R. A. As Its Keystone
"The New Deal," declares the C. C. resolution of the party, "has led to a further impoverishment of the toiling masses." Nowhere is this condition more pronounced than in the anthracite.

The rank and file of the union, at the convention calling the strike, swept Maloney and Cappelini off their feet with the vehemence of their unanimous demand for an immediate strike. Once on Jan. 2, Maloney succeeded in postponing a strike. But a second time, on Jan. 13, the miners would not hear of any postponement.

U. M. W. A. Members Strike
The deep seated demand of the rank and file miners for a strike, a strike which would win them decent working conditions and a living wage, was shown not only on the convention floor. It was seen when local unions of the U. M. W. A. voted on

Sunday, Jan. 14, to declare a "holiday" and join the strike called by the Anthracite union. Local Union 1618, U. M. W. A., with 2,200 members, which includes the Henry and Prospect collieries, even before the strike began, declared a "holiday" and joined the strike movement, as did the Exeter colliery, U. M. W. A. with 700 men, and others. Later the Harry E and Forty Fort miners, U. M. W. A., took similar action. The rank and file of the U. M. W. A. took this action in the face of the fact that the U. M. W. A. machine of Boylan has been the biggest strikebreaking weapon in the hands of the coal companies, acting as open scab handlers for the operators.

Role of Union Misleaders
"The masses are beginning to overcome the great illusions which they had in the New Deal and which were furthered and greatly strengthened by the support given to Roosevelt by A. P. L., social fascist, and liberal leaders," says the C. C. resolution of the party. Certainly the overturning of these illusions, and the will to strike, were strongly evident in the anthracite situation, despite these social-fascist misleaders in both unions.

Strike Outlawed
The sharpening of the crisis, as analyzed by the Communist Party C. C. resolution, is evidenced also in the fact that even before the strike began the forces of the coal operators, the government, both state and national, and the U. M. W. A. officials, declared the strike outlawed. The strike had a highly political

Government "Outlaws" Strike; Pinchot Uses Troopers

Pinchot in breaking the strike was revealed by Sheriff Kniffen of Luzerne County. "The orders against mass picketing are Governor Pinchot's and not my own," he said. At another time Kniffen stated, "In Nanticoke mass picketing was permitted yesterday on all main highways which are used by men going to work. This condition is directly in violation to the governor's order which covers, 'That all men desiring to go to work shall be protected.'"

The courts were ready the moment the strike was on. The Lackawanna County court on the first day of the strike issued an injunction on behalf of the Penn Anthracite Company outlawing all picketing. Injunctions for the Hudson Coal Co. and the Glen Alden Coal Co. and Lehigh Co., followed. Picketing was outlawed.

The U. M. W. A. machine of John Boylan was the biggest weapon in the hands of the coal operators. Boylan issued statement after statement openly urging the workers to scab. "Remain at work," Boylan said, "If there is any interference Monday, go to work in groups on Tuesday. The officers of the U. M. W. A. will be on hand at the collieries to see that the U. M. W. A. instructions to remain at work are carried out," he said.

(NOTE—A second, concluding article will appear tomorrow)

content. It was called in direct opposition to the instructions of the federal government.

The strike bears out the statement of the Communist Party resolution that, "Already the strike wave of 1933 showed a clearly defined political character, throwing workers into the struggle against the N. R. A. In the developing strike wave, as directed against the N. R. A. and the A. F. L. bureaucracy, is already much more pronounced, and will still further develop."

Two days before the strike, the National Labor Board issued a decision that the strike must not take place, that it is "in direct opposition to the whole recovery program." As much as the misleaders of the Anthracite union, Thomas Maloney, district president and Rinaldo Cappelini, state president, tried to cover up this fact, the rank and file saw more and more clearly that the Roosevelt government was engaged in open strikebreaking activity even before the strike began. The Scranton Republican, as well as the anthracite boss press as a whole, termed the strike "illegal" and "outlaw."

The state government, headed by Governor Pinchot, openly came out with its full strikebreaking force even before the strike began. Pinchot made public statements outlawing picketing and strike activity.

Governor Pinchot, mobilized the entire available state police force the day before the strike was called. They are now clubbing and jailing strikers. The personal interest of

Consolidate Fighting Forces Against Hunger At Jobless Convention

Struggle for Unity for Demand Goes Forward

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

On Feb. 3rd, 4th and 5th, representatives of the organized victims of mass unemployment will once again be assembled in a national gathering in the Capitol of the Wall Street government. This will be the third such gathering to take place in as many years under militant leadership.

While this gathering will assume a different and less spectacular form than the two which preceded it, the Unemployment Convention will be no less militant and will undoubtedly give even greater expression to the ever growing bitterness of the starving masses than the Hunger Marches of 1931 and 1932.

Progress for Unity

The delegates to this convention will represent a bigger and more mature movement. During the year since the National Hunger March of December 1932, the movement under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils has been enlarged not only by the addition of more members and units, but what is even more important by the addition of many of the independent and opponent organizations that were formed and led by reformist leadership.

Thus, the delegation from the state of Washington will represent the Unemployed Citizens League; the Peoples Councils and the Producers Leagues that formerly followed a self-help program and served as tails to the kites of the Democratic Party politicians of that state. The delegations from Oregon and Southern California will likewise represent in addition to Unemployed Councils, also the Unemployed Co-operative Relief Ass'n. and the Multnomah County Federation (Portland, Ore.) which includes the Civic Emergency Federation and the Unemployed League of that locality. Innumerable other such groups, in many cases much larger than the Council or organization that existed alongside them, will through their representatives at this convention register their abandonment of policies that proved ineffective and their adherence to the program and policies of the Unemployed Councils.

Veterans of Mass Struggles

This marks a very significant advance on the part of the unemployed movement. It marks at the same time the success of the unity policy of the Unemployed Councils. These organizations will not merely come as observers as was the case with delegations who came to the Metropolitan Unemployed League convention of last July. These delegates will represent workers who have already participated in united front struggles together with members of the Unemployed Councils; workers who in the course of their struggles learned to distinguish between organizations that merely hold meetings and organizations that act as an instrument for struggle.

There will be present in this convention delegates from organizations that were established by Socialists and Musketiers for the purpose of checking the movement of the masses towards militant mass struggle. Thus, the Pittsburgh delegation will include representatives from Unemployed Leagues that have rejected both the open treachery of the Socialists and the Musketiers who sought to sabotage unity by professing to favor it.

Unions Also in Fight

Delegates who represent unions and fraternal organizations will likewise reflect the progress that has been made in the development of a

Herbert Benjamin



National Organizer, Unemployed Councils

Need Funds at Once for Jobless Meet

Ask Funds Be Rushed To Nat'l Committee

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils in a last minute appeal asks all working class organizations to give financial support to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington on Feb. 3, 4 and 5. Money must be had for mailing expenses, for the renting of the hall, and for the transportation, feeding and housing of all the delegates to the convention.

Although the National Committee has in the past appealed to the workers, working class organizations and to liberals for funds, the response has been very slight.

This can put the convention in very serious danger, particularly since the government has instituted a system in Washington of registering all transients and is forcing them into transient camps. If there are not sufficient funds, the convention will face many serious difficulties.

Funds should be rushed at once to the National Unemployed Councils, Room 437, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

united fighting front against hunger. These organizations that heretofore limited themselves to mere moral support of the unemployed movement are now more and more becoming active fighting forces in the common struggle. They will be able to report what their unemployed committees have done and are doing to deal with the problems of their unemployed members and to lend their forces to the joint struggle of all the workers.

The Washington convention will therefore be a gathering of actual leaders of the battles that are being waged day in and day out to resist the hunger program of the ruling class. It will provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience in the development of fighting methods. It will serve to make possible the forging of a fighting program based upon these experiences that can assure the success of the aim which the unemployed movement must set itself—to make sure that "Not One Worker Without Decent Food, Clothing and Shelter," and to force the richest government and ruling class in the world to establish a system of Social and Unemployment Insurance in accordance with the Workers Bill.

Workers' Delegates Smash Jim-Crow on New York CWA Jobs

Negroes Were Forced to Register Only in Harlem

NEW YORK.—Negro workers in New York City registering for C.W.A. jobs can now register where they live, instead of being jim-crowed and sent to Harlem to register. This concession was won by a struggle led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, from the C.W.A. authorities in New York, following demands made on Colonel DeLameter, acting C.W.A. administrator, at his office at 111 Eighth Ave. on January 18th, by a delegation of Negro and white workers. Until now, all Negroes living above 42nd St., have been forced to travel to the Harlem offices to register, hundreds being sent from the Bronx and other sections.

Force Concessions from C.W.A.

Top of the other demands of the delegation were granted by DeLameter—that workers whose work days fall on holidays or on days when the weather is too bad to work, should either get paid for those days or be given another work day instead. The C.W.A. chief told the L.S.N.R. representatives that work would be given within 20 days of the day lost, due to it falling on a holiday or bad weather. Herman MacKawain, President of the Greater New York Council of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, in commenting on these victories won by organized militant action, said: "We must make every effort to see that these gains we have won are kept. Negroes all over the city are urged to register where they live and reports should immediately be sent to our office at 119 West 135th St., if any attempt is made to revise the policy of discrimination and jim-crowism formerly practiced by the C.W.A."

Demand Equal Rights for Negroes

The Council of Greater New York of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights at its second meeting, Jan. 25th, at 119 West 135th St., decided to intensify, as the chief activity, its campaign, in conjunction with the Unemployed Councils and trade unions, to fight against discrimination in the hiring of Negroes on C.W.A. and relief projects, and against all practices of job discrimination and jim-crowism throughout New York. All lodges, clubs, unions, churches, and fraternal organizations are urged to cooperate in fighting for the following demands: Jobs or adequate relief for the toiling Negro population; no discrimination against Negroes on C.W.A. and relief jobs; no cutting off of C.W.A. jobs; immediate appropriation of funds by Congress to give all registered unemployed C.W.A. jobs; immediate cash relief for all unemployed not on C.W.A. jobs; abolition of jim-crowism in the registering and hiring of Negroes; the immediate hiring of Negroes registered; immediate registering and hiring of those refused registration; the rights of Negroes to all jobs and professions, skilled, as well as unskilled; union wages and working conditions for all workers on C.W.A. and other relief jobs, without discrimination of Negroes; immediate passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by the present Congress; united organization and action of Negro and white workers in the struggle for jobs, relief, and unemployment insurance.

Millions registered and never got beyond the registration offices. Over one half of those receiving C. W. A. jobs were transferred from relief or work relief lists of the local government. They were promised trade union rates of wages, and these rates were quickly cut down.

Pay checks were withheld sometimes for weeks. Many thousands of the C. W. A. workers are still fighting to get two and three weeks back pay, due them from the federal government.

Graft and racketeering permeated the C. W. A. apparatus. While millions of jobs were vainly seeking to get on the C. W. A. payroll, Roosevelt's democratic machine was being strengthened by the padding of the payrolls with politicians. A. F. I. officials made hundreds of thousands of dollars from the wages of the C. W. A. workers, charging as high as \$100 a head for C. W. A. jobs. Relatives of office holders drew fat C. W. A. salaries.

Negroes, foreign born workers, women and youth were special sufferers, having small chance of getting C. W. A. jobs. Especially Negroes were discriminated against.

These were the conditions on the O. W. A. jobs which Roosevelt inaugurated in order to evade the

Milwaukee Workers Send Delegates to Jobless Convention

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Although several unemployed branches controlled by the Socialists have agreed to send delegates to the Washington Convention Against Unemployment, the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party has prevented such action by defeating the proposition every time it came up.

The Relief and Civil Workers Protective Unions, unemployed councils and industrial unions in this section are sending one delegate from Oshkosh, two from Racine, one from West Allis, two from Kenosha and three to five delegates from Milwaukee to the Washington convention. It is also hoped to secure delegates from two A. F. of L. locals in this city.

Preparations are being made for the Wisconsin delegation to canvass all Senators and Congressmen from that state on behalf of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

C.W.A. Workers Used for War Preparations



In Cleveland, 1,500 C.W.A. workers have been put to work at this site for a new airport on Cleveland's lake front, which is within a mile of downtown Cleveland. \$250,000 of C.W.A. funds are being spent on the airport work.

Roosevelt Stops CWA Funds, Jobs; Billions Go for War Purposes

Unemployed Demand Re-Instatement of Men Fired

On November 15, a speech of Roosevelt inaugurated the Civil Works Administration. Roosevelt, in this speech made promises of four million jobs to the unemployed workers. Roosevelt said, "This particular effort is to put four million people from the list of those unemployed back to work during the winter months, so that we can honestly say as a nation that this winter is not going to be like last winter or the winter before." Two million were to be transferred from local relief lists and an additional two million added to relief.

Four hundred million dollars was to be set aside for this purpose by the federal government and taken from the Public Works funds of \$3,300,000,000.

The decree putting into effect the C. W. A. was aimed at covering up the fact that the P. W. A., which supplied the C. W. A. funds, had not decreased unemployment. The P. W. A. was inaugurated in July as a part of the N. R. A. It was to end unemployment, according to Roosevelt, and give millions of jobs. Actually, the P. W. A. gave a billion dollars for direct war preparations, hundreds of millions to the railroads and employers to buy equipment, and did not even check unemployment. The promise of Roosevelt, that the P. W. A. would give six million jobs by Fall was like all Roosevelt's promises—seventeen million remained jobless, and the bankers benefited while the unemployed starved.

Roosevelt in November again promised the unemployed four million jobs. The C. W. A. workers began very soon to see that Roosevelt's promises were not working out as the kind that can be cashed in the bank. Only a half of the promised four million actually received the C. W. A. jobs.

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Jobless Convention to Launch Nation-Wide Fight for the Workers Social Insurance Bill

Fraudulent Bills Aim to Sidetrack Real Benefits

By I. AMTER

The demand for proper government protection against unemployment is growing rapidly among the masses of workers. All the measures thus far adopted by the government, both federal, state, county and city, have not improved the situation of the workers. The number of unemployed is growing, with an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the past two months. The industries report no rise in production. The steel industry, which put forward high expectation of January being a "banner month" admits that there are no orders.

The government announced a public works program last June, but this has been devoted almost exclusively to war preparations and subsidies to the railroads and big corporations. No more than 100,000 men are at work on federal public works. As a bridge to public works, the government, forced by the pressure of the masses of unemployed, instituted the C. W. A. program. Although there has been much propaganda about the federal government putting more than 4,000,000 to work on these jobs, this is untrue, and the great part of these workers were merely transferred from county and city jobs. But the main gain to the unemployed is that they have received the federal government to provide work at CASH wages. To be sure these wages have been very low, far below the union scale. Union wages were granted to a small number of skilled workers, as a help to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to get back into the ranks the men whom they expelled from unemployment.

Abandon C. W. A.; Enlarge C. C. G. as War Preparation

Now more than 200,000 of the C. W. A. men have been ordered first at once, as part of Roosevelt's plan of helping the "forgotten man." The C. W. A. program is to be scotched by May 1, with the hope expressed that at least 2,000,000 will find "normal work"—how, Roosevelt does not say. The remainder—Roosevelt does not worry about.

Three hundred thousand boys are in the C. C. C. camps—and their number is to be increased to 1,000,000 by summer. These camps, according to Assistant Secretary of War Woodring, are nothing but military camps in preparation for war. The millions of transients are to be forced into civilian labor camps without pay, also under the control of the War Department.

The relief situation is worse than it was a year ago," declared Bishop Manning in New York City the other day. Relief is being cut out, Roosevelt advocates cutting it off entirely. His remedy is to put the unemployed into homes, colonies where they will work in new industries and cultivate gardens. This at a time of overproduction of industrial products and such a "surplus" of agricultural produce that he orders the destruction of food! This is Roosevelt's "planned economy!"

Thus the whole relief situation is endangered. Millions of workers face stark hunger. No work—no relief—the refusal of the government to provide unemployment insurance.

Workers Demand Unemployment Insurance

The movement for unemployment and social insurance is growing in all sections of the working population. The workers realized that the irregular payments of inadequate relief cannot go on any longer. They have witnessed wholesale discrimination, graft and corruption in relief. This is nothing compared to the graft, kick-back and racketeering that are occurring in connection with the C. W. A. jobs. Even the federal government has admitted that in the federal administration itself hundreds of thousands of dollars have been misused.

Discrimination against the Negro workers in relief and on the C. W. A. jobs has been practiced. Discrimination against foreign-born, single and young workers who practically received no relief whatever, except where they put up a stubborn fight. Indifference to the plight of the millions of women workers. Indifference to the ten million children who are starving in this country.

The government knows that the movement for unemployment and social insurance is developing in this country! Hence like last year it is bringing forward proposals to offset the movement for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, the only genuine bill before the workers of this country.

All Others Inadequate

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. congress by Representative Cannon of Wisconsin. Senator Wagner also has a bill. The state bills vary. In general the following are the provisions of all these bills. They exclude the present 17,000,000 unemployed, as well as the agricultural, migratory, domestic, public and civil service workers and aliens (with some exceptions from the latter). In some provide, as in the Cannon bill, that a worker must have been completely unemployed and unable to find work. Most of them do not provide that the workers shall not be compelled to seek, but shall accept work within his capabilities. They provide a maximum period of unemployment benefit of 15 weeks (down to 10 weeks in some states), and a minimum insurance benefit of \$10 (increased to about \$15 in others), and then the unemployed worker has no further claim on the insurance fund until he can again prove that he has been working 6 months during the previous year.

I. Amter



National Secretary, Unemployed Councils

The Workers Bill is perfectly clear. It provides that each and every worker without discrimination shall for no period of illness caused by no fault of his or her own, whether for unemployment, part-time, sickness, accident, old age or maternity, receive insurance equal to the full average wage of the respective industry in the locality, but at no time shall be less than \$10 a week plus \$3 for each dependent.

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This bill is simple, clear and concise. Let us explain a bit. The amount of insurance shall be such that the unemployed may not be used to lower the condition of the workers in the shops. Therefore, the proposal of the "average wage in the respective industry and locality." On the other hand, it shall not be allowed to descend to an amount that would mean starvation—as some of the codes of the N. I. R. do (laundry). Therefore the minimum of \$10 a week plus \$3 for each dependent.

For Whole Period of Unemployment

Insurance shall continue for the whole period of unemployment. Unemployment will remain as long as capitalism exists. "Five to ten million will never return to work," Roosevelt. Millions work part-time, earning hardly enough to keep body and soul together. Workmen's compensation laws contain provisions that make it difficult to secure relief. Old age pensions exist in few states and provide hunger subsistence for the veteran laborer. Provision for maternity does not exist whatever. The demands that the funds be raised exclusively by the employers and the government is based on the fact that the workers are not responsible for unemployment. They want to work, but are denied the right. The capitalists who have enriched themselves through the exploitation of the labor power of the millions, and the government, which is supposed to consider the welfare of the whole population, shall provide means whereby the masses may be kept from starving. A tax on all incomes above \$5,000 a year, with a tax levied on the wealthy shall be used for this purpose (as based on plans for the responsibility where it belongs and from which adequate funds may be obtained without any "hardship" on its bearers).

Wins Wide Endorsement

The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill has been endorsed by millions of workers and thousands of working class organizations. It has the support of more than 1,400 locals of the A. F. of L., three state federations of labor, numerous central labor bodies, independent and T. U. U. L. unions four municipal councils, the masses of workers supporting the Unemployed Councils, the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, professional groups, etc.

To offset this wide sweep of the Workers Bill, various fake unemployment bills have been introduced in the U. S. congress and State legislatures. In 1933, 29 bills were introduced in the state legislatures. A bill was enacted in Wisconsin, then shelved. Another was introduced in Ohio—a "model" bill—but was not adopted. In New York as a result of the findings of a commission appointed by Roosevelt when he was governor, a bill was introduced, but even this miserable concoction failed of adoption.

All Others Inadequate

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. congress by Representative Cannon of Wisconsin. Senator Wagner also has a bill. The state bills vary. In general the following are the provisions of all these bills. They exclude the present 17,000,000 unemployed, as well as the agricultural, migratory, domestic, public and civil service workers and aliens (with some exceptions from the latter). In some provide, as in the Cannon bill, that a worker must have been completely unemployed and unable to find work. Most of them do not provide that the workers shall not be compelled to seek, but shall accept work within his capabilities. They provide a maximum period of unemployment benefit of 15 weeks (down to 10 weeks in some states), and a minimum insurance benefit of \$10 (increased to about \$15 in others), and then the unemployed worker has no further claim on the insurance fund until he can again prove that he has been working 6 months during the previous year.

Funds for insurance are to be derived from contributions from the workers, the employers, and in some instances from the state. In some bills, provision is made that the corporations are exempt from federal taxation for the amount that they pay

Demand All War Funds Go to Jobless; Tax On the Rich

into the unemployment benefit pools (Wagner bill). In the Wisconsin bill, if the employers set up their own insurance schemes, they are freed from state control. If they should go bankrupt or liquidate their business, the worker would be in bad luck. In the other bills the funds are controlled and administered either by the State directly or by a commission set up by the state. These bills are nothing but unemployment reserves bills. Cannon's bill if adopted would not go into operation until 1935.

The "liberals" have their own bill. This bill sponsored by the American Association for Social Security is another "model" state bill and provides that the worker shall receive only 40 per cent of his average wage, but at no time more than \$10 a week, for no longer than 26 weeks in a year. This bill, like all the other bills, provides for no insurance or part-time work discharged for "misconduct," which means for agitating or for organizing a union; for refusing to break strikes; for going on strike. All the bills in this respect, therefore, are strikebreaking bills.

Swope Plan a Swindle

Then there is the Swope plan, which was applied in the General Electric plants. According to this plan, the workers and employers pay into a fund, through which the worker is supposed to be guaranteed \$15 a week for the full time of unemployment or part-time work. This plan did not meet its promises however, for with the discharge of tens of thousands of workers in 1930-1, the company soon cut the amount of insurance to as low as \$2 a week and finally discontinued it. Some of the workers had paid into the fund for years, and thus were duped.

A. F. of L., S. P. Split Workers Forces

Governor Lehman of New York now proposes a bill of similar character, except that it will be financed only by the individual employers, without the state participating. This puts the workers completely at the mercy of their employers, and represents a strike breaking wage-cutting instrument of tremendous power. Governor Lehman is "studying" the bill with the aid of the State Federation of Labor and doubtless will get their approval.

The Socialist party, which had its own own bill, has forsaken it and gives support to the bills introduced in the state legislatures by the Republicans and Democrats. The A. F. of L. leaders oppose federal unemployment insurance on the ground that a federal bill would be declared "unconstitutional" by the United States supreme court! The purpose of their stand is to split the forces of the workers in the 48 states and make the fight 48 times as hard. The Unemployed Councils are carrying on the campaign for the enactment of the Workers Bill by the federal government, pending which they direct the struggle also against the state governments.

There will be a flood of bills in the various state and federal legislative bodies this year. These bills are along the lines of the Roosevelt "new deal" and in keeping with his promise of "unemployment insurance." They mean to bring about no change in the

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers to Demand Jobless Insurance at Feb. 5th Meets

NEW YORK—February 5 will be a day of gigantic demonstrations throughout the country. On that day, when the workers' delegates present to the Washington convention of the Roosevelt government, workers in every city in the country will demonstrate for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. On that day, the workers of every city will demand immediate adequate relief for the unemployed. Those who have been denied relief, and the millions who have registered and been denied C.W.A. jobs will demand that the city governments endorse the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Negro workers, the foreign-born, single and young workers have every reason to demonstrate. It is our job to get them out on the streets in unity with the rest of the workers in struggle for continuation of the C.W.A. jobs, for jobs without discrimination for all workers, or adequate cash relief, for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

This cannot be done spontaneously. Therefore the National Committee of Unemployed Councils calls on all affiliated bodies immediately to organize and lead the struggle on the C.W.A. jobs, where topages of a work, strikes, marches, are occurring every day. Organize the workers who have registered for C.W.A. jobs and have been kept waiting. Organize and lead in struggle the millions who are getting no relief.

Roosevelt says the C.W.A. jobs must end on May 1. It is not up to Roosevelt to decide it. It is our job to let Roosevelt and the government know that the workers refuse to starve. Plenty of money for war purposes—from the same source shall come funds for the unemployed.

All local, county councils must get on the job at once. Issue leaflets, raise the local issues, call meetings, mobilize the workers for immediate struggle. Then Feb. 5 will be a high day for the struggles of the workers for their needs, and particularly for unemployment and social insurance.

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The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

Proposed by the National Committee, Unemployed Councils. (For Enactment by the U. S. Congress)

Resolved, that a system of federal government unemployment insurance be immediately established by an Act of Congress and made immediately effective, guaranteeing the average wages in the respective industries and territories in the United States. The unemployment insurance shall not be less than \$10.00 weekly for adult workers, \$3.00 for each dependent, to all workers wholly unemployed through no fault of their own, for the entire period of unemployment; and be it further

Resolved, that for all workers, no discrimination; that unemployment insurance be paid to every unemployed worker, adult and youth, whether industrial or agricultural, office employees, and all other categories of wage labor, native or foreign-born, citizen or non-citizen, white and Negro, men and women, and without discrimination against race, color, age, or political opinion. No worker shall be deprived of unemployment insurance because of refusal to take the place of strikers or to work for less than union rates of pay; and be it further

Resolved, that insurance shall be provided at the expense of the employers and the government; that the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations, and by taxation upon incomes over \$5,000 a year. In no instance shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers in any form whatsoever for this insurance; and be it further

Resolved, that the unemployment insurance fund shall be administered

(Continued on Page Five)

Priests' Activities on Behalf Of Bosses Cited by Worker

Blessed Workers to Go to War, Told Them to Stay Away from Picket Lines

(By a Worker Correspondent)
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Recently I have been reading numerous articles in the boss-controlled newspapers, church organs, and other religious periodicals attacking the Soviet Union and Communism. Some of the priests here on the island have been attacking us from the pulpit. We hear Father Coughlin over the radio denouncing Communism as if Communism was something terrible. It may be terrible to the priests and the rest of the boss class, but not to the workers.

When I was 10 years of age my mother took me out of the public school and sent me to St. Adalbert's Parochial School three miles from home, where I had to walk in all kinds of weather, sometimes 10 below zero. At the age of 12 I got a job with the Chicago Great Western R. R., where I worked every other Sunday. My mother sent me to confession. I had to tell the priest that I missed two masses because I had to work. He forgave all my sins and ordered me to give the earnings of the two Sundays I skipped to the church. He also asked me if I ever read Socialism papers or if my father read them, and if so he could not forgive my sins. At that time the Socialist Party was good. Eugene Debs was alive then.

When I was sixteen at the St. Paul Union Depot on the midnight shift, many priests would leave on the late trains going to Winona and other points after enjoying a good time at St. Paul and believe me we had some job dealing with and trying to direct the drunkards, insulting priests to the proper train.

When the war broke out, as a "true American" I enlisted to go to France to get the Kaiser and make the world safe for democracy. Rev. Ross blessed us before we went over to kill workers we never saw before.
On one hill near St. Juvin, France, a day after the worst hell of shell fire, machine guns and air attack, I found three young comrades not more than ten feet apart lying dead with rosaries or small bibles in their hands. It seemed God had no power over the shell and machine gun bullets.
After the war I came back to America, and got a position as night foreman at the railway station, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. I lived with a miner who rented his home from a mining corporation.

Miners Forced to House Scabs
The A. F. of L. leaders tried to pull off a strike. The strike did not materialize, so the coal companies closed the mines and called it a suspension. While the suspension was on, the coal companies imported men from New York and the soft coal region. Each miner who rented a home from the coal companies was forced to take in two to five of the imported men.
The suspension was nearing the sixth month. Miners getting restless, money getting low. They wanted to go to work. I went to church one Sunday. The priest announced to the people not to worry, be patient, that the mines will open soon and to keep away from the mines. Yes — keep away while the imported men are down there being trained.
The priest was very friendly with the president of the coal corporation.



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

"I am wondering why the column has never mentioned the pressure cooker (or an 'iron')?" writes Comrade Karl A., continuing, "I think it is important to do so, therefore here goes: the pressure cooker is a kettle with an airtight cover which can be clamped down to the kettle. Its unquestionable advantages are (1) shorter time of cooking, (2) smaller fire needed, (3) higher food cooking, (4) no 'stinking up' of the kitchen with food odors, (5) taster foods."

Comrade Karl goes on to say that the manufacturers also claim that it is superior to all other methods of cooking, for conservation of food values and killing of bacteria; that since no water is used the mineral salts of foods are not lost, that vitamins also are preserved because air (oxygen) is kept from food while cooking, and that food cooked for a shorter time at high temperature is more easily digested, the fibres of proteins being broken up, starches already having begun to dextrinize (turn to sugar), and spores killed.

"The subject of price," continues Comrade Karl, "is really painful. The cooker comes in 5 to 25 quart sizes. For my 5-quart cooker last summer I paid something like \$5. But we should not lose sight of the fact that the ARE Daily Worker readers who can afford this sum considering the savings in gas, and other advantages of the cooker. (I can say personally that when my mother bought the cooker upon my pressure—pardon the pun—she thought it a waste of money, but likes it now.
"Yours for revolutionary cooking, 'KARL A.'"

In connection with this letter we only wish to add that what was said about pressure cookers in large part is to this also. The cooking vessel, if of aluminum, should be of a high grade. Some vitamins are lost through 'cooking' or very high temperatures. Therefore these methods are best suited for meats, starchy foods, and stubborn vegetables such as beets and cabbage.
And by the way, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will send free on request Farmers' Bulletin No. 927, which contains more information on building a pressure cooker. A review of this reminds me that our articles made an important omission. If you are planning to use a hot plate of some kind in your home-made cooker, the can in it should be wrapped around with sheets of asbestos. The newspapers might be able to get some ideas out of Farmers' Bulletin

Correspondent Exposes P. M. A. Leaders' Plot to Liquidate Women's Auxiliary

Meeting Told by Mrs. Bollini That Woman's Place is in the Home, Not on Picket Line by the Side of Men Strikers

(By a Woman Mine Correspondent)
O'FALLON, Ill.—I have just returned from the first sub-district meeting called by our new officials of the auxiliary of the Progressive Miners of America in order to get us acquainted with our new board member. What happened there I think every woman, every miner's wife and daughter should know.
As you know, we women in Illinois have stood right by our men in trying to build a fighting union and to fight the corrupt off-laidom of John Lewis. We were proud and are proud of the fighting spirit of our auxiliaries. But now someone is trying to kill that spirit and kill our auxiliaries, and that is nobody else but the Peary machine.
Now let me tell you what happened at this meeting. Our new president, Mrs. Mary Bollini, from Bend, gave a report. And what do you think of a word about how to get relief for those not working, not a word about the striking miners in the south, not a word about the march that was supposed to come off to Christian County, nothing except plainly to make it clear to us that no more were we women to fight shoulder to shoulder with our men on the picket line, oh no, in case of any picket line we must stay off and stay at home and peel potatoes. Those were her very words.
Then she told us that we were going to have a state charter and that we were going to be controlled by the men. And here the fight began. Some of us got up and said that the convention we held in Springfield was definitely against it, that we had the new seal for which we went on record and that was all we needed.
But Mrs. Bollini made it very clear to us that it didn't make any difference what we decided at the convention, it was up to the executive board that means Peary, he's president of the miners locally to decide, and what they decided goes regardless of the rank and file. She brought that up again when some of us women asked why we didn't get an official copy of the convention report. She said that they had some printed (from our per capita, mind you), but

(By a Miner Correspondent)
GREENWOOD, Ark.—Arkansas miners have fought a long fight against both the operators and the state government in a struggle for a mine inspector that would make the operators who handle the protection of the law providers for the miners.
Governor Futrell, during his election campaign in the coal fields of Western Arkansas, promised the miners that if he was elected that he would let them select their own mine inspector. Futrell was elected, the miners picked their man by an almost unanimous choice, despite much interference from the operators, but so far he has not become mine inspector. The miners now realize that it was just another "election promise" of a politician.
Governor Futrell has played a clever game all the way through. From the beginning he has acknowledged that the State Board of Inspectors, before which the mine inspector had to pass, was operator controlled. He pretended to be helping the miners in the fight against the board, having them investigate "friendly lawsuits" and make other equally foolish moves against the board.
Only recently, when the miners learned that the governor had been throwing their correspondence into the waste basket without even reading it, they see through his clever demagoguery.
Certain serious tactical errors were made by the miners in this struggle. Just as the struggle over the mine inspector was at its height the miner of Arkansas came on a general strike against the N.R.A. coal code being proposed in Washington. Certain groups of miners wanted to combine the two issues under their strike demands. These proposals were voted down because they thought this to make the mine inspector issue a strike demand would interfere with certain legal procedure that they were taking at the time.
This showed that the miners did not realize that the strike weapon was the only effective weapon that they have against the operators and their cohorts, and that by trusting in law and legal things they again became the victim of clever demagoguery.

(By a Miner Correspondent)
LUZERNE, Pa.—We thought that we would join the "holy Christians" to the help of our own working class paper, the Daily Worker. Comrade Mantell gave us a little talk on the importance of help for the Daily, and Comrade Mary J. helped us by collecting, so we turned the Christian to the help of the Daily, and we also hope the rest of the comrades in Wilkes-Barre do the same thing, for we are very much in need of spreading the Daily Worker among the miners and all the workers.
These fakers, Capellini and Maloney, and the rest of them, have sold out the miners, and they want to answer them and show their pictures to the miners. And the only way we can do this, is by building our Daily among the miners and silk workers.
And also if we write more from here it would do good for the miners are looking for leadership, by which no one can give them but the Communists and the Daily Worker.
—M. M.

Need Daily More Than Ever, Miner Writes

(By a Miner Correspondent)
JEFFERSON, Pa.—I have just returned from the first sub-district meeting called by our new officials of the auxiliary of the Progressive Miners of America in order to get us acquainted with our new board member. What happened there I think every woman, every miner's wife and daughter should know.
As you know, we women in Illinois have stood right by our men in trying to build a fighting union and to fight the corrupt off-laidom of John Lewis. We were proud and are proud of the fighting spirit of our auxiliaries. But now someone is trying to kill that spirit and kill our auxiliaries, and that is nobody else but the Peary machine.
Now let me tell you what happened at this meeting. Our new president, Mrs. Mary Bollini, from Bend, gave a report. And what do you think of a word about how to get relief for those not working, not a word about the striking miners in the south, not a word about the march that was supposed to come off to Christian County, nothing except plainly to make it clear to us that no more were we women to fight shoulder to shoulder with our men on the picket line, oh no, in case of any picket line we must stay off and stay at home and peel potatoes. Those were her very words.
Then she told us that we were going to have a state charter and that we were going to be controlled by the men. And here the fight began. Some of us got up and said that the convention we held in Springfield was definitely against it, that we had the new seal for which we went on record and that was all we needed.
But Mrs. Bollini made it very clear to us that it didn't make any difference what we decided at the convention, it was up to the executive board that means Peary, he's president of the miners locally to decide, and what they decided goes regardless of the rank and file. She brought that up again when some of us women asked why we didn't get an official copy of the convention report. She said that they had some printed (from our per capita, mind you), but

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

SLIGHT OF THE EAGLES
By M. B.
JOHNNY grew tired of playing. All through the night he had been romping in the sky. He tossed the ball around as if it were a big white ball. The stars were his fond toys. Standing on top of a mountain peak, Johnny would pluck a star and kick it like a football. Zoom! . . . and the star would soar right into the socket of the sky! It was great fun. But now, feeling tired and seeing the dawn chase the stars away, Johnny decided to return to earth.
So, spreading his arms apart, Johnny flew downward like a graceful bird. Descending swiftly, he paused now and then to catch his breath. At last he reached the clouds far below and walked upon them as if upon a sand beach. The sun was rising in the east, shooting crimson spears into the sky. Beneath the clouds Johnny stopped to view the earth. He hung there looking like a big kite.
Suddenly Johnny heard loud, wild shrieking. He leaped back, frightened. What could it be? A flock of birds appeared, the strangest, funniest looking birds that he had ever seen! His eyes popped; he could hardly believe the sight he saw. The birds were large, with enormous beaks and claws. But they were naked. They had no feathers. As they came closer, they looked like skeletons. Some birds had only one leg; others only one wing, and almost all of them had scars. A few wore bangles and, much to Johnny's surprise, they also carried crutches! The birds shouted and screamed as if they were insane.
"Why!" exclaimed Johnny. "They are eagles!"
"One of the birds, his skin as pink as a freshly plucked chicken, stopped upon hearing Johnny speak.
"Excuse me," the bird said in a squeaky voice, "we used to be eagles, blue eagles, if you please. Not pink like we are now. Proud birds we were, too. Everybody knew us. We used to grip a wheel in one claw and . . ."
"I know," said Johnny, suddenly excited. "I know now. I saw you all over America. From here it looked like the country was infected with blue measles. What goes for you look like me. So you're the N.R.A. bird,

PARTY LIFE Is It Necessary for Mass Meetings to Be Disorderly?

Letters Show Necessity for Maintaining Proletarian Discipline At All Times

This column has dealt before with the problems of disorderly meetings, which is the subject of the letters printed here today. We do not know whether New York District is one of the worst offenders in this respect, but certainly the bulk of complaints about undisciplined meetings and demonstrations come from this district. This question should receive the special attention of the District Bureau. Disorderly meetings can be avoided and proletarian discipline can be maintained, if organizational attention is given prior to the meeting.
Meetings should be held with the ushers, impressing upon them the necessity of maintaining discipline, and above all a special appeal should be made to the Party membership at the unit meetings, and at the meeting or demonstration, to exercise proletarian discipline.
When Comrades Foster and Amter were released from jail, the meeting arranged to greet them was organized in this way, and a special boxed appeal appeared in the Daily Worker asking for the maintenance of proletarian discipline. The meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, where it is particularly difficult to hold orderly meetings, but this demonstration was characterized by perfect order. There was no walking about the aisles; no talking; no attempts to overrule the speakers. As a result, the audience was able to hear the speakers and to give them perfect attention. Such meetings draw the workers to us. Disorganized, disorderly meetings drive them from us.
Another proof that it is possible to have disciplined meetings was given in the Lenin Memorial meetings held on the same night, as the ones referred to in the following letter, at St. Nicholas Arena. Here, in spite of the fact that the microphone worked badly and it was not possible to hear all of the speakers, the workers were quiet and maintained discipline throughout the meeting. The following two letters are typical of the reaction of workers to disorderly meetings.

"I just returned from the Lenin Memorial meeting in the Bronx Coliseum and am writing this to be printed in the Daily Worker very sharply.
"During the entire meeting there was constant competition between the speaker and the audience and it was impossible to pay attention to the speaker and learn what he was saying.
"Naturally, those who were doing most of the talking all the time were 'old' Party and Y.C.L. members who, it seems, 'knew' ahead of time what the speakers were going to say and therefore resolved to use the meeting as a place for reunion with their old comrades. The fact that workers, who never before attended such a meeting, were present, did not deter our 'older, more politically developed

comrades from making a gab-fest out of the affair. I feel quite sure that the two workers I brought down from my shop did not experience what I promised they would get out of this meeting. And I can say for any other comrades who succeeded in bringing to the meeting workers from their shop, that undoubtedly the meeting did not help them very much in drawing these 'new' workers closer to our Party.
"Maybe our comrades who did their part in disorganizing the meeting do not realize that it is possible to build the Party and break our sectarianism, and therefore acted as they did. I can see no other explanation for their actions than lack of understanding.
"I am sure this meeting was a very poor commemoration of Lenin, and in all future meetings I hope the comrades will live up to their membership in the Party of Lenin by showing some proletarian discipline and act as an organizing instead of a disorganizing force."
—A Y.C.L. Member.
"Some friends and I went to the Lenin Memorial meeting yesterday at the Coliseum and I was never more disappointed. I'm sure that if Lenin arose from his tomb and witnessed it as I saw it, he'd want to die again. What disorganization!
"Comrades were walking around and talking and shouting across to their friends while Comrade Krumbein was speaking. The audience didn't pay any attention to the speakers, and the speakers didn't seem to care whether or not the audience was listening. The ushers weren't self-disciplined, and didn't keep discipline. I believe, as those I've spoken to do, that this is certainly a very poor way of celebrating the memorial meeting for Lenin.
"I don't mean to be merely critical for the sake of criticism but I only think that if you want to make an impression on outsiders, then this is not the way.
"I've seen the Communist Party hold much more orderly meetings that were more effective and I sincerely hope that the condition will be remedied in the future. Our comrades know what discipline is. Why don't they practice it at meetings?"
—A. F.

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

Doctor Luttinger advises:

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
itch and Pimples
J. S.—As long as your condition seems to improve under the clinic treatment, you do not need our advice. You may communicate with us again when you stop making progress.
Bed Wetting
Mrs. C. R., Creston, Montana.—Please refer to our answer to a similar query in the issue of Jan. 17th. Most children outgrow this habit without taking of drugs whatsoever. The only measures you can take is to limit the amount of fluids that your boy takes before going to bed. He should drink no water and no soup at the supper table.
Dreaming About Meetings and Lectures
John T., Brooklyn.—There is nothing abnormal about your dreaming. Any sensitive person would think about the lecture or the speech that he or she has heard in the course of the evening and, quite often, dream about it. We do not believe that the dreaming will interfere with your activities. If you cannot sleep after a lecture you might try to be present at one of our own. Our next lecture will take place at the Village Forum, at 224 W. 4th Street, at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, January 28th. The subject is

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1889
Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
58,235 Members in 351 Branches
Total Assets on Dec 31, 1931: \$3,488,895.98
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,888,210.93 Sick Benefit: \$12,162,061.73
Total: \$17,050,272.66
Workers! Protect Your Families!
In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!
Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes.
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$300 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 to \$250.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 14. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid from the third day of being the doctor's certificate, \$9 and \$15, respectively, per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefit for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Gallup NMU Local Blocks U.M.W.A. Plan to Split the Miners

(By a Miner Worker Correspondent)
GALLUP, N. M.—On Jan. 7, the U. M. W. A. group working in the Gamero (Gallup American Coal Company) called a meeting at the Gamero Camp. About 30 showed up. The secretary, Fred Statham, proposed that the group should change the name of the group to something else. This was voted down by the workers present. Moses, the superintendent, proposed an independent union and this was also rejected. A worker took the floor and stated that there was no use in having two unions in the camp, that the N. W. U. was well known and all of the miners liked it. The meeting was immediately adjourned.
One member of the U. M. W. A. took up and threw it at the secretary.
The next Sunday they were unable to even get a group together for a meeting, then Friday, Jan. 19, the word was passed around that the U. M. W. A. would hold a mass meeting, at the same time telling the miners that on Monday the U. M. W. A. was going to call the miners out on strike. On Friday night the Gamero local of the N. M. U. held their regular meeting and they voted to attend the mass meeting called by the U. M. W. A., and they also issued a leaflet to the miners exposing the leadership of this group, which is trying to maneuver to gain control in the pit and force the check-off on the miners.
When Fred Statham opened the U. M. W. A. meeting next day he announced immediately that any one who did not wish to join the U. M. W. A., would have to leave the meeting. Immediately the larger majority left the hall, including a member of the U. M. W. A. committee, who was very sore over the fact that they had announced a mass meeting and then should force the miners to leave, stating that when N. M. U. held a meeting they did not exclude any one, not even from their local meetings. There were only 40 left at the meeting. They consisted of company men and gunmen and store clerks, and some were from the other camps outside of Gamero.
They continued their meeting after all of the real miners had left, and then they voted a strict no strike policy, and to abide 100 per cent by the N. R. A.
This maneuver on the part of this bunch of scab herders is in line with the whole treacherous policy of the J. L. Lewis machine, but it is doomed to go the same route of its makers because the N. M. U. has at present 75 per cent membership in the mine, and conditions will determine the question of strike, and not that gang.

Arkansas Governor Breaks Promise on Mine Inspector

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GREENWOOD, Ark.—Arkansas miners have fought a long fight against both the operators and the state government in a struggle for a mine inspector that would make the operators who handle the protection of the law providers for the miners.
Governor Futrell, during his election campaign in the coal fields of Western Arkansas, promised the miners that if he was elected that he would let them select their own mine inspector. Futrell was elected, the miners picked their man by an almost unanimous choice, despite much interference from the operators, but so far he has not become mine inspector. The miners now realize that it was just another "election promise" of a politician.
Governor Futrell has played a clever game all the way through. From the beginning he has acknowledged that the State Board of Inspectors, before which the mine inspector had to pass, was operator controlled. He pretended to be helping the miners in the fight against the board, having them investigate "friendly lawsuits" and make other equally foolish moves against the board.
Only recently, when the miners learned that the governor had been throwing their correspondence into the waste basket without even reading it, they see through his clever demagoguery.
Certain serious tactical errors were made by the miners in this struggle. Just as the struggle over the mine inspector was at its height the miner of Arkansas came on a general strike against the N.R.A. coal code being proposed in Washington. Certain groups of miners wanted to combine the two issues under their strike demands. These proposals were voted down because they thought this to make the mine inspector issue a strike demand would interfere with certain legal procedure that they were taking at the time.
This showed that the miners did not realize that the strike weapon was the only effective weapon that they have against the operators and their cohorts, and that by trusting in law and legal things they again became the victim of clever demagoguery.

BOOZED WAY TO CONVENTION
By a Miner Worker Correspondent
FINLEYVILLE, Pa.—I am writing you this for your Daily Worker as to how Wm. Patton, District Organizer of the United Mine Workers of America was elected as delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis. First there were only six members present at the local meeting. He brought them a quart of wine and got them to elect him to the convention.

Earl Browder
Gen. Sec'y Communist Party, U.S.A.
will speak at the
1ST ANNUAL CELEBRATION
of Section 7, Communist Party
PROGRAM—
Aida Chorus—Chalk Talk
Dancing
SATURDAY, JAN 27th, 8 P.M.
INTERNATL WORKERS CLUB
723 25th Ave., near 23rd Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hat Check 25c.

LENIN NIGHT
SAT, JAN. 27th, 8:30 P.M.
PROGRAM
Speaker on Lenin by a member of Daily Worker Staff—Revolutionary Cartoons
John Reed Club Artist—Daily Worker Chorus
COOPERATIVE AUDITORIUM
3700 Bronx Park East
Admission 15c.

CHANGE THE WORLD!



By Michael Gold

Greek Revolutionary Workers

I AM acquainted with some of the real working class Greek comrades...

The average American is prejudiced against Greeks, as he is against many nationalities...

But the Greek revolutionary worker is as generous, big-hearted and brave a human being as one could find...

YET some time ago, it seems, I had a little paragraph telling about some East Side Greek gangsters and dope-peddlers...

I thought this a piece of ironical comment on the hypocrisy of the Blue Eagle drive...

I might have as easily have said, "Jewish gangsters," or "Irish or Italian gangsters."

We have, in New York, gangsters of every race, just as we find fascists in every race...

A Rather Sharp Letter

Dear Comrade Editor: In the Daily Worker of Sept. 10, 1933, the paper the real Communists have learned to love...

"Is it the regular teachings of Communism to try and knock the doing of wrong people as individuals or groups...

"Comrade Editor, you may tell the so-called intellectual Michael Gold that his pen is full of filth and dirt...

"Comradely yours, 'A GREEK WORKER.'"

THE is, of course, either the letter of a fool or of some undeveloped worker who is as far from Communism as he is from the moon...

We may be certain that stool-pigeons paid by the German Nazis are at work in various industrial centres...

Communism is internationalist; it preaches the equality of all races. The Negro workers are the biggest group in America against whom the bosses and fascists have directed their hatred...

But many undeveloped workers fail to understand why the Communist Party "allows itself to be dominated by Negroes," just as this so-called "Greek worker" thinks the Party is dominated by Jews...

The Communist International is dominated by no race. The French Communists go to prison for fighting for the rights of the Moors and Indo-Chinese and other races under the heel of French white imperialism...

This letter writer, who signs himself "Greek Worker" is not yet prepared to do this, for he thinks it necessary that he defend some cheap gangsters who would slug him down in a strike if paid for by a boss of any race...

Nazi Frenzy, Too HAVE also received several long letters from Nazis during the past few months. They read like the ravings of lunatics...

The German bourgeoisie were ruined by the war and the inflation, and without a doubt, are now somewhat pathological. How otherwise can one explain the peculiar irrationalism of all their statements?

Yet they are crudely cunning, too, and this letter of a "Greek worker" shows the Nazi influence at work somewhere, in some mysterious forgotten place...

Today, in America, to succumb to race prejudice is to help bring on Fascism and the breakup of trade unionism and the end of all working class rights. Remember that, comrades, when somebody tries to prejudice you against Negroes, Greeks, Jews, Japanese or any other race. What is their object? It is obviously to divide the working class against itself.

Poet-Dancer Is Feature of Olgin Lecture

NEW YORK.—Moi'se J. Olgin, just returned from the Soviet Union, Bovington, who is a native of the Northwest, has worked in the regular Sunday night forum of the Workers School, 35 East 12th St., tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

A special feature of the evening will be a performance by the poet-dancer, John Bovington, who has

Compinsky Trio, Marie Radamsky in Benefit for German Children

The Compinsky trio, who have just returned from a successful concert tour through the states...

Appearing on the same program is Marie Radamsky, who is on a concert tour at present...

Another to volunteer on behalf of the children of German refugees is Ashley Pettis, music editor of the "New Masses"...

The proceeds of the benefit will be donated to homes for children of German refugees. Already, 4,500 children have been placed in homes...

Legion or No Legion, Stokowski to Play the "Internationale"

PHILADELPHIA.—Leopold Stokowski, noted conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, today let it be known that the "Internationale" would be sung at his next Young People's Concert...

This was his answer to violent protests from the Philadelphia county board of the American Legion which was considerably upset by Stokowski's announcement...

The conductor declared that the audience itself—at a previous concert—had asked that the "Internationale" be played so that they could join in the singing.

Stokowski himself participated in the recent Lenin Memorial Meeting held in Philadelphia.

Leading Writers Will Attend JRC Symposium Irving Plaza, Sunday

NEW YORK.—Leading revolutionary writers and artists, including the editors of the New Masses, and other left wing publications, are expected to attend the symposium on literature to be held tomorrow night at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place...

The subject of symposium is "Types in Bourgeois and Proletarian World Literature," and the speakers will be John Chamberlain, Kenneth Burke and Edward Dahlberg...

TUNING IN

F. S. U. BROADCAST THIS SUNDAY A. M.

- 8:30—Patrolmen's Benevolent Association Benefit Program
9:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
10:15—Katherine Jaggi-Wier and Augusta Tollefsen, Piano Duo
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Report
11:01—Tremaine Orch.
11:30—Columbia Orch.
11:30—Berger Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc
7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Robin Hood—Sketch
7:30—To Be Announced
8:00—The New Deal and Civil Liberties—Roger Baldwin, Director American Civil Liberties Union; Morris Ernst, Attorney

WABC—860 Kc
7:00 P.M.—Michaux Congregation
7:30—Serenaders Orch.; Phil Cook, Impersonations
7:45—Jones Orch.
8:00—Excerpts from Miss Fane's Baby in Slippers
8:45—Scrappy Lambert and Billy Hilltop, Songs
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Stoogies and Comedians; Howard Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, Conductor

WOR—710 Kc
7:00—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Talk—Harry Reichardt
7:30—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James

MAGISTRATE'S COURT

By MARTIN BANK

IT is recess and people gather in little knots outside the court house. They talk, discuss some of the morning's cases and leave. But always a few groups remain...

RECESS is over. The groups break up and flip their cigar stubs into the gutter. They go inside the court, placing themselves in strategic positions.

The afternoon session is not profitable for them. The nature of the cases exclude the need for corruption. What can these men do for poor vendors. Nothing. There's no money in it...

Here's one henchman who can get a certain case quashed for fifty bucks. He is tall, and from his humped shoulders his red face juts forward. Foam drools from the corners of his mouth...

"Why it's easy, man," he explains with a careless knife slicing halcyon. Emphasis is always on speed. When there is a hitch in the swift procedure the judge grows angry. But, as if pricked by an election warning, he transferred his anger into a wisecrack. He is clever, a good actor. Waves of laughter lap against his thirsty ego.

One after the other, old women come before the judge. They are charged with selling articles in subway entrances. One woman carries a basket of pretzels. A more humane society would place her in a sanitarium. She is feeble, barely able to hold the basket. She can speak only Italian. But she does not speak. She is paralyzed by grief and shame. It is hard for the judge to be flippant, funny now.

"That's private property," the judge tells her. "You've got to stay right where you are. The next time you are caught I'll fine you."

"Then come young boys, picked up for vagrancy. One boy lives in Columbus, Ohio. He has no parents. He came to New York looking for work and hunger, got caught as a pole."

"Do you plead guilty to being out of a job?" the judge asks. "Yes."

"Well, you have no record of vagrancy. This is the first offense. If I let you go, what will you do? You have no home, no folks, no job. What'll you do?"

"The boy is flumm. He frankly does not know. He tells the judge that. 'Well, I can't hold you,' the judge concludes. The boy walks up the aisle with not the slightest feeling of freedom. He is going out into a fog, a hazy, hunched in police. No work. No parents. No home. Hunger. A judge can't joke about that. He nods his head instead. . . . a momentary gesture of futility. And the next victim is jailed into the room. . . . And with a feeling of profound disgust one leaves the Magistrate's Court. It is a court riddled with slimy political strings. It is a court subject to election moods. A court where dollars dominate "justice." A court that can never solve the mounting crimes of a corroding system.

5-AND-10 ART GALLERY IS OPENED IN N. Y.

NEW YORK.—The newly established Upstairs Gallery, 28 East 26th St., the first permanent institution of "five and ten" (dollar) art venture, seems to be making headway, indicating apparently that there was room for just such an enterprise. In any event, instead of the two or three exhibitors with which the gallery opened, there are now half a dozen more, including among them some fairly well-known names. For example Milton Avery is showing gouaches, Saul Berman, Louis Feraud and Abraham Troma, water colors. Small oils and lithographs by Alvin Feinstein are on view, lithographs by Adolf Dehn, wood cuts by St. Clair Wales, and etchings and drawings by various well-known artists.

Southern Preacher Is Lynch Poem Sponsor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Rev. Grover C. Tucker, minister of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the publisher, distributor and, presumably, the author of a lynch ballad praising the murder of Dan Rippen and A. T. Harden, Negro boys lynched by deputies from that town last August, and calling for bigger and better lynchings.

"Have you heard of the Scottsboro case?" "Have you heard of the L.L.D.?" "Do you want your little girls murdered, and the guilty brutes go free?"

is one of the final stanzas of the doggerel which calls for love for the Klux Klan and "one hundred per cent law and order" plus a donation of 10 cents to the reverend.

WHAT'S ON

NUOVE Contino Ball and Concert—4th Anniversary Celebration International Workers Order at 6th Avenue, Lexington Ave. and 25th St. Two Brass Bands for dancing. Rifer wear instrument, prices. Adm. 35c.

CONCERT and Entertainment followed by dance at the Vegetarian Workers Club, 220 E. 14th St. Proceeds for Moring Freiheit.

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Letters From Antonoff

(This concludes the letters from Today Antonoff, militant Detroit worker, whose threatened deportation to fascist Bulgaria was prevented by his voluntary departure to the Soviet Union.)

A CONCERT ON A SOVIET SHIP

Yesterday I was unable to write. I was in bed almost all day but I got up at night for the concert. Some concert everybody was so happy including myself and I forgot that I was sick.

Some of our American Negro friends sang American songs. One young Negro boy sang a song about the depression which he wrote himself. It was very very big. One Frenchman who doesn't speak a word of Russian sang a Russian song, "Cherni Ochi." More songs, dancing, acrobatic stunts by some of the passengers and sailors. In the name of the passengers, one Negro worker spoke, pointing out his surprise at the difference between conditions on the Berengaria and the Soviet ship. He also pledged himself to write and when he returns to America to devote his time and energy for the defense of the Soviet Union.

I was the only speaker, bringing greetings to the sailors from the American Section of MOPR (I.L.D.) and the class war prisoners. I told them about the lynchings of Negro workers, about the deportation of foreign born and about the new preparations of the American imperialists.

IN SOVIET LAND

Wednesday everybody was up early. We began to see land. The sailors explain to us that here is the Finland shores. At 1:30 p.m. we enter Soviet waters.

One old fellow had three suit-cases and six trunks. It took them more than two hours to examine his baggage and he had plenty. When they got through with him he was almost in tears. He thought he could come here and open up a business! He will think different now, because they took most of it away, and told him to get plenty of American dollars to pay duty for it.

THE SCOTTSBORO VERDICT IN MOSCOW

Last night about 7:30 p.m. I was reading and read Sasha Small's article in Impeccat, at the same time listening to the radio. It struck me like a thunder bolt. I heard that Haywood Patterson was again sentenced to die in the electric chair. I got up, put on my coat and went to the MOPR to look for — He wasn't there. I asked them to send some one from the Presidium. A comrade came out and I told him about it. Immediately he announced it. Every face turned white.

Here in the Soviet Union where the Revolution in 1917 solved the problem of race and national discrimination, where the people are free, we will mobilize all the American speaking workers and particularly the American citizens to protest to the American government against the lynchings and discrimination against Negro people in America.

When the American Ambassador comes here he will find dozens of protest resolutions against lynchings of Negroes awaiting him at his desk.

AMUSEMENTS

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL TALKIE!

"HELL ON EARTH"

Produced in four different countries—spoken in four languages, mainly English. Directed by Victor Trivas (now in exile).

ACME THEATRE THE VANGUARD OF CULTURE UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY "AH, WILDERNESS!" with GEORGE M. COHAN

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play "MARY OF SCOTLAND" with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN

ALVIN THOMAS, 354 St. W. of Broadway

DAVENE O'NEILL'S New Play "EUGENE WILSON'S END" Henry Miller's, 3rd St., 43rd St. Evenings 8:40, Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES with FANNIE BRICE

ROBERTA A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KOPPEL, OTTO STRACK and MAX AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. E. 34 St. Plus tax. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 to 5:30, plus tax

JEFFERSON 14th St. Now! The 4 MARY BROTHERS in "DUCK SOUP" added feature—"FLAMING GOLD" with MAF CLARK and PAT O'BRIEN

Philharmonic - Symphony TOSCANINI, Conductor AT CARNEGIE HALL

Town Hall Tues. Ev., Feb. 6, 8:30

Viennese Dancer KRUEGER Losts Host at Piano Steinway Piano

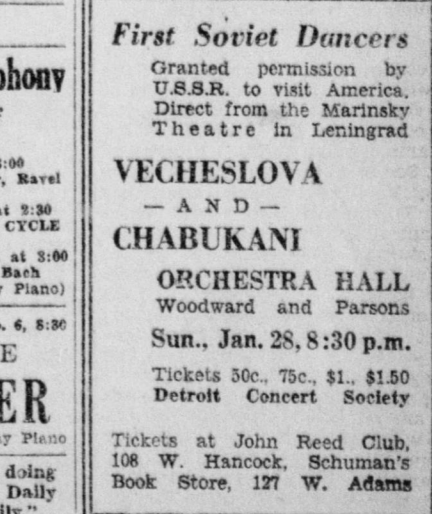
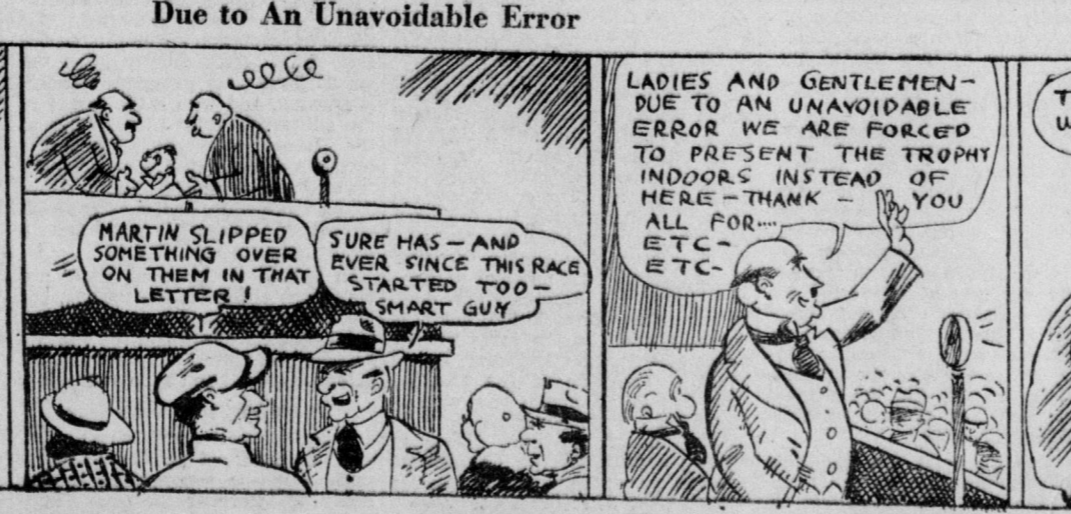
First Soviet Dancers Granted permission by U.S.S.R. to visit America. Directed from the Marxinsky Theatre in Leningrad

VECHESLOVA - A N D - CHABUKANI

ORCHESTRA HALL Woodward and Parsons Sun., Jan. 28, 8:30 p.m.

Tickets 30c, 75c, \$1. \$1.50 Detroit Concert Society

Tickets at John Reed Club, 108 W. Hancock, Schuman's Book Store, 127 W. Adams



Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1934

N. R. A. Sword-Rattling

NO BLUNDER admission as to the essential war character of the whole Roosevelt New Deal has appeared since the statement made yesterday by Assistant Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring. Speaking before the Women's Patriotic Society, this leading war expert of the “liberal” Roosevelt government declared:

“It is interesting to note that a great many of the Federal agencies which have been established by the President in the present economic emergency find their counterpart in one form or another in our (i.e. the War Department's) contemplated set-up for industrial mobilization.”

And then Roosevelt's army chief coolly informed his hearers that the War Department has already completed its plans to place the 15,000 largest industrial plants under immediate military supervision on the day that war breaks out.

So it is no longer a secret that the entire N.R.A. program is a program that is gearing industry for war production! That is why Roosevelt's N.R.A. codes are speeding the centralization and concentration of American industry, that is why the N.R.A. has taken pains to set up the strikebreaking Labor Boards.

It is a sinister fact for American workers that the War Department in its plans as announced yesterday by Woodring contemplates “a labor Administration to insure an equitable distribution and treatment of labor.”

These Labor Boards, which will, in time of war, make every factory a military prison for the working class, already exist in the N.R.A.!

We can already see in the strikebreaking N.R.A. the beginnings of what is meant by the “equitable distribution of labor.” The workers can see it in the sharp wage cuts, in the brutal speed-up and spreading of misery through the spreading of hours of work. In war time, this oppression will be increased a hundredfold!

Here in these industrial war plans, geared to keep the American working class at the factories and mines with the club of military-reactionary oppression, can be seen the brutally aggressive imperialist war plans of American imperialism.

WALL STREET IMPERIALISM builds its war machine day and night. The tension between Japanese, British and American imperialisms grows.

Japanese and Wall Street imperialism both look with greedy and jealous eyes at the huge Chinese markets. They both itch for the domination of the Chinese masses, from whom they will be able to wrest the super-profits of imperialist-colonial exploitation. Roosevelt builds with imperialist aggressiveness a Navy “second to none.”

Both the American and the Japanese masses feel the lash of the intensified exploitation of their “own” capitalist class, as both imperialist governments lunge closer to war for profits.

In this imperialist war, which the Roosevelt imperialist government brings closer every day, it is the millions of toiling workers and farmers who will pay the bitter price in blood and suffering, while the Wall Street monopolists will reap their swollen war profits.

The imperialist war that Roosevelt prepares for the masses will not restore any of that mythical “prosperity” that the war mongers are already promising to the impoverished toilers.

It will bring intolerable rise in the cost of living. It will bring reaction and violent suppression of all strikes and struggles of the workers in the shops and factories for higher wages and better working conditions. It will bring untold suffering for the families of the workers.

The Roosevelt government is letting loose a steadily advancing wave of jingoism, chauvinism, and war propaganda. We have not a moment to lose in our fight against it! The Roosevelt government cloaks its war preparations and objectives with clouds of pacifism. And then the war will explode “suddenly” out of some violation of “our honor” or “our

interests!” Every inch of the American imperialist advance toward war must be met with bitter resistance! It is the steps we take now that will determine how we will be able to meet the war situation when it breaks out!

The way to defeat the N.R.A. industrial war mobilization is to fight for the right to strike, against the strikebreaking compulsory arbitration of the N. R. A. Labor Boards, against the N. R. A. stagger-plan. The fight for higher wages, for reduced working hours without any reduction in weekly pay, the fight for the safeguarding of the toiling masses from the unemployment and starvation of the crisis, is all part of the fight against the Roosevelt N.R.A. war plans. Because it is only by crushing the American workers that the Roosevelt government can prepare for war.

THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS must not swallow the jingoistic poison against the Japanese working class that is now beginning to pour out of the columns of the capitalist press.

We workers of America are united in international proletarian solidarity with the workers of Japan. We join with them in the fight against imperialist war, whether made here by our Wall Street exploiters or by the Japanese ruling class. It is we, the international working class, against them, the capitalist imperialist ruling class!

Let the revelations of the Roosevelt war drive be made clear to every worker in the factories, particularly the munitions and transportation industries! Let us fight against the chauvinist poison against the Japanese working class! Let us raise high the banner of international solidarity against the imperialist war makers!

Build the I. W. O. Into A Mass Organization

THIRTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED new members have been recruited by the International Workers Order in a membership drive just concluded. This is a splendid achievement. It is a testimonial to the activities of the membership of the Order. At the same time it is another sign of the radicalization of the working masses in America.

In the past the American bourgeoisie has dominated the fraternal organizations in America. This bourgeoisie has used their domination to keep from the workers in the fraternal movement an understanding of the economic and political causes of their economic insecurity and their consequent need of protection through mutual and other insurance. They have delegated the services of the many fraternal organizations to various religious and mystic cults, to nationalistic and patriotic purposes and to everything else except to those interests and needs of the working class which drive the workers into the fraternal movement. But now the crisis of capitalism is opening the eyes of the workers. Their ability to pay dues and insurance fees has radically diminished; their need for aid and insurance equally radically increased.

Now the purposes of the high-sounding phrases of bourgeois fraternalism are being penetrated by the workers. They learn that behind these phrases is hidden the effort of the bourgeoisie to prevent the workers from solving their problems at the expense of capitalist profits. Behind these phrases is hidden the purpose of preventing the workers from seeing the imperative need for Social Insurance.

Here the International Workers Order has a tremendous task. It must challenge this bourgeois fraternalism. It must replace it with fraternal efforts which will turn the workers toward class consciousness. It must establish a fraternal movement which shows the workers the facts of their capitalist enslavement. It must break down the barriers of nationalism, religion and race prejudice. It must teach them that only united efforts of the workers will solve the economic insecurity which makes them easy victims of the profit-hungry insurance schemes of the bourgeoisie. It must mobilize the masses of workers in the fraternal movement for Social Insurance.

THE NEXT TASK of the International Workers Order is to establish itself more firmly among the native American workers. At the same time it must develop within its ranks an ever-clearer understanding of proletarian fraternalism; it must make this proletarian fraternalism the content of the life of the branches and the members. It must make agitation and struggle for Social Insurance a most important part of this life.

Only in the degree in which it can develop this life in the branches will the International Workers Order be able to fulfill its mission of developing class consciousness among its members.

With the need of working class service in the fraternal movement becoming more and more clear to the masses of workers, the opportunities for the growth of the I.W.O. become unlimited. The I.W.O. can, justifiably, speak of an immediate perspective of growth into hundreds of thousands of members. Its value as a proletarian fraternal organization depends upon this growth. This growth, in turn, depends upon the quality of its service as a proletarian fraternal organization.

Japan Bids for U.S. Aid for War Plans Against the U.S.S.R.

War, Navy Heads Admit Anti-War Propaganda in Armed Forces

TOKYO, Jan. 26.—Proposals for the speeding of war preparations against the Soviet Union and China and for adoption of a less antagonistic attitude toward the U. S., as a strategic necessity, featured yesterday's session of the Japanese Diet.

It was stressed that changing conditions in the Far East demanded immediate action if Japanese imperialism is to succeed in its plans of conquest. What these changing conditions are was hinted in frequent but veiled references to the success of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union in converting what was formerly a backward agricultural country into a great industrial country, today the first in Europe and second in the world in industrial output. The discussion left the inference that if armed intervention against the Soviet Union is to succeed it must be undertaken at once.

Army and Navy leaders demanded an air fleet equal to the combined air strength of the Soviet Union and China, and expressed great concern over the Nanking government's air force which is being built up by the U. S. aid, and already includes over 500 modern combat and bombing planes furnished by U. S. companies.

TOKYO, Jan. 26.—Japan is actively seeking U. S. support for its war plans against the Soviet Union and China. Foreign Minister Hirota told the Diet at its session Wednesday.

Following on the announcement of Senjuro Hayashi, new war minister, that all Japan's army plans were determined and would not be changed, Hirota said he was making earnest overtures for cooperation by Washington.

Hayashi and Admiral Osumi, Minister of the navy, reported to the Diet that anti-war propaganda was being actively carried on in the army and navy. The Diet then went into secret session to discuss the war question.

Tokyo to Protest Mussolini Speech Trade War With Italy Sharpens

TOKYO, Jan. 26.—The Japanese Ambassador to Italy has been instructed to make a sharp verbal protest to Mussolini against his recent article attacking Japan's aims of conquest in the Far East.

In his article, the Italian fascist dictator made a chauvinist allusion to the “yellow peril,” in an attempt to incite race hatred in support of Italian imperialism and to slur over the essential imperialist character of the aggressions of Japanese imperialism.

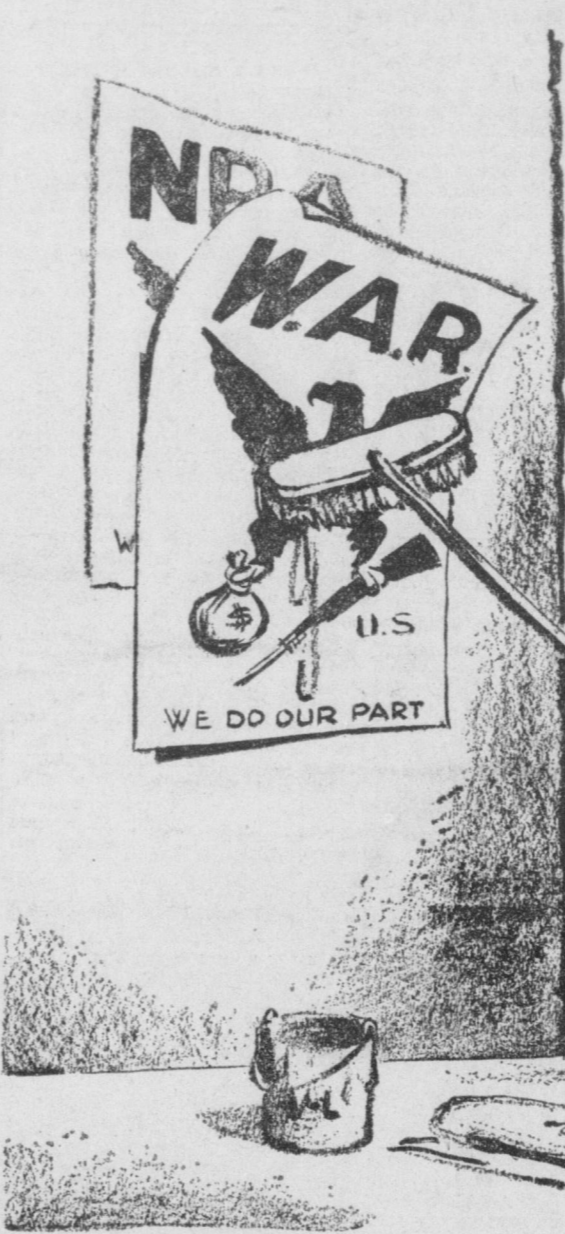
Mussolini's article and the attacks on Japan in the Italian press reflect the bitter trade war between the two imperialisms. During the past year Japanese products have been replacing those of their Italian, U. S. and British rivals in the Far Eastern markets.

IRISH WORKERS BATTLE FASCISTS

ATHLONE, Irish Free State, Jan. 26.—Fierce street fighting between workers and fascists marked the attempt of the latter to hold a demonstration here for General Owen O'Duffy, leader of the fascist Blue Shirts.

Workers several times broke up the fascist march, maddened by the accorded by Civic Guards to the leader of the supposedly outlawed Blue Shirts party.

N. R. A. = WAR



News Item: “New Deal Aids War Plans.”—H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.

Torgler Repudiates Slander That He Had Joined the Nazis

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Ernst Torgler emphatically denied today the reports published in the world capitalist press and dutifully picked up by the Socialist press that he had joined the Nazis.

His repudiation of the slander was made public in an interview at Ploetzense Prison, Berlin, where he had been confined since he was turned over to the Nazi secret police following his acquittal, with the three Bulgarian Communists, of complicity in the Reichstag fire. Despite the presence of Nazi secret police throughout the interview, the German Communist defendant flatly denied that he had changed his political beliefs.

“That is ridiculous,” Torgler said. “I am not a man who changes his opinion like his shirt.”

Although “acquitted,” Torgler and the three Bulgarian defendants are still held in prison. No new charges

26 Communists Arrested on Charge of Smuggling Literature Into Germany

COLOGNE, Germany, Jan. 26.—Nazi storm troops arrested 26 Communist workers today on the frontier of the Saar, on a charge of attempting to smuggle revolutionary propaganda into Germany.

It is not clear whether the workers were arrested on German territory or in one of the frequent Nazi raids into the Saar, which is nominally under the control of the League of Nations and administered by French imperialism.

The Nazi press has been raving recently on the activities of the illegal German Communist Party in the factories

Socialist Chambers of Labor Taken Over By Austrian Gov't

Nazi Pressure Forces Dolfuss to Break With Socialist Leaders

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Pushing his fight on his erstwhile Socialist allies, the fascist dictator, Chancellor Dolfuss, has wrested control of the Chambers of Labor from the Austrian Socialist Party. A Federal “Kommisar” has been appointed to supervise and control the Chambers and to decide the kind of representation the workers shall have. The Chambers are to be administered by boards of commissioners appointed by the government.

The parliamentary act creating the Chambers of Labor was a Socialist project, put into effect when the Socialist leaders were at the height of their power. It was pointed to as one of the great achievements of Austrian Social Democracy in its “program” of a “peaceful transition” of capitalism into Socialism. By this and similar other arguments, backed up by murderous attacks on the revolutionary workers, the Socialist leaders betrayed the struggles of the working class for the revolutionary way out of the capitalist crisis with its attendant unemployment, hunger, mass misery and imperialist war.

French Minister Urges Bigger Navy

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A French navy equal to those of Italy and Germany combined is advocated by Albert Sarraut, French minister of the navy, who urged a secret session by the Chamber's naval committee to greatly increase France's naval forces.

He also proposed spending 250,000,000 francs for floating airplane bases in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. This would be in addition to 2,422,000,000 francs already included in the French naval budget.

Canton Walks Out on Nanking Parley

Armed Clash Between Two Factions Nears

NANKING, Jan. 26.—The Nanking government claimed the capture yesterday of Chauchow, last stronghold of the 19th Route Army in South Fukien Province. If true, this brings the Nanking troops close to the borders of Kwangtung Province and sharpens the possibility of a clash between Canton and Nanking.

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Faced with a rising revolutionary tide throughout China, the plenary session engaged in various demagogic maneuvers, including promises of land reform, of free speech, right of public assembly and trade union organization. It also made a gesture of challenging the unequal treaties imposed upon China by American, Japanese and other imperialists. In this respect, it sent a note to Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister, suggesting revision of these treaties, but without making any definite demands.

British Threaten Trade Reprisals on U.S., Japan

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Draconic trade reprisals against Japanese and American imperialists in the struggle for world markets were threatened by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech before 400 Lancashire cotton manufacturers yesterday. He pledged the government to support “British” and “assured” industries unflinchingly and in every direction.

Soviet Communist Party Organ Analyzes 13th Plenum Session of the Communist Int'l

World Communist Party Sounds Call for “Soviet Power” in Fight Against Crisis, Fascism, Imperialist War Danger, As World Revolutionary Crisis Matures, Pravda Says

A full analysis of the results of the recently completed 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is given below in the editorial taken from “Pravda,” official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The full text of this important political document follows:

The 13th Plenum of the E.C.C.I., just ended, adopted a number of important decisions on the basis of the perspectives of the proletarian world revolution. The Plenum made a Bolshevik analysis of the fascist process going on in the capitalist countries, of the preparations for the new world war and for the counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union by the imperialists. The Plenum pointed out the tasks of the Communist Parties in the struggle against fascism, against the war danger, in the struggle for the Soviet power, for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The international situation, and the position of the whole capitalist world, is determined by the fact that in the capitalist countries the economic crisis has been raging for five years. When the first Exchange crash took place more than four years ago in the U.S.A. and Germany, the Communist International, equipped with the mighty weapon of Marxism-Leninism, pointed out that the world economic crisis was maturing. This fact is pointed out in face of all the optimistic “prognoses” of the bourgeois economists and politicians, of the social fascist theoreticians and their opportunist renegade satellites. The Communist International was right: “The present economic crisis is the most serious and profound crisis of

all the world economic crises which have ever taken place.” (Stalin.)

Era of Capitalist Decay
Three years later at the 12th E. C. C. I. Plenum, the C. I., basing its conclusions on the increasing acuteness of the crisis and the aggravation of all capitalist antagonisms, pointed out the end of the relative stabilization of capitalism. And now, a year later, the objective situation of the capitalist countries confirms the obvious fact that the C. I. was right.

The whole era of relative capitalist stabilization, though awakening pacifist and democratic illusions, was not a characteristic feature of the historical development of post-war capitalism—the “general line” of this development is decay, decline, dissolution.

Under the conditions given by the transition to a fresh series of revolutions and wars, the irregular and rapid development of the crisis has become increasingly marked. In all the capitalist countries the ruling classes are clinging convulsively to all possible measures for creating an artificial economic boom. Credit grants, subsidies, and governmental guarantees pour as if from a cornucopia into the pockets of the capitalists, in the hope of conjuring up an industrial revival.

competition going on among the big capitalist countries in the depreciation of their currencies and in the dumping of their goods. And yet all these measures on the part of the capitalist governments not only fail to restore the stabilization, on the contrary, they actually intensify the crisis of the capitalist system as a whole.

The development of war production, and the adaptation of industry and agriculture to the impending war are accelerating the outbreak of that war, and are a heavy burden on State finances. The expenditure for armaments, especially the expenditure for army and police, in order that the revolutionary indignation of the masses may be suppressed. This means an unprecedented burden on State finances, and swallows up an ever-increasing portion of national income. The increasingly parasitic role played by the bourgeois state has never been so mercilessly exposed to the eyes of the toiling masses as at the present time. Hence the intensification of the economic war among the imperialists, and of all the international antagonisms of capitalism, is such as to indicate “the eye of a new imperialist war.” (Thirteenth E.C.C.I. Plenum.)

War Against U.S.S.R.
The Versailles system is cracking at every joint. The Geneva Conference is a corpse. In the Far East the Japanese military fascist clique has already commenced with the re-division of the world. The struggle of the Chinese militarists for Fukien, where the interests of various imperialist cliques clash, is an outpost fight of the approaching struggle for

hegemony of the Pacific. The Japanese imperialists, maddened by the heavy death by the crisis, smell the loot of war, and offer their services as the advance troops of the war against the Soviet Union.

Hence this intensification of the general crisis of capitalism, bringing with it the growing revolutionary indignation and the struggle of the masses, signifies the maturing of the objective prerequisites for the revolutionary world crisis. The capitalist world is confronted by a fresh series of revolutions and wars. “The world economic crisis is most closely intertwined with the general crisis of capitalism, and sharpens all the cardinal contradictions of the capitalist world to such an extent that a turn may take place at any moment which will signify the transformation of the economic crisis into a revolutionary crisis.” (Theses of 13th E.C.C.I. Plenum.)

Crisis Is World-Wide
This is the most important factor of the present international situation. An inequality in the decay of capitalism is observable. But nevertheless the decay is everywhere. The countries varies; but there are elements of fascism everywhere. The crisis in social democracy is unequal, but the elements of the crisis are universal—the whole Second International is passing through a crisis. Communism, too, is growing unequally; but everywhere the indignation of the masses, and the political authority of their Communist vanguard, are increasing.

The firm line and the inflexible militant determination of the Communist vanguard are “becoming an ever greater factor in the trend of

the masses.” (Lenin.) The classes and peoples proceed more and more to open action.

Growth of Revolutionary Crisis
The Plenum devoted special attention to the problems of fascism. It regarded fascism as the open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary chauvinist and imperialist elements of financial capital, and on this basis rejected the social fascist estimation of fascism as the alleged dictatorship of the petty bourgeoisie, as defeatist viewpoints of Comrades Remmele and Neumann in their appraisal of the perspectives of development in Germany. Precisely the intensification of the revolutionary crisis and the indignation of the masses have created a situation in which the old parliamentary methods become a hindrance to the bourgeois dictatorship, to the carrying out of civil war against the proletariat of the country, and to the preparations for the war for the redivision of the world. Fascism is seeking to create a mass basis for the dictatorship of monopolist capital among the petty bourgeoisie of town and country, to consolidate this dictatorship, and to exploit for this purpose the declassed elements in the towns. But the policy of fascism in possession of power exposes of itself its national and social demagogy. Fascism is a dangerous enemy of revolution, but it is not only this: At the same time it accelerates the revolutionary development. The rule of the national socialists in Germany has already aroused the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the petty bourgeois masses; enormous forces of indignation are accumulating in the masses; a fresh wave of revolution is already rising.

This analysis by the Communist International is confirmed not only by the profound convulsions shaking capitalist conditions, and not only by the crisis of social democracy, but by a large number of important events in the sphere of the international revolutionary movement. It is confirmed above all by the heroic struggle of the C.P.G. against the fascist dictatorship.

Soviet China is developing into a real leader of the social and national emancipation of the whole country, and to a factor in international policy. In the Chinese Soviet districts a new Soviet State is being rapidly built up. The membership of the Communist Party has increased by one hundred thousand in one year.

In Japan, where the forces of counter-revolution are gathering, the forces of revolution are growing at the same time. This country is on the eve of great class struggles. Fascism is growing, and with it the daring of the militarist fascist cliques. But at the same time the “dangerous thoughts” are growing too, making the ruling classes tremble. The C. P. of Japan is growing, and is carrying on exemplary Bolshevik work and a heroic struggle against war.

In Poland we place on record not only mass strikes of the workers, but great revolutionary actions in the rural districts. In Spain the struggle between the forces of revolution and of counter-revolution is in full swing.

Decay of Social Democracy
These examples might be multiplied. The maturing of the revolutionary world crisis is accompanied by the decay of international social democracy, a decay representing a part of

the total crisis of the whole capitalist system. The decay of social democracy is taking place along two lines: Along the line of antagonisms on an international scale (war approaches), and in each separate country on the question of the methods and the rate of fascism. The crisis in the Second International is openly revealed, above all, by the historic treachery of German social democracy.

The lesson taught the world proletariat by the events in Germany consists of the object-lesson in the manner in which the fascist dictatorship grows out of bourgeois democracy, how the policy of the social democrats prepares the way for fascism, and how the Communist Party is actually the only party which is fighting for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and for the unity of the working class for the struggle for the proletarian revolution.

For this purpose Otto Bauer has created the Communist Party of German fascism signifying a reaction, bringing with it long years of the defensive for the proletariat—a theory which is being accepted in one form or another by all renegades and opportunists.

Prepare for Soviet Power
The Communist International sets the Communist Parties the task of preparing rapidly for decisive revolutionary struggles. This means that the Communist Parties, in their agitation and propaganda, are to place the question of power in all its greatness before the masses of the workers, and must show them concretely the revolutionary way out of the crisis for the working class. Here the magnitude of the task is socialism in the Soviet Union are of enormous importance for the struggle for the proletarian world revolution. It need not be said that the masses can only be led to decisive struggles for power on the basis of a concrete mobilization of their forces for their day-to-day interests; their partial demands, accompanied by a ruthless struggle against opportunism and against social-democratic panic-mongering.

The Thirteenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I. in sharp contrast to the Second International, has shown unshakable Bolshevik unity. This guarantees that the proletarian vanguard, firmly welded together in the fire of revolutionary struggle during the 15 years of the history of the Comintern, will be able to lead the working masses in the victorious decisive struggles for the Soviet power, for the proletarian world dictatorship.

Big Anti War Meet Mon. to Get Report

Delegates to Washington to Protest War Drive Will Address Meeting

NEW YORK.—A report will be given Monday night at a mass meeting at St. Nicholas Arena by the delegation which will go to Washington that day to demand of President Roosevelt and other administration officials that all expenditures for war purposes cease immediately and the funds be used instead for the unemployed.

Speakers at the mass meeting will include Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party; B. Matthews, Chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism which is organizing the protest; Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Harold Hickerson, Secretary of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; Leroy Bowman of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. Teachers' Union, and Dr. Addison T. Outler of Columbia.

Many Baltimore organizations are supporting the action, and a demonstration will be held in that city Monday afternoon, 5 o'clock, with a mass meeting the same evening at 1029 E. Baltimore St.

Irving Fox, formerly Recording Secretary of the Baltimore Central Committee of the Communist Party, has been elected Executive Secretary of the Baltimore League Against War and Fascism.

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NANKING, Jan. 26.—The Nanking government claimed the capture yesterday of Chauchow, last stronghold of the 19th Route Army in South Fukien Province. If true, this brings the Nanking troops close to the borders of Kwangtung Province and sharpens the possibility of a clash between Canton and Nanking.

The Canton delegates to the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, withdrew this morning following rejection of their demands for withdrawal of Nanking troops from Fukien, cessation of Nanking military domination and changes in the central government, aimed at weakening the control of Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking dictator. Thus, the session, which had as its central aim the unifying of the various factions of the Kuomintang, has served only to sharpen the differences between the reactionary camps.

Faced with a rising revolutionary tide throughout China, the plenary session engaged in various demagogic maneuvers, including promises of land reform, of free speech, right of public assembly and trade union organization. It also made a gesture of challenging the unequal treaties imposed upon China by American, Japanese and other imperialists. In this respect, it sent a note to Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister, suggesting revision of these treaties, but without making any definite demands.

British Threaten Trade Reprisals on U.S., Japan

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Draconic trade reprisals against Japanese and American imperialists in the struggle for world markets were threatened by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech before 400 Lancashire cotton manufacturers yesterday. He pledged the government to support “British” and “assured” industries unflinchingly and in every direction.