

# U.S. FASCIST GROUPS PLOT MURDERS

## N. Y. DRIVERS' AND DOCKERS' STRIKE BREWS

### May Walk Out Against Anti-Union Injunction Issued by Humphries

A strike of all truck drivers in New York, to protest the injunction issued recently against the waterfront unions by Justice Burt Humphrey, is scheduled to take place this morning, officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America announced this week-end. Michael J. Cashal, vice-president of the union and Edward G. Maguire, union counsel, hastened to declare, however, that the strike vote was taken despite refusal of the officials to give sanction.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 teamsters, they stated, will be involved. This, it was explained, will inevitably call out as many more longshoremen to join the strike, as no dock worker would handle scab freight. While Cashal referred to the vote for a strike at a meeting on Thursday as having been instigated by "underground radical activity," it was found that the meeting was of one of the locals of the teamsters union where more than 800, tired of waiting for legal measures to reverse the injunctions, voted for immediate strike action.

### Wage Cuts, Discharges

Mr. Maguire stated that since the injunction was granted, the employers took advantage and have fired more than 1,000 union teamsters, and have cut wages, in some cases by 50 per cent below the union scale.

He admitted that while the policy of the officials is to appeal the decision of Justice Humphrey to a higher court, the rank and file of the membership refuses to await such action. He declared:

"The members have swung away from the leadership and are now beyond control. Radical groups, working quietly but effectively at every dock, have stirred them up. We believe teamsters and longshoremen in their present frame of mind will stop at nothing. We fear a situation similar to the recent one on the West Coast."

Cashal, declaring that the strike would be conducted by the rank and file, and is beyond control of the officials, expressed the hope "that hundreds of thousands of other union men and women will not catch the fever and cause a general strike." He displayed recent leaflets issued by the Communist Party and rank and file committee in the International Longshoremen's Association, calling for mass violation of the injunction and united action of all marine workers to defeat it. Cashal bitterly assailed the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and trucking corporations, for taking advantage of the injunction which forces union longshoremen to handle non-union, scabbed goods, and bringing in non-union workers. This, he admitted, is at the bottom of the revolt in the ranks of the workers.

## Nation-Wide Snow Storms Take Big Toll

Six persons are reported to have died in a fire at Greenwood Lake, New York, last night, when a cottage burned to the ground in a region surrounded by huge snow drifts which prevented rescuers from saving the house and its occupants.

The tragedy raised the death toll due to the snowstorm and bitter cold of last week to 39 in New York State and approximately 200 throughout the nation.

In New York suburbs many streets are so blocked with snow that fire apparatus and ambulances will not be able to pass in case of fire or other emergencies. The suburbs are still digging themselves out of the storm.

In the lower Mississippi valley serious floods have already taken the lives of 27 people and made 25,000 homeless. Floods have been reported in the Pacific Northwest which have taken 25 lives.

The intense cold has caused severe suffering for hundreds of thousands of homeless, with little effort being made by the authorities to help them. The unemployed with insufficient clothing, and often without shoes, have been the worst sufferers. Although forecasters predict more cold and storms, the relief authorities are making no wide-scale preparations to prevent a repetition of last week's hardships.

## MOURNED IN USSR



VALERIAN KUIBYSHEV

## KUIBYSHEV RITES HELD

### Workers Throng Great Square to Pay Last Tributes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (By Wireless).—After thousands of workers and collective farmers in the Moscow region had silently passed by the body of Valerian Kuibyshev, which lay in state all afternoon in the Hall of Columns of the Moscow Trade Union House, the great Soviet leader, who "with untiring hands had worked at his post to the last minute of his life," was laid to rest in the walls of the Kremlin.

The impressive funeral packed the Red Square with sorrowing workers, each one of whom had felt the stirring presence of the brilliant organizer intimately in his own factory. The head of the State Planning Commission, Kuibyshev had made himself known and beloved as their best co-worker, co-planner and fellow-builder of socialism.

The entire Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet government, as well as the best shock brigades of the Moscow factories, stood at attention as the guns thundered farewell volleys. The remains of Valerian Kuibyshev were then sealed in the black and gold marble of the Kremlin walls.

Members of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Communist Party spoke the thoughts of the workers. In the bitter cold of mid-winter, every worker stood heavy-hearted at this almost personal loss and listened gladly as tribute was paid to their great comrade in arms. Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov, K. E. Voroshilov, M. Kalinin, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, A. A. Zhdanov, and many others spoke of Valerian Kuibyshev as "one of the most active participants and organizers of the October revolution" and as "one of the greatest organizers and leaders of socialist construction and planned economy in the U. S. S. R."

"Our Party has suffered an irreparable loss," a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party today declared. "Death has torn one of the most prominent leaders, finest comrades and closest friends from the fighting staff of the Party. Valerian Kuibyshev fought from his earliest years under the great banner of Lenin."

With untiring hands he worked stubbornly both when the Bolsheviks were an underground Party and at the front in the Civil War, and as later in every important sector of socialist construction. He gave all his life, all his being to the cause of the working class, to the cause of our heroic people."

Through the action of the Unemployment Councils, many of the

## 4,000 Pittsburgh Glass Workers Go on Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Jan. 27.—Four thousand flat glass workers went on strike yesterday at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants in this area.

The strikers, organized in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers (A. F. of L.) are demanding wage increases and union recognition. Picketing is being carried on.

Eight thousand flat glass workers throughout the country voted to strike at midnight Friday night. The strike is expected to effect automobile production.

## WORKER ON BAIL

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Fred Werman, held for deportation to Hitler Germany because of his working class activities here, has been released on bail following a mass protest campaign organized by the International Labor Defense. Werman was so badly beaten up at the time of his arrest three months ago that upon his release he had to be put under a doctor's care.

## SACRAMENTO PROSECUTOR HITS 'DAILY'

### Urges Court to Cite Reporter for Contempt

By Michael Quinn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 27.—Judge Dal M. Lemmon, presiding at the criminal syndicalism trial of 18 workers here, today took under an advisement a demand by the prosecution to cite the reporters of the Daily Worker and Western Worker for contempt of court. The prosecution alleged "contemptuous handling" by the reporters of the fantastic arguments, red-baiting and jury-tampering by the prosecution. Judge Lemmon at the same time denied a motion by Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, to cite the Sacramento Bee for contempt of court for publication of a story, not justified on the basis of the evidence, of a "Red plot" to murder C.C.C. officers.

A motion by Gallagher to suspend the trial until the lynch spirit worked up by the local press and employers' associations had subsided was denied by Judge Lemmon. Gallagher had protested sharply against the newspaper campaign, the attempt to railroad fascist-like laws through the Legislature, drilling in city parks, of armed vigilantes and the placing of the Sacramento police under military rule.

Gallagher also protested the announcement by the court that the investigation into the charges of jury-tampering would be dropped. Testimony in the investigation had clearly exposed jury-tampering by the prosecution, such as packing the jury panels with cronies of the district attorney's staff, and with ex-police men, Legion officials and other anti-working class elements.

### Protests Sent by New Yorkers

Protests against the framed trial of the 18 Sacramento defendants were sent from New York City to Judge Dal M. Lemmon last week by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and by the Board of Directors of the Utopian Society of America (East).

The International Labor Defense has urged all trade unions and organizations of workers and sympathizers to voice their protest against the criminal syndicalism prosecutions and the related attempt to smash the trade union movement and the Communist Party.

## 'Shovel Snow Or Lose Relief' 22,000 Are Told

After thousands of unemployed workers on the relief rolls had refused to accept Mayor LaGuardia's edict that they shovel snow at 25 cents an hour wages (half of their pay to be applied to their regular relief budgets), 22,000 home relief workers were yesterday mobilized for the job to supplement the members of the Sanitation Department and the small crew of unemployed.

While the under-clad army of the jobless, who had been brow-beaten into accepting the jobs under penalty of being cut off relief entirely, worked on the wind-swept avenues, dirt-spattered snow, sprinkled with garbage and refuse, choked the streets of the lower East Side.

In the business thoroughfares and on the residential avenues, ample crews were put to work clearing the ice-coated streets.

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Developments among the workers on the New York waterfront show clearly that the recent injunction handed down by Justice Burt Humphrey of the Supreme Court of Kings County is aimed to smash the unions on the waterfront, and as a signal for wholesale wage cuts. Events following the injunction have fully borne out the prediction of the Communist Party as to its effects.

The injunction ruled that longshoremen could not refuse to handle scab goods; that joint action between unions in the same industry is illegal.

Following the injunction, trucking corporations and shippers have been firing union truckmen wholesale. Wages have been slashed, in many cases to half the union scale.

The workers in the locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association feel the danger of the injunction to the very existence

## Heroic Negro Worker Rescues 100 Persons In Mississippi Flood

MARKS, Miss., Jan. 27.—John Little, Negro worker, is hailed here as the hero of the Mississippi Flood rescue work.

When the water hit Crenshaw and many families faced drowning, the heroic Negro worker, hearing there was a big boat three miles away, took a little pirogue and in the dead of the night and at freezing temperature rowed through the icy waters to the spot where the big boat was located. He dug the oars out of the ice with his fingers and rowed the boat back to Crenshaw, where it was used to bring out 100 persons.

Little's hands were frozen and his clothes had to be cut from his body, the flesh of his arms cracked and his fingers tips may drop off as the result of his unselfish heroism.

## AUTO MEN SEEK STRIKE

### Rising Tide of Action by Workers Points to General Strike

By Nat Ganley

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—Strike clashes are on the order of the day in the auto industry. What are the signs of the growing strike sentiment of day in the auto industry. What are the signs of the growing strike sentiment of the auto workers?

The eighty locals of the automobile workers in the American Federation of Labor have declared categorically they are opposed to extension of the present agreement, signed by William Green and their national officials on March 25, 1934.

The pressure of the members has forced the union to announce that the union has withdrawn from the pact he himself signed and from the Auto Labor Board, which he himself helped create. A conference of rank and file workers in the American Federation of Labor auto locals took place in Detroit over the weekend to counteract the growing company union menace and to lay the basis for strike action.

The Flint City Council of the auto locals had voted in favor of preparing a general strike.

### Cleveland Locals Act

The Cleveland auto locals of the American Federation of Labor union are adopting a program of demands. They are getting behind the rank and file conference in Detroit.

A motion to threaten a general strike in auto was defeated by only one vote. In the Detroit City Council of the American Federation of Labor auto unions. The council is nevertheless drafting a program of strike demands.

The Dingmen's Club (Independent craft union in Detroit with over 200 members has sent an ultimatum to the companies demanding that their wage be increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, that their union be recognized and all hiring should be done through their union.

The employers admit the growing strike sentiment in the Jan. 19 issue of Automotive Industries which declares:

"Are we to have a general

(Continued on Page 2)

## Browder Will Speak In Chicago Wednesday

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak here Wednesday night at 8 p.m. at Alvin Hall, Fifty-first Street and Michigan Boulevard, on the subject of "Forced Labor or Real Unemployment Insurance."

## "WE ARE SEEKING A REAL LEADER"

### KEY MEN OF AMERICA

For the Improvement of Economic and Social Order  
Executive Office  
1115 VERMONT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 13th, 1935.

General Smedley D. Butler, Newton Square, Penn.

Dear General Butler:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation I am enclosing a copy of the announcement of KEY MEN OF AMERICA. After you have read this I am sure you will agree that the organization is not only timely but that it is highly desirable and will provide the answer to the prayer in the heart of every American, "What are we going to do about it?"

We are seeking a real leader who will grasp the demand of the people, that the existing intolerable abuses shall end, a leader who will give to the masses the opportunity to subscribe to a new declaration of independence from organized crime, governmental waste, graft, racket, machine politics and congressional crooks. One who is dynamic, fearless, strong, determined and knows his own mind, who can help the rank and file break with past allegiances and form a new center of political action and national affairs.

We are not seeking to use your name as great as it is. We want you to actually direct this movement which we expect to sweep the nation and save an unorganized, shackled and helpless people from the dictatorship of special interests.

The people desire a new leadership because there is small hope of better things from the older generation of leaders.

It is our purpose to organize the people by Congressional Districts. The political unit of the nation. We require a leader in each District then County leader, then Community leader on down to the Militia sub-divisions. These leaders to be genuine Americans, who have the welfare of the Nation, its Government as well as the people at heart. We consider it just as easy to organize 456 Congressional Districts as it is to organize one.

My personal time has been devoted to this work for the past ten and one-half months and I find the people are ready, anxiously awaiting for some organization to show the way.

Your immediate reaction in this matter will be appreciated. Our office telephone is National 2864.

Yours very truly,

KEY MEN OF AMERICA  
Thos. N. Jarrell  
Executive Director

Letter from Thos. N. Jarrell, Executive Director of the "Key Men of America" to Gen. Butler informing him that they "are seeking a real leader who will grasp the demand of the people... one who is dynamic, fearless, strong, determined and knows his own mind, and who can help... form a new center of political action and national affairs."

The strike of the National Biscuit Company workers will be brought before the entire country, with a general call for a boycott of Nabisco products, a mass meeting was held by union officials this week-end. The strike will affect plants in 40 cities.

The National Biscuit Company refuses to take any measures for settling the strike, determined to end the strike only by smashing the union. William Galvin, president of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Union, conducting the strike here, told workers assembled at Stuyvesant Casino on Friday night.

### Philadelphia Strike Solid

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—Declaring that their 1,100 strikers are out solid, the strike committee of the Cracker, Cookie and Biscuit Workers Federal Local 13660, conducting the Nabisco strike here, issued the following statement:

"The employees of the National Biscuit Company are on strike for equal wages for equal work. This demand the officials of the union presented to the company in November and has been arbitrated until Jan. 8, 1935 without satisfaction. When they refused to give the equalization of wages we were forced to go on strike.

"We only ask for fair treatment and will stay out until a fair agreement is made. We ask the public to cooperate with us in our fair fight."

Members of the Socialist Party here in answer to an appeal for a united front, have helped the strikers by issuing a leaflet, contributing food, etc. The Communist Party is active in support of the strike.

Strikebreaking measures include the importation of Edward McBride, editor of "Union," a so-called labor paper in Indianapolis, and Fred E. Galloway, one time state legislator, to boost the company union.

These and other letters and literature sent by about 100 organizations and individuals to the General whom Wall Street later sought to have lead a fascist army clearly establish that definite efforts by anti-union employers to organize mass groups to support employer programs against the militant labor movement were under way as early as during the Bonus March of 1932.

Butler himself was offered a presidential nomination for 1936 by the "Progressive Party," a "party of limited individualism," as early as June 27, 1932. Seeking "leadership in boots," the head of this organization promised to organize 10,000 to 1,000,000 voters to present the nomination if Butler would take it and, thereby, help to "get the revolution centered at the ballot box." He said Butler was his group's No. 1 choice. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was the tenth choice.

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Butler has been flooded by correspondence and literature from all over the country—Houston, Texas; Charleston, West Virginia; Los Angeles, Cincinnati, etc. I have examined a sheaf of it, some of which is reproduced here. Much of it was printed on expensive stationery. Several groups used the names of prominent politicians who, they said, were connected with them. Some were significantly vague as to what their object was.

The "Veterans National Political League, Inc." organizing veterans "to play politics with the politicians," urged Butler to "get into direct touch with us," on September 20, 1932, and named the following politicians as honorary charter members: Senators M. M. Neely of West Virginia; Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma; Arthur Robinson of Indiana (defeated since); Representatives Wright Patman of Texas, Joe Smith of West Virginia, H. McClintock of Ohio and R. Vinson of Kentucky, and Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, then Superintendent of Police of Washington, D. C., recently a Roosevelt "labor" representative in the Imperial Valley, California, where agricultural strikers were terrorized by armed fascist bands.

A "Veterans' Army" group, using the military form of communication, in January 1933, wanted Butler to "take command of the First Division," General Glassford could not do so, they added, but "the is activities which are constructive and non-violent," they suggested entirely in sympathy and harmony with us." For references on "our activities which are constructive and non-violent," they suggested Colonel Paul Werner, an officer of the Veterans Bureau in St. Louis, Missouri. This letter is reproduced on page 2 of this issue.

The "American U. S. Volunteers of '17," incorporated in Texas, sent a friendly bid for attention last August. On expensive stationery, they declared themselves for "conscription of all industry, as well as all man-power in any war"—the American Legion-Roosevelt demagogu—although their own letter-head demanded militant defense of the Constitution—which specifically prevents conscription of property. They listed as chairman of their Finance Committee J. J. James, of the Houston Gas and Fuel Co.

CALL FROM EX-ARMY MEN

With the motto, "Be American, Buy American," a group obviously seeking to put "patriotism" to advantage in business sought Butler's cooperation. They wrote that they, "some ex-army officers," incorporated The American Patriotic League, in 1932, and immediately started "making contacts with leaders of industry and various trade organizations, and the response has been most satisfactory." Their "sole purpose," they said, was "meeting the economic crisis in a militant manner, and above all to take care of America and not Europe."

Another obvious Nazi-like communication, with a typewritten signature, "Spirit of '76," declared that: "The JEWS, pure ASIATICS, not WHITE," are responsible for "ECONOMIC WORLD unrest," and for "STRIKES, RIOTS and Rebellion among WORKERS and Men of color."

The Protestant Civic Welfare Federation asked Butler to speak on "the Communist trend in our Government today." Flinging typical Hitler venom at the Jewish people, the foreign-born, and radicals—the characteristic Fascist effort to create a scapegoat to bear the blame for the misery of the people and at the same time to divide the working class—complained that such "Jews" as Rexford Tugwell, the Gentile Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Roosevelt government, and such "Communists" as Felix Frankfurter, a Liberal Roosevelt government ornament, are trying to "reconstruct" the country. "They did this in Germany," the letter added, and "the international

## NAZI-LINKED GROUP URGES GEN. BUTLER TO 'TAKE COMMAND'

### "When the 120,000,000 Christians Awaken," Butler Told, "the Bloody Purge of Hitler Will Look Like a Picnic"

### "Key Men" Asked Butler to "Direct Movement Expected to Sweep Nation"

### Nationwide Anti-Semitic Campaign Launched by "Protestant Civic Welfare Federation" as the Basis for Organized Vigilante Raids

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

A Nazi-linked organization claiming 6,000 clergymen and more than 100,000 other members asked General Smedley D. Butler on last November 9 to "take command" in preparation for the day when "the bloody purge of Hitler will look like a picnic."

This bold Nazi overture came from the Protestant Civic Welfare Federation, 551 Fifth Avenue. One of the group's chief speakers is former Congressman Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, associate of William Dudley Pelley of the Silver Shirts, and Robert Scott Guisen, exposed Nazi. McFadden has just announced himself for President on a one-plank platform, anti-Semitism.

In his letter to Butler, Edward J. Smythe, Executive Secretary of the Protestant Civic Welfare Federation, wrote:

"They ["the International Jewish Clique"] re-wrote the Constitution of the Republic of Germany, and jammed it down 68 million German Christians, and enslaved them, economically, socially and politically. They are trying to do the same here, but they will find us a much harder job, because when the 120 million Christians awaken the bloody purge of Hitler will look like a picnic."

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## Stop the Anti-Union Drive on the Waterfront!

AN EDITORIAL

Developments among the workers on the New York waterfront show clearly that the recent injunction handed down by Justice Burt Humphrey of the Supreme Court of Kings County is aimed to smash the unions on the waterfront, and as a signal for wholesale wage cuts. Events following the injunction have fully borne out the prediction of the Communist Party as to its effects.

The injunction ruled that longshoremen could not refuse to handle scab goods; that joint action between unions in the same industry is illegal.

Following the injunction, trucking corporations and shippers have been firing union truckmen wholesale. Wages have been slashed, in many cases to half the union scale.

The workers in the locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association feel the danger of the injunction to the very existence

of their union, and, therefore, to their standards of living. For month the workers have been demanding action to prevent such an injunction. The workers want to protect themselves.

But what has been the policy of the higher officials of the teamsters' and longshoremen's unions—Ryan, Iacey, Cashal and the like? They confined the fight to legal dickerings, they wrangled with the corporations and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce in the boss-controlled court. They cited the futile Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, and brought in Senator Burton K. Wheeler to argue the case of the union. They blocked any mass campaign of labor against the injunction.

But that did not stop the bosses in their determination to smash the waterfront unions, and cut the wages of the workers.

Now, when the injunction is already in effect, these officials could find no other solution than an appeal to a higher court. In the mean-

time the bosses continue with their drive against the unions.

The workers are tired of waiting while union men are being fired and wages are cut. That is why at a local meeting of teamsters Thursday night a decision for a strike was taken.

But do the top officials carry out the demands of the rank and file? Do the officials prepare for united general struggle? No! Instead they have raised a red scare, to split the ranks of the strikers. They declare that strike action is not sanctioned, and that the "reds," through "illegal" action have aroused such sentiment. Why do these high officials raise the red scare?

They have been shouting about the danger of the Communist taking control of the waterfront ever since the injunction was applied. In his manner they aimed to confuse the mem-

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# Soviet Union Pays Tribute to Kuibyshev, Bolshevik Leader

## PRAVDA RECOUNTS HEROIC CAREER OF DEAD COMRADE

### Veteran Revolutionist Was Sent by Communist Party to Most Responsible Posts in Long Struggle for Building Socialism

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (By Wireless).—"The Country Dips Its Banners!" reads the headline over the leading editorial in Pravda, the official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, which today devotes many columns to the loss of Valerian Kuibyshev.

"During the short period following the criminal murder of Sergei Kirov by the provocateurs of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev anti-Soviet group," writes Pravda, "one of the most prominent leaders of the Party and of the workers' and peasants' government, a true comrade in arms of Stalin, the closest assistant of Molotov, has left the powerful Bolshevik general staff."

"This time the blow was dealt to the Party, the working class and the collective farming peasantry, and to all toilers of the Soviet Union, by the blind merciless forces of nature, over which we still have no power."

### Stepped in Struggle

"The proletarian revolutionary and Bolshevik, Kuibyshev, grew and became hardened from his very early youthful years. In the underground Bolshevik circles in Siberia, in the Volga towns, in proletarian Petersburg, in the Zinoviev prisons, in the steadfast struggle with the Mensheviks, in the years of the revolutionary upsurge, the years of reaction, Kuibyshev remained a true bulwark behind the Leninist banner, irreconcilable toward the enemies of the Party and the working class."

"Kuibyshev belonged to that remarkable generation of Bolsheviks which raised the Russian working class to a revolutionary struggle with Tsarism, landlords and capitalists, to that generation which was educated by Lenin and Stalin even prior to the October Socialist revolution. In the fire and storm of the civil war, in the years of economic construction, in the struggle for the Five Year Plan, in the struggle with numerous anti-Leninist factions and groups, the Party tested its sons and chose the best of the best for the Leninist Central Committee, the powerful general staff of the great Stalin."

"To the most responsible posts, the most dangerous fronts the Party sent Valerian Kuibyshev, its beloved and true son. Kuibyshev was one of the most important leaders of the armed struggle against the Czechoslovakian legions and the White Guards of the Eastern Front, he was an untiring fighter for the Leninist-Stalinist national policy in the complicated peculiar situation in Middle Asia, he was a leader and organizer of the Soviet trade unions. And in the years of the stubborn struggle with the opposition he held the post of Chairman of the Central Control Commission, guarding the unity of the Party."

### Leader in Soviet Industry

"In the years of economic construction Kuibyshev was a leader in Soviet industry, organizing, choosing and welding cadres of Bolsheviks as economic managers. He stood over the cradle of the two Five Year Plans, Kuibyshev was known throughout the country as the biggest organizer and leader of the Soviet state and of economic construction, as the splendid organizer and leader of the greatest heroic epic rescue of the Chelivskineers."

"Such is the road of the life of a simple submarine proletarian and revolutionist, the road of a crystally honest and modest Bolshevik, an exemplary steadfast Leninist who served the great cause of Lenin and Stalin without hesitating or wavering."

"Scores of years will pass and in the heroic struggle the proletariat will record ever new and great victories. The peoples of the classless socialist society will study with admiration the deeds and individuals of our epoch, the epoch of heroic battles, the epoch which gave birth to millions of great fighters for Communism and raised to unapproachable historical heights the powerful group of comrades in arms of the great leader of the toilers, Stalin, whereto Kuibyshev belonged by right."

### Unified Nation

"Behind the orderly columns of figures of the first and second Five Year Plans Kuibyshev felt the ardent passion and splendor of our epoch. Over Kuibyshev's grave the country dips its banners."

"But the power of the Bolshevik Party, the power of the heroic working class and the collective farming peasantry is invincible. Let not our enemies lull themselves into believing that this great loss will for even a minute break our resolution to carry on the struggle for the final victory of Communism. At Kuibyshev's grave stand the delegates of the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets, at Kuibyshev's grave stands the nation, unified in its leaders, powerful and united, confident of further victories and of the final triumph of the world proletarian revolution. Its strength is inexhaustible, its revolutionary will to victory is unbent, its power invincible!"

Concentration units: A regular Daily Worker seller before you concentration point will teach workers the value of organization. Make this an integral part of your unit activity and increase the Daily Worker circulation.

## A. F. of L. Building Split Paves Way for Pay Cuts

### Building Trades Body Usurped by Heads of Seven Unions

By LOUIS WEINSTOCK

At the convention in Washington Department of Labor involves directly more than 500,000 workers and indirectly more than one million workers. The split in this department took place at the departmental convention held in San Francisco prior to the A. F. of L. convention.

The refusal to seat the delegates of the carpenters, bricklayers and electricians international unions resulted in the convention being declared unconstitutional, and in instructions to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to call another convention on Nov. 24 in Washington.

The split in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor involves directly more than 500,000 workers and indirectly more than one million workers. The split in this department took place at the departmental convention held in San Francisco prior to the A. F. of L. convention.

The convention in Washington resulted in the formation of two groups in the Building Trades Department. One group is headed by the president of the old Building Trades Department, McDonough, arch reactionary, who as a member of the Construction Code Department helped to put through a code which established a minimum wage scale for the building trades workers of 40 cents an hour. The International officials supporting McDonough are those of the Asbestos Union, Boiler Makers, Iron Workers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Roofers and Stone Cutters Unions. The new administration, headed by Williams, a puppet of Hutcheson, reactionary leader of the Carpenters' International, has the following of the officials of the Electrical, Carpenters, Teamsters, Stationary Engineers, Marble Polishers and Hod Carriers Union.

### Seamen to Call Relief Strike in Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27.—A strike against forced labor on Feb. 1 has been decided by the United Seaman Committee which is composed of members of the International Seamen Union and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Decision of the strike followed a long fight of the seamen against all attempts of forced labor and the lowering of their relief conditions.

Faced with the order of going to work on the lake-front Coast Guard station, building a road for weekly wages of \$1 while tobacco, soap and razor blades which were formerly sold out to them to be discontinued, the seamen decided to resist this new attempt at forced labor with strike action.

They demand sixty cents an hour for common labor and the 30-hour week. Over 500 protest resolutions were sent to Washington to Aubrey Williams, assistant relief administrator, demanding the withdrawal of the forced labor order.

## Hunger-Driven Mother and Son Kill Relief Workers and Selves

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Desperation in a few words he stated the reason for this desperate action by William Arden, who was a brilliant student graduate of Chicago University, was due to the failure of the relief administration to adjust complaints for months at a time. Case workers are overworked due to layoffs in the staff and cannot properly take care of the needs of their clients. Lockner stated that the final responsibility for this desperate act lies with the relief authorities.

The Hearst press it attempting to inject the question of Communism into the tragedy, denies the existence of poverty and calls the case "an accumulation of fancied wrongs by a Communist twisted student."

### MAKES UNITY PLEA



LOUIS WEINSTOCK

against wage cuts, to lead them in struggle for wage increases, to fight for the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions." Hutcheson considers it a crime to support the Daily Worker, even punishable by expulsion. But it is no crime, as far as Hutcheson is concerned, to split the Building Trades Department, to increase jurisdictional disputes among the craft internationals, to establish two departments, and to cater to the best interests of the employers.

"Schlem within A. F. of L. is genuinely serious threat to solidarity of labor movement. Dissatisfied elements of building trades split off, and there is some possibility that number of independent unions, not now affiliated with A. F. of L. will be drawn into this new sphere of organized labor. Especially this might apply to vertical or industrial unions which have not felt comfortable within A. F. of L. whose internal politics are dominated by craft unions. There's also chance that other dissatisfied groups now within A. F. of L. will be drawn into the new alignment."

"Comment by authorities who are essentially sympathetic with cause of organized labor runs like this: A. F. of L. needs new blood, young leaders, new conceptions. If this row shocks the Federation into reorganization, good! If it doesn't, if the same old group of labor politicians keep control, then two or more rival labor organizations will develop, and this would be 'unfortunate' for labor."

### Employers Welcome Split

Do the employers welcome this fight in the Building Trades Department? Not only do they welcome the split and the inner disputes, but it has all the earmarks of having been maneuvered by the employers. Millions of dollars were spent to create such a condition in the Building Trades Department and the willing tools are always on the job to play their part. Right after the split in the Building Trades Department became known, President Roosevelt announced that the construction jobs financed by the government must be paid at wages below the prevailing scale, that the government cannot afford to compete with

## Son of 'Speed' Callahan, Scottsboro Trial Judge, Is Arrested for Murder

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 27.—Heid for a pool-room murder, Frank Callahan, 30-year old son of Judge W. W. "Speed" Callahan, who presided at the Decatur lynch trial of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, Scottsboro boys, is in the Madison County Jail Huntsville. The son of the Scottsboro judge was locked up after he had pumped five bullets into the abdomen of a fellow-townsmen whom he didn't like.

The pool room murder took place 24 hours after Judge Callahan had been installed as presiding judge of the eighth judicial circuit, as a reward for his services in railroad-ing Patterson and Norris to death sentences.

## New Haven Mass Rally Thursday Night to Hear Full Report on HR 2827

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Charles Campbell, of the Waterbury Metal Workers Union, will report on the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance Thursday night at 8 o'clock at Montevase Hall, 210 Meadow Street. Other speakers will include delegates from the New Haven area who attend the National Congress. The mass meeting will be under the auspices of the New Haven Action Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

### Increasing Jurisdictional Disputes Welcomed by Employers

The second hearing before the National Industrial Recovery Board on the question of reopening the shoe code will take place in the Commerce Bldg., Washington, D. C. next Tuesday, Jan. 29th. At this time the manufacturers will be expected to present their argument against the re-opening of the shoe code as demanded by labor.

The first hearing was held in the same building on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 19 and 20 where representatives of five different shoe workers' organizations presented facts as proof of their contention that the present shoe code is like the hangman's noose around the neck of the shoe workers. The heads of these five unions signed a statement pledging to work for one union in the industry.

Every report gave evidence of the starvation conditions among the workers and how the 37 1/2 cents minimum was turned into the maximum hourly rate—how the speedup was forcing greater production at pauper wages—how manufacturers violated the 40-hour week—how manufacturers moved out of town to escape union labor and get the advantage of the code differential.

### For Unemployment Insurance

Fred Biedenkapp, representing the shoe workers of New York City, Local 23 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, demanded that the code provide for unemployment insurance, to be paid to all unemployed workers on the basis of union wages and that a proportional sum be paid to all part time workers.

Biedenkapp further called for the 30 hour five day week, a minimum of \$18 for learners, \$21 for unskilled, \$30 for semi-skilled and \$42 for skilled workers, for the prosecution of all bosses violating, and a law protecting the interests of the workers—and that there be no compulsory arbitration—that labor shall have equal representation on any board or committee dealing with workers' grievances.

The various heads of the different unions also presented demands for the 30 hour week and minimum wage scale as mentioned and against the code preferential, but failed to say anything about the very important question of unemployment insurance.

It would be well for every local union to at once instruct and represent its national official and representative demand that unemployment insurance be paid and made part of the code provision. Telegrams should be sent to every representative in Washington.

### Five Unions Present

The following organizations were represented: United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, the latter being a small organization of Lawrence, Mass.

These unions represented a total of some 95,000 organized workers—while 200,000 are yet unemployed.

One of the most interesting and worth while actions resulting from this united front for the code re-opening is the resolution signed by the heads of these unions, wherein they pledge themselves as being in favor of one union in the industry. This action is undoubtedly the result of the demand on the part of the militant rank and file, that a united front of all shoe workers must be brought about and must pave the way for early amalgamation into one big Industrial Union of Shoe & Leather Workers, and that preparations must immediately be made in a spirit of working-class solidarity to fight unitedly under the banner of a general strike through the entire country, for the right to work and to live decently and comfortably.

### 6 Unemployed Workers Sentenced in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—Six unemployed workers, five Negroes and one white man, were fined \$100 to \$300 each last week for taking part in a demonstration for relief to the jobless, at the Provi-dent Association last October. The six workers are Sam Dukes, leader of the unemployed here, Will Carothers, John St. Clair, Herman Pearson, Lloyd Hayes and Freeman Black. All but Hayes are Negroes.

The local International Labor Defense is arranging a number of protest mass meetings to demand their release.

During the past few weeks, eighteen workers have been arrested in struggles of the unemployed for relief.

## Mayor Talks About Vigilantes As Jobless Gather in Olympia

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 27.—In the face of threats and intimidations from the city officials, delegates today began arriving here to open the State Congress for unemployment insurance. The mayor of Olympia has threatened to mobilize 500 vigilantes to prevent the Congress from convening.

The Unemployment Insurance Congress will open its sessions at the old State Capitol building which is now the State Office Building and was the scene of the historic first hunger march. It was rented by Representative Michael Smith after wide protests from Communists, Socialists and liberals and members of the American Federa-

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## FOREIGN WORKERS IN U.S.S.R. PROTEST ANTI-SOVIET ACTS

### Write Indignantly Against Bureaucrats of Paris Trade Union Who Attack Shooting of Murderers of Kirov

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (By Wireless).—Indignantly protesting against the anti-Soviet sally of the Paris trade union bureaucrats, the foreign workers and specialists of the Molotov Automobile Plant in the town of Gorki voiced their opinions in all papers here today in a public letter signed by forty-five persons representing America, Britain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and other countries, in behalf of 270 foreign workers and specialists in the plant.

"It is with a feeling of deep indignation," the letter states, "that we read the report of the newspapers that the Paris officials of the reformist trade unions, in a 'gesture of humanity,' passed a protest against the shooting of the murderers of Comrade Kirov. In this protest we recognize these mercenary lackeys of the world bourgeoisie, these trade union prattlers and deceivers of the working class. Don't we know them! Every one of us has experienced their vile treacherous hand upon himself."

"It was they who broke down the strikes which we carried out abroad—and at the price of tremendous numbers of victims, at the price of the starvation of our wives and children. It was they who betrayed the heroic revolt of the Schutz-bundlers in Austria. It was due to their treacherous work that Spanish fascism drowned the whole country in workers' blood."

"But they were silent about it. They are silent now when thousands of the best sons of the revolution, the flower of the working class of Spain, are dying in fascist torture chambers. They are silent when thousands of Communists and honest non-party workers, who possessed real proletarian courage and fought against fascism, are being hanged and crippled in fascist concentration camps in Germany."

"Workers' blood is flowing in China, Poland and Austria. But the traitors are silent. Their mouths are stopped with gold. And their masters are the capitalists."

"Comrades and workers of France! We foreign workers of the Molotov Automobile Plant will try to hear our voice. We do not doubt for a moment that your trade union officials are slandering you by pretending to speak in your behalf. We know that all the workers of the world shook with indignation and pain when the splendid man and ardent leader, Kirov, was killed. But we also are convinced that no single worker's heart was filled with pity toward the loathsome murderers who fell by the punishing hand of proletarian justice. On the contrary, the entire working class learned with satisfaction of the severe punishment which the rogues received."

"We are now living in the country which is building socialism and together with our Russian comrades, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, we are marching towards a beautiful happy life. Over the heads of the trade union bureaucrats we extend to you our hand. Down with the liars! Long Live the Soviet Republic! Long live the revolutionary workers throughout the world!"

### Relief Shut-Down Spurs Council Organization

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COUER D'ALENE, Ida., Jan. 27.—complete shut-down of the relief here has spurred the organizational drive of the Relief Workers Protective Union which is affiliated with the National Unemployment Councils. Yesterday the Relief Workers Protective Union telegraphed an order for five hundred Council membership books to the National Unemployment Councils.

### PEABODY MASS.

S. Mavrogemis, V. S. Drobrowski, Working Women W. Waller, H. Lipschitz, Club of Peabody N. Maron, A. Stepanow

### SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

Oscar Appel

### SCRANTON, PA.

North Scranton Unemployment Council

### GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Icor Branch, A. Sompollinsky, I. W. O. Branch 178

### HAMTRAC, MICH.

Section 8: M. Pelroski, I. Efimetz, L. Chad, H. W. Crane, A. Yanchuk, G. Whigulis, M. Efimetz

### DETROIT, MICH.

John Coughlin

### VINELAND, N. J.

Vineland Unit, C. P.

## Greeting to the DAILY WORKER

- ST. LOUIS, MO.
- Joe Mikorolin
  - Joe Varella
  - Chas. Brnicer
  - John Sora
  - Pit Yrylfeff
  - Philip Yoker
  - W. N. Gushleff
  - M. Pitors
  - T. Kallimoff
- CHICAGO, ILL.
- Reingold
  - G. Levy
  - M. Kalowstian
  - Samuel Kalow
  - Open
  - D. W. Salian
  - S. Mas Menasin
  - William Todd
  - M. Derzmin
  - Sympathizer
  - L. Barrett

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New York, N. Y.  
COMRADES:

I am anxious to subscribe to the 'Daily' for the next two months, for the low rate you allow. Enclosed is my dollar.

Name ..... Address .....  
City ..... State .....

# HOME LIFE

By —  
Ann Barton

**THE HALL OF THE KLEIN-OHRBACH** strikers in New York City is up a flight of stairs. It is crowded with department store strikers. On a table near the door lie newspapers, magazines. There is a table where a group are playing cards as they discuss the strike. In corners pretty girls wearing inexpensive smart dresses, sit in groups to discuss special strike problems. They talk animatedly with carefully dressed young men. These are white collar workers, to whom strike is a comparatively new weapon.

**ANNE MILLER AND ANNE FRIEDMAN**, are two pretty, shy girls. A few months ago they would not have dreamed that a feat requiring unusual courage would be required of them. But the other night, they entered the swanky Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, along with hundreds of swankily dressed bankers, judges, city officials, including the Mayor, prepared to give their welcome to Nathan Ohrbach. They chained themselves to the balcony—and when Mayor LaGuardia introduced "that man whom we all know—Nathan Ohrbach" one of the girls startled the well-dressed audience by saying in a cool, clear voice "I want to introduce myself—an Ohrbach striker." Then while hotel attendants looked on in amazement, she boldly sawed at their chains, while some of the swanky ones booed, and others applauded, they continued giving an account of the exploitation by Nathan Ohrbach that caused the strike.

**IT IS SUCH COURAGE** on the part of these awakened white-collar workers that will win their strike for them. Several weeks ago, I interviewed some of the strikers.

Nick worked in Ohrbach's for four years. On wages of \$14.35 a week, he had to support a mother, six brothers and sisters. The strikers tell angrily about the so-called benefits they were supposed to get from the store, for the fifteen cents and twenty cents weekly taken from their salaries. If they got sick while they were in the store, they were given a pass, and allowed to go up to a room to lie down. At the end of a half hour the nurse would tell them to get up, and if they had not passed, and they should go back to their work. If they had to take the day off, they were docked for it. If they were out sick more than a certain length of time, they returned to find they had been on a "leave of absence," and there was no pay for them.

As for vacations, to which they are supposed to be entitled after two years work, one dark haired bright-eyed girl who had been working there three years, said to me "Vacation! They never gave me a vacation! They always found some way to get out of it!" She told how the company, just before vacation time would lay a girl off. They could then say she had not been working a full two years for them.

**THEY APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT OF OTHER WORKERS.** Their strike hall is at 220 East 14th Street. New York supporters of the strike should report there for picket duty, to help in the general strike work that is to be done. Funds are needed, and no matter how small the contribution, it will help the effectiveness of the strike.

**Can You Make 'Em Yourself?**

Pattern 2174 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send for your copy of the **ANNE ADAMS SPRING FASHION BOOK!** PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS BUT WHEN ORDERED WITH AN ANNE ADAMS PATTERN IT IS ONLY TEN CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR BOTH (one cent additional on each order must be enclosed by residents of New York City in payment of City Tax.)

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

# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## C. C. C. Boy Relates Story of Fight Against Bad Food in Idaho Camp

By a Worker Correspondent

**NEW YORK**—I read with a great deal of interest your story on the mass revolt in a C. C. C. camp in West Orange, N. J.

I would like to relate a story about a C. C. C. camp I was in. I would also like to contradict the statement made in your editorial that this was the first revolt in one of these camps.

To relate our experiences at this camp would fill a book. To tell about the rotten conditions there would fill two books.

Not once during five months did we get milk, yet all around us were farms with an abundance of cows.

Seven o'clock in the morning we would eat a breakfast of oatmeal, black coffee, three slices of bread and sometimes potatoes. At eight o'clock we would go out to work with a bag of lunch consisting of three sandwiches; hard baloney, cheese and peanut butter. This was supposed to last us until five o'clock in the evening. We would walk five miles to the place where we were supposed to work. By the time we got to our destination, every fellow had his lunch already eaten. When we got back from the woods, we were sure were hungry. Then came our supper of either salmon or spaghetti with the same old black coffee.

**Water Denied Jobless Family in Lodi**

By a Worker Correspondent

**LODI, N. J.**—We are two families living in the same building. Both of us are dependent upon relief. The owner of the house shut our water because we did not pay the rent.

In the two families there are nine children who are suffering from this lack of water. We went to the relief office and told them about the water having been closed, and they told us that they had nothing to do with the water.

We went to see the Mayor of Lodi and he said that he could not do anything. The Board of Health knows about this case but nothing has been done to get the water opened.

The water was closed on Jan. 14, and the Board of Health that claims to have the welfare of American children at heart, does not consider this case a very serious one.

The name of the landlord is Maria Callabrece.

**Building Men Largest Group on Relief**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (F.P.)—The largest group of workers on relief rolls come from the building industry, according to a survey made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in May in 79 cities, and released Jan. 22.

The F. E. R. A. estimates that the 3,645,000 workers on urban relief, who had previously worked in industry, 465,000 are from the building industry—or 25 out of every 100 workers in this industry are on relief. The iron and steel workers with 263,000 of their number on relief constituted the third largest group.

Other industries have forced still larger proportions of their workers into destitution. On the basis of the 1930 census of occupational figures, the F. E. R. A. estimates that of the workers usually engaged in construction and maintenance of streets, 48 in every 100 were on relief. In coal mining the proportion on relief is estimated at 39 per cent. In other mines and quarries at 42 per cent. In tobacco factories at 29 per cent. Other industrial groups showing large proportions on relief include domestic and personal service, 20 per cent and lumber and furniture, 18 per cent.

## 'Daily'—Easy to Sell, Easy to Get Subs

Dear Comrades:  
It is within the power of anyone to achieve excellent results in selling the Daily Worker if he goes about it in an active, systematic way.

To illustrate: I first began selling "Dailies" at 14th St. and 7th Ave last August, and sold only 25 copies the first night. But I did not stop. I kept on harder. In a few days, my average jumped to 73, in a month, to 114. Now, in January, my average for each day this month has gone up to 176 copies.

How did I do this? First, the seller must be on time. I make it a point to be on my corner promptly at 7:30 p.m. Give readers the certainty that the "Daily" will appear on a corner without fail and on time, and these readers form a habit of coming to that corner. And once you have chosen your post, stay there long enough to give the corner its full play—not less than four hours.

Keep the paper in full view! Call out the different headlines, the brief, clear slogans of the "Daily." Call the readers' attention to the fact that this is not just another paper, but a workers' paper.

But try not to antagonize non-readers. When I have been asked for the Daily Mirror or the Daily News, I have found it the best policy to direct the person to where they can be obtained, but recommending that he or she read the "Daily" and compare the difference. Out of this I have been able to make a number of steady readers.

Take every chance you get to open conversation with non-readers, people waiting for a bus or a street car, or people merely curious about the "Daily." If they disagree, leave them with a smile. You have

We used to save our bread so that when we got hungry in a couple of hours we would not start chewing on the blankets.

These conditions kept up for about three months until one of our truck drivers did a little police work and discovered that the army cook and the food supply sergeant were stealing \$500 every month of our camp's food allowance. They used to dump our food on the way from town, selling it to farms and stores.

When the boys in camp got wind of this, we were all so angered that a strike was called. We stuck together one hundred per cent and refused to do any kind of work. This angered and frightened the officials so, that they sent a hurried call to the Army base at Fort Wright, Wash. When these troops came they rounded up twenty-five fellows and put them in jail at St. Mary's, twenty-three miles away, and also fined them a few days pay each. For six days the troops patrolled our company street and refused to let us congregate in groups of more than three.

At about this time, the camps out in Idaho started to demobilize. The troops accompanied us to the railroad station where we left for New York.

**Nazi Assaulted Ohrbach Girls**

By a Worker Correspondent

**NEW YORK**—This is what I saw in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel when the two Ohrbach strikers, Anna Miller and Anne Friedman, crashed the Mayor's dinner and tried to put the case of the Ohrbach strikers before him. I am a waiter in the hotel and so was right near there.

A lackey in the hotel, the so-called captain of the waiters, ordered me to "go and stuff the mouths of these reds!"

I replied, "Do it yourself, I am not a cop." I was on strike and on the picket line all last winter (during the hotel strike) and wouldn't do a thing like that to strikers.

Then at that moment a big German waiter who is a Nazi, without being asked, rushed at the two girls and with brutal force tried to stuff his dirty side-raz into their mouths. This lackey of the hotel higher-ups boasts of having killed workers in Germany and is an ardent Hitler agitator among the waiters in the Waldorf.

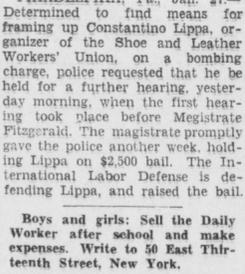
Today, he calls himself a hero in the waiters' locker room. His head waiter made an example of the lackey, introduced him to Boomer, and gave him advantages in the waiting for the future.

I suppose he'll get a medal from Boomer or his head waiter, or at least a letter of thanks.

**Court Tries to Frame Shoe Worker**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—Determined to find means for framing up Constantino Lippa, organizer of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, on a bombing charge, police requested that he be held for a further hearing, yesterday morning, when the first hearing took place before Magistrate Fitzgerald. The magistrate promptly gave the police another week, holding Lippa on \$2,500 bail. The International Labor Defense is defending Lippa, and raised the bail.

**Boys and girls: Sell the Daily Worker after school and make expenses. Write to 50 East Thirtieth Street, New York.**



MARY E. MOORE, one of the most active and beloved Negro leaders of Boston, who declared that she "will not stop in the subscription contest until she is on board the boat that will carry her to the May Day celebration in the Soviet Union." That this is no idle boast is proven by the fact that she sends three yearly subscriptions with her entry into the contest.

Shock Brigader Moore's past record shows her energy and determination. She was instrumental in raising more money for the Scottsboro boys' defense than any one else in the New England district. She was Communist candidate for the State Legislature, from the South End of Boston, last year.

planted something in them that will take hold later.

To prove that the above tactics are correct, another seller, only a

few blocks from me, has already built up a circulation of about 70 papers a night, by following them.

In conclusion, I believe that not only American workers—men, women and youth—but foreign workers, too, have the duty of building up the Daily Worker. In this way the Daily Worker can really achieve its function. In building up mass sales, the little pamphlet, "How to Sell the Daily Worker" is of great help.

WILLIAM J. CLAY.

The Ruling Class — By Redfield



"The depression has played havoc with me, too—I lost 13 ounces since 1929."

**I. W. O. Executive Committee Calls For Third National Convention**

The branches of the International Workers' Order will busy themselves in the next months with preparations for the Convention. A discussion of the Convention resolutions will begin in the month of February. In the meantime the branches are carrying on a campaign to increase their membership to secure them adequate representation at the Convention.

The National Executive Committee has issued the following call for the Convention:

**Call for the Third Convention of the I. W. O.**

In May, 1935, our International Workers' Order is five years old. Its first five years of life were years of rapid growth, years of activities and struggles, and also years of achievement. It was with pride in this growth, with pride in these activities and these achievements that the National Executive Committee is calling upon the branches and the sections of the Order to prepare for the Third Convention and fifth anniversary celebration of our Order, to open in New York City on May 5th and to remain in session for six days.

Simultaneous with and as a part of this National Convention, all of the language sections of the Order will hold national conferences to consider the problems of the further development and building of their sections and of the Order.

Out of the experiences of our five years of existence, our Third Convention will crystallize policies and tactics that will enable us to build and lead the Order on to quicker growth, to more activities and to greater achievements. The Convention will make organizational plans and will generate the necessary spirit and enthusiasm to enable us to build our Order in the

years 1935 to at least 100,000 members.

The Convention must also discuss and provide plans for the solution of the problem of the inner life and the activities of our various branches. To fulfill its avowed purpose of developing closer unity and workers' solidarity among its members, our Order must increase and improve its educational and cultural activities.

To devise methods of doing this will be the major problem of the Convention.

This Convention must orientate our Order consciously toward the increase of the membership in the existing branches. It must find ways to establish closer organizational ties between the language groups on a national and especially on a local basis. More collective efforts must be developed between all sections of the Order in every locality. The City Central Committees in composition and in function must be made real leading bodies of the local organizations of our Order.

Another important problem before the Convention is the establishment of a clearer understanding on the part of all sections and of the membership of the Order of the importance and the needs of our youth section; we must crystallize out of this a clearer understanding of a definite plan and material help for the establishment of youth centers and for the development of leadership for the youth section in the fields of education, sports and other endeavors.

The Convention must also discuss further plans for the struggle for social and unemployment insurance, and for the support of Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill H.R. 2827.

The actual growth of a formidable fraternal united front in most of the important centers of the country and the development of a national united front of fraternal organizations for the support of this Bill put before the International Workers Order a special duty; it must become the cost active part of this united front and thus make itself the driving and leading force within it. To accomplish this duty the Convention must work out careful plans and must mobilize the sections and branches through the Convention delegates for intensive action.

Representation to the Convention is based on the numerical strength of the branches. Every branch with 75 members or a major fraction thereof is entitled to a delegate. Branches must have at least 35 members by January 1 to be entitled to one delegate. In accordance with Constitutional provisions, branches up to 35 members have no delegate. Branches from 35 to 112 members have one delegate. Branches from 113 to 187 have two delegates. Branches from 188 to 262 have three delegates. Branches from 263 to 337 have four delegates, and so on in the same ratio.

By provision of the Constitution, new branches organized after January 1 will be entitled to a full-fledged delegate if they reach 35 members or more by April 1.

Comrades: To make this anniversary Convention the Order a success we must assure the fullest representation of the membership. The Convention must become the reflection of the will and spirit of the membership. The delegations to the Convention, in turn, must bring back to their branches a reflection of the will and spirit of the Convention. Therefore the National Executive Committee decided that any Branch that did not have 35 members on January 1st and would ordinarily not be entitled to a delegate, will be allowed a full-fledged

## A. F. L. Officials Attempt to Block Strike of Indiana Electric Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

**TERRE HAUTE, Ind.**—Girding their forces for a fight to the finish, the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America, Local No. 254, an independent organization of electrical workers, has laid the groundwork for a renewed and militant strike struggle. Taking advantage of an object lesson gained from their thwarted strike action of two months ago, the workers have set up rank and file committees of action in the affected power generating plants.

This timely step was taken to prevent a recurrence of the compromise that smashed the strike movement of last November, when the reactionary and bureaucratic B.U.E.A. heads, capitulated to the arbitrary demands of the utility bosses and carried out their orders by splitting the union forces and delivering the workers' struggles into the control of the utility owners.

The November sellout of the B.U.E.A. into three separate groups; the electrical transportation workers, the electrical maintenance workers and the power generating group. The division of these workers was granted the utility bosses when they refused to negotiate the differences or bargain collectively with them as a single unit.

The demand for decisive strike action on the part of the power generating group reached its vortex after a heated session at the Knights of Pythias hall here on Jan. 15, following the steadfast refusal of the Public Service Company of Indiana to join in negotiations

with them upon demands presented by the B.U.E.A. last November.

An ultimatum, in the form of a resolution, couched in vigorous and uncompromising terms, was drawn up at this meeting. Copies of it were sent to the recently inaugurated mayor of Terre Haute, Sam Beecher, Governor McConitt, the Public Service Commission and the B.U.E.A. heads. Plans were perfected for a simultaneous walk out of the plants involved, the Dresser Generating Plant, the auxiliary Water Street plant and two suburban relay sub-stations, thus completely severing power communication between St. Louis and Indianapolis.

Steps to defeat the strike have already been taken by the Public Service Company. Notices have been sent to the unorganized and jobless reserves to stand ready to return to work at the auxiliary plant on Water Street. Thus they are trying to use the unemployed as a threat against the strike.

The A. F. of L. remained true to its colors by unseating the B.U.E.A. delegates at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last Monday, Jan. 21. The removal was executed at the telegraphic behest of a bureaucratic State Federation Official. This was done despite the fact that the B.U.E.A. had an application pending with the local Central Labor Union for a charter and their per capita tax paid up until Feb. 1. The A. F. of L. officialdom is evidently interested in demoralizing the impending militant rank and file action of the B.U.E.A. membership.

## Vet States Case For Bonus

By a Worker Correspondent

**WEST MIDDLESEX, Pa.**—As a disabled veteran of the World War, I denounce the punning that has been administered to the veterans during the past.

The pay of the average civilian during the war was five dollars a day and up, while the combat soldier received approximately 65 cents a day after all deductions were made. He was compelled to take government insurance, and pay for it too. He was asked to make an allotment, which the average soldier did.

The soldiers also contributed generously for the French orphans that were a result of the war.

Belgian figures indicate that out of five who die, four are former soldiers. Trench wear and tear, old wounds, ravages of gas and army maladies left them much more vulnerable than those who had not seen service.

Belgian mortality tables show that the death rate for the non-mobilized part of the population is eight per thousand, and for former soldiers is 28 per thousand.

Those wounded or sick at the front are dying approximately six times as rapidly as those who took no part in the war.

Even those mobilized in the rear, never subject to shell fire, die two and a half times faster than the strictly civilian population, solely because of the fact that they passed months away from home, in barracks in the weather and on army rations.

Time has brought many changes since the war. Many veterans who considered their disability as minor ailment, now find themselves incapacitated because of "war vision-ary" or other ailments, which come to the surface after years of dejection and discontentment. Yet when one of these veterans appeals for a pension or compensation, his claim is disallowed.

After reviewing the above facts, do our readers consider the veterans worthy of the remaining half of their bonus? Is it just to charge the veterans interest on the amount already drawn, especially when our government has the crust to charge the veterans four per cent on their own money, while they lend the taxpayers' money to the Morgan shipping interests and others at one half of one per cent?

**Peasants Resist Eviction**

**PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Jan. 27.**—Three peasants were killed and two wounded at Villa Union today when virtually the entire agrarian community there turned out to give armed resistance to Mexican State rangers and Federal troops who sought to evict twenty-five agrarians from their land holdings. The agrarians had a truckload of arms and ammunition.

**BACK H. R. 2827**

**FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 27.**—The Textile Council of the Federation Textile Operatives, an independent union of Fall River, endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, at the last regular meeting.

delegate to the Convention if it will increase its membership to 35 or more by March 1st.

Material prepared by the National Executive Committee for the consideration of the Convention will reach the branches in ample time to allow the most intense discussion and to make it possible for them to send to the National Executive Committee the results of these discussions in the form of their own proposals and amendments.

For the election of delegates to the Convention, the branches shall be guided by Article IV of the Constitution. In conformity with Section 2 of that article, the credentials for all delegates elected shall be transmitted to the National Office not later than the 1st of April.

Forward to 75,000 members by the Convention!

Fraternally,  
For the N. E. C. of the Order  
Max Bedacht,  
General Secretary.

## Workers' Bill Gains Support

By a Worker Correspondent

**MOBILE, Ala.**—The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, is getting quite a welcome in Mobile.

The Metal Trades Council, consisting of the boilermakers, machinists and several other locals unanimously endorsed the Bill. Local 206 of the United Garment Workers Union, consisting of about 250 garment workers, also endorsed the Bill. Local 1872 of the United Textile Workers of America also unanimously showed its approval of the Workers' Bill.

It is important to point out that the entire attending membership of the County Unemployed League in Mobile more than welcomed the Bill and hailed the Unemployed Congress recently held in Washington to which they had elected a delegate but due to lack of funds were unable to send him.

At one of the Unemployed League membership meetings, both the Workers' Bill and the Wagner-Lewis Bill were presented to them for endorsement. When the difference between the two bills was pointed out, some of the workers immediately took the floor and said, "We want the kind of insurance that will give us immediate cash relief," meaning, of course, H. R. 2827, which they realized was the Bill they needed, and not the Wagner-Lewis scheme, which does not provide for the workers that are unemployed at the present time.

**Strikers Spurn Offer**

**SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Jan. 27.**—The 800 strikers of the Kohler Manufacturing Company, Kohler, Wis., members of Federal Local 1784 of the American Federation of Labor who have been out since July 16, have turned down the proposal of the Kohler Company, manufacturers of plumbing supplies, to place 200 strikers on the preferential reemployment list. The union points out that no provision is made for 600 other strikers.

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### YOUR HEALTH

— By —  
Medical Advisory Board

Treating Infections of Bones  
G. H. Cleveland, Ohio: Your description of your ailment seems to confirm your diagnosis of osteomyelitis. Such a disease is apt to be chronic and recur either at the point of virginal injury or some other part of the body.

Osteomyelitis is a disease of the bones. It is essentially an infection with typical abscess formation in and around the bone or bones.

The difficulty of treating this disease as it should be treated, illustrates the woeful inadequacy of medical care under capitalism. Here the patient needs careful investigation, long continued, intelligent treatment and most important, continuous nourishing food, rest, sunlight and freedom from work in order to give the body a chance to build up resistance against the ravages of the infection.

Imagine the average American worker or farmer obtaining these necessities under our present system!

Good treatment can free you from this disease and if you can enlist the aid of such an institution as Mount Sinai Hospital in Cleveland, there is no reason for hopelessness.

**Stomach Trouble and Loss of Weight**

E. W., of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I would like to be advised as to the best treatment for stomach ailments which became evident about a year ago and continued with three attacks in the first six months—headache, vomiting, severe pain in abdominal regions, complete exhaustion, fever and chills; have since corrected my diet, but am now suffering with pain in the upper gastric region, which toward evening becomes very severe. While I have an appetite and feel hungry, I fear to eat anything, as I attribute the severe attack of pain to the foods, so that I am now subsisting on milk and crackers only."

**Our Reply**

You must realize that just reading a brief description of your symptoms, in spite of the fact that they are well-wordsed, is not sufficient in itself to permit us to give you a definite diagnosis or point out the source of your trouble. Consequently we are also unable to prescribe any specific treatment.

We do say, however, that any patient 58 years of age, who has lost twenty pounds in one year and who has suffered as you have, most assuredly deserves a complete medical study—preferably in a hospital. There, under a competent man, you should secure a thorough laboratory, X-ray and clinical study. We know your reaction—how is a poor worker going to enjoy these medical attentions ordinarily reserved for those who are usually less sick, but have more money. See a competent physician and he can parlay your bundles of the "Working Woman" in city institution if you cannot afford any other.

You undoubtedly, have definite trouble in your stomach or gall-bladder, but with what information we have, we can be no more definite, except to say that you have been neglected, or have neglected yourself long enough.

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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IN THE Fascist lands, Italy and Germany, the youth is being trained only for war. One can judge a society by the ideals it sets before its youth; and bombs, machine guns and insane patriotic hatred are the mental fare Mussolini and Hitler give the next generation.

I. Rudin, a Russian author, recently visited a Soviet school for sixteen-year olds. They were all average kids, and he asked them what they expected to be when they grew up.

The answers should certainly confound those liberal babbles who assure us that the Soviets are regenerating their youth. What variety and richness of spiritual life one finds in these youngsters.

Biology and literature are their favorite fields. Many of them, however, want to be engineers in heavy industry, machine constructors, electro-technicians and chemists. The girls, especially, seem to prefer electrical engineering and chemistry.

Geology was a favorite career, because it combined scientific research with the adventures of an explorer. Many of these youngsters were drawn to auto and aviation engineering. A few planned to be doctors, and only one thought he would be a teacher.

Remember that these youngsters were not merely hoping to become all these things. The means for study were assured them, as they are to all Soviet youngsters, and an endless demand for trained workers awaited them when they graduated into the world outside.

They displayed an extraordinary self-confidence, these average boys and girls in an average Soviet school, says the author. They had no fears as to the future. They were interested in everything; discussed history, literature, economic geography, all the sciences; they followed every political event with the intensity of their elders.

Some of their statements follow, as reported in International Literature, that fascinating review which is published in English at Moscow:

### Inspiration in Construction

TRAVEL DEMIN said: "Don't think we shall all be narrow specialists. But the students are attracted to technical subjects, because construction inspires us. Our country must overtake the capitalist countries. The future specialist will possess a broad political outlook and a Marxist approach to life."

"I want to be an engineer who builds boats. I was born in Vladivostok, on the sea, and I love boats. Once I built a sail boat and went out to sea in it often. After completing school, I expect to study in Leningrad, at the shipbuilding institute."

### A Future Bee-Raiser

TANYA KRANSNUSHKINA said she wanted to be a dramatic actress. But she wants first to get a good general education. Her parents had warned her she ought first to be sure she has a dramatic talent, "but I have tested myself in the dramatic circles, and am sure of my ability."

Victor Shimansky was bothered because most of the 22 youngsters in his class wanted to be technicians. "What will happen to the arts?" he asked. Yet he himself loved natural science, and especially bee raising.

"The boys joke about it, but I assure you the bee's poison has less effect on me than on other people. I noticed this when I worked as an amateur in the entomological section of the Zoo. The bees must feel my love for them—they practically don't touch me. Their trust amazes me."

"I have read many books about bee raising. The Life of the 'Bee' by Maeterlinck is a very good book. Nature gave to the bee that which is often missing in man—social instinct and mutual responsibility. I believe that bee raising has a big future in the Soviet Union. After all, why shouldn't every collective farm have its own apiaries? I feel there is much work before me."

### "How Interesting to Be Alive!"

SENA DOBROBOLSKAYA tells about public discussion she and her classmates had with the students of another school. "We argued about Darwin, about egoism, about love and about technique. They accused us of being too fascinated by applied science and technical subjects. I defended our passion. We are convinced that technique has the greatest importance for our country, but that doesn't prevent us from having two dramatic circles, and an art circle in the school and all of us love literature."

"I draw. My close friends say I have talent, but I doubt it. I think it is better to be an average engineer than an average artist. I hesitate between pictures and mechanics. I love mathematics and draughting. How interesting it is to be alive. We know what we are aiming for."

Vasya Kudishin would like to be a geologist, to explore unknown regions, to find meteors in Siberia, and also to be an aviator.

Vera Balasheva is fascinated by literature, yet has decided she is an organizer, and needs "moving, living work."

Vsevolod is the best boxer in school, but is crazy about German and also wants to be an auto construction engineer. Bora wants to be a builder of great canals; Yura an agronomist, and to experiment with plants, especially cotton. Sena Berkin was the only boy who wants to be a military man, because he is a good chess player, and likes outdoor life and discipline.

But the others want to be chemists, doctors, mining engineers, professors of history, and tractor specialists. They want to help the Soviet Union. They do not dream of Fascist blood and hatred, but of the creation of a new world. They are future workers, not soldiers.

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### Little Lefty



### How to Chase the Hunger Blues!



## Soviet Evolution Textbook Highly Important Item

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE OF EVOLUTION, by M. M. Belyaev. 136 pp., 104 figs. Moscow, 1934. (Order from New Pioneer, Box 28, Sta. D, New York, N. Y. Sixty-five cents per copy.)

Reviewed by JOHN EDWARD GRAY

RECENTLY appearing among a large and valuable series of translated Soviet school textbooks is Belyaev's First Principles of the Science of Evolution. This book is an item of outstanding educational importance and as such deserves our attention.

The introduction deals with (1) the unity of the organic world; (2) materialism vs. idealism on the problem of the origin of the organic world; (3) the meaning and significance of evolution to the modern bourgeois as contrasted with its meaning to the peoples of the U.S.S.R. who have reworked the teachings of Darwin as interpreted correctly by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

A chapter on the history of the idea of evolution opens the book, taking us from the records of the Greek philosophers, through Lamarck, on to Darwin, his life, and his theory of evolution. Concerning this theory, Lenin writes: "Darwin put an end to the view that the species of plants and animals are disconnected, accidental, immutable, 'created by god.'"

Genetics and selection with regard to animal and plant breeding is explained as well as facts regarding these theories as applied by scientists of the Soviet Union. Such difficult points as Mendel's laws of heredity are clarified and the work of Michurin, the "Soviet Burbank" is reported on at some length.

Most exciting of all the chapters is the one entitled Origin of Man. Here is a complete explanation of the truths of evolution: vestigial organs, atavism, embryology, studies of man and the higher apes—gorilla, chimpanzee, gibbon, and orang-utan, etc., are revealed in a manner that is at once clear and which concisely informs us of the life of our ancestors. The final chapter deals with an estimate of the nature of class-struggle and the problem of the origin of man and life.

This work will be a delightful experience to all those who have been educated in the bourgeois tradition of evolution; a tradition of making man a proud self-seeking individual, a creature of god, and even a creature capable of distorting the teachings and findings of science so as to make them compatible with capitalism and religion. Chief among such offenders is the anti-semitic Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, past president of the American Museum of Natural History.

To M. M. Belyaev for his splendid pedagogical task, and to those that assisted him in this work we owe a debt of sincere gratitude.

### PERIODICALS

FILM FRONT No. 3; issued each month by the National Film and Photo League of the W.I.R., 31 East 21st Street, New York City. Five cents.

By HARRY KERMIT

Important to workers in the screen industry as well as to the general public is the editorial analysis of the recent report by the Screen Actors Guild on wages and working conditions in the movie field contained in the current issue of Film Front. This newest addition to the revolutionary cultural publications performs a valuable service by making public and explaining the findings of the Guild.

According to the editorial: "Excessive hours of work sometimes 16 hours with no holidays, insufficient rest periods... no pay for overtime work, lay-offs on the uncontrolled option of the producer; no remuneration and often cancellation of contracts for enforced absence through over-work, wage cuts to compensate executive extravagance, a company union set up by the producers as a bulwark against possible strikes—these are some of the many grievances aired in the Screen Guild's report."

Declaring that the problem of the movie actor and movie extra has gone beyond the narrow confines of the Guild and the N.R.A. stage, the editorial contends "it is now up to the rank and file of the Screen Actors Guild, hand in hand with all exploited actors and extras and other film workers to take the militant—the only way out of the crisis."

Of interest to persons studying the technical aspects of movie making are the articles "The Russian Cinema Before the Revolution," translated from I. Muzanin, and Dziga Vertov's discussion of the Kino-Eye school of the film.

Film Front would enjoy a wider appeal if its editors took their cue from New Theatre and featured more popular articles—although authoritative ones. The detailed studies of camera work, problems of direction, etc., are hardly calculated to give the magazine a mass audience.

## Stirring Lenin Memorial Pageant Produced by Theatre of Action

### Tricks of Demagogues and Labor Fakers Cleverly Scored

By ALLEN JOHNSON

THE pageant "America Today—Lenin Lives," adapted by Al Saxe and Peter Hyun from a script by Peter Martin and George Sklar, which was presented by the Theatre of Action at the Lenin Memorial meeting last Monday, was not the least of the factors that made that meeting one of the most memorable in recent years. Both in design and in execution the pageant constitutes a marked advance over previous attempts made by the revolutionary theatre to portray the influence exercised by Lenin in the struggle of the world proletariat to free itself from the bonds of capitalist slavery.

The opening scene, which is in the nature of a prologue to the scenes that follow, depicts the murder of a worker during the San Francisco general strike by members of the National Guard. The prologue fades into darkness as the voice of a hidden announcer, in the manner of the leader of a Greek chorus, is heard above the turmoil: "The man of whom we speak, Lenin, born in 1870, student of Marx and Engels, was a leading fighter in the struggle for working class unity until his death in 1924. Lenin never forgot the choked whisper of the French workers during the revolution of 1848, never forgot the deafening roar of the glorious 70 days of the Paris Commune. Lenin called the masses to open struggle against the mill owners, against the mine owners, against the bond-sellers and international bankers. The race for profits grew madder, the imperialist dogs snapped and lashed out at each other, but louder grew Lenin's voice, more insistent his call to struggle. And his voice calls out today."

The last of these words is followed by the appearance on stage of a group of labor fakers, symbolically dressed as acrobatic clowns, who begin to cavort to the tune of "The float through the air with the greatest of ease." As they finish their somersaults and cartwheels they run towards the figure of a capitalist and bend their knees to him in characteristic genuflection.

At a signal from some of the acrobats, the mass of workers is split, although they continue to labor at their work in a symphonic movement which portrays groups of workers working on a belt running through the mass, while other groups take boxes off the belt and pass them to still other groups. All work suddenly comes to an end as the voices of the announcers are heard. "The manager of Sterling Motors regrets to announce," says one. Another says: "The management of Pennsylvania Steel regrets to announce—" "Accordingly," concludes the most resonant announcement of all, "several thousand men will be released."

The labor clowns, who have re-



Scene from "America Today—Lenin Lives," Directed by Al Saxe

mained quiet while the announcers held the attention of the mass of workers, suddenly come to life. They assume the positions of typists and type the letters N—R—A. O—K. The mass of workers form a parade. The acrobatic clowns of labor are wild with joy. They cartwheel and somersault all over the stage. The figure of a capitalist appears once more. Suddenly the parade is transformed into a breadline.

At a signal the breadline is transformed back into a factory. As the mass begins working again, another commentator says: "Lenin predicted these false promises of capitalist democracy. Don't be deceived by these false friends of labor." The workers are back at their jobs. As they stop to wipe the sweat off their brows, they hear the voice of General (N.R.A.) Johnson: "Good evening, America. After a year of the N.R.A. we stand convinced of the essential rightness of the administration's policy. Higher wages, better conditions, more employment. I can say without fear of exaggeration that capital and labor here in the United States are marching forward anew to security and prosperity."

A WAVE of strikes now breaks out among the mass. Rapidly dividing into several groups, the ensemble symbolically portrays the strike struggles in Toledo, Minneapolis, San Pedro, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. Each strike is represented by a new group formation and is accompanied by the announcement of a commentator off-stage. The mass is standing with fists clenched and hands upraised when General Johnson's voice is heard again: "We must run these subversive influences out like rats, he says. Let's settle this matter. Let's do it now."

Suddenly the spotlight is thrown on a machine gun. As the workers huddle together the machine gun begins to sputter leaden hail. Workers fall. The screams of the wounded are then transformed into the Soviet Funeral March as the workers, falling into place in a funeral cortege, carry the body of one of their slain comrades off-stage. A worker says: "We will not forget the murder of our fellow-workers by the guns of the United States government. We will not forget Howard Sperry, James Engel, Nick Bordoia and our other fallen comrades."

The pageant closes with the spotlight shining on a worker who is climbing a ladder while he points upward towards a huge plaque of Lenin. The voice of a commentator is heard: "In America today Lenin lives. Organize. Fight together. Own your world!"

The magnificent scope of the pageant is only slightly marred by the mechanical presentation of the conflicting forces represented by the labor fakers and the N.R.A. on the one hand and the teachings of Lenin on the other. When, for example, the entire ensemble is depicted as being wholly misled by the demagoguery of the N.R.A., a small group of workers, representing the conscious vanguard in the Communist Party, should have been shown calling on the others not to follow their misleaders. Similarly, when the San Francisco general strike was broken it should not have been portrayed as a complete defeat for the strikers. These faults, however, reside as much in the limitations of the relatively static pageant form as they do in the writers of the script. As it stands, "America Today—Lenin Lives" is an important contribution to the constantly developing American revolutionary theatre.

## Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

### CHAPTER III. Teachings of Lenin

#### IV.

FOR reformers to attack one or another aspect in isolation of these policies (tariffs, or armaments, or colonial policy, or war) without attacking monopoly capitalism itself, or to expect monopoly capitalism to pursue a different "more enlightened" policy, was like expecting a tiger to live on grass.

But monopoly capitalism means at the same time the parasitic stage of capitalism. The greater part of the world becomes tributary to the handful of great powers; the majority of mankind is paying tribute to a tiny group of financial oligarchies. The rentier class, living on dividends, and without any contact with production, develops in the imperialist countries; the numbers engaged in serving them develop; the proportion of those engaged in productive industry declines.

At the same time a proportion of the tribute of "super-profit" is used to buy off the upper strata of the working class in the imperialist countries, by concessions, social reforms, corruption of labor leaders, etc. So develops the phenomenon of the "labor aristocracy" and "bourgeois labor parties" in the imperialist countries, whose leaders go hand in hand with the capitalists. This is the basis of opportunism or reformism in Europe and America, and the cause of the

split in the working class movement.

Monopoly capitalism, however, as its parasitic tendencies already reveal, is dying capitalism. Production has reached its maximum possible development under capitalism; its further development is now hindered and artificially restricted by the forms of capitalist monopoly. The explosion of the World War violently demonstrates this. The time is ripe for the proletarian revolution.

### The Chief Task of Our Times—The World Revolution

IN his pamphlet "The Chief Task of Our Times" (first published in Investita, March 14, 1918, and republished in pamphlet form), Lenin wrote:

The human race is passing through great and difficult changes which have (one can say it without the least exaggeration) a world-liberating significance. The world is passing to the war of the oppressed against the oppressors. In this new war the oppressed are struggling for liberation from the yoke of capitalism; from the abyss of suffering, torment, hunger and brutalization; they desire to pass onward to the bright future of a communist society, to universal well-being and a secure peace.

Outside of socialism there is no deliverance of humanity from wars, from hunger, from the destruction of millions and millions of human beings. ("In Lenin's

Footsteps," the Revolution of 1917, Book 1, pp. 111-114.)

The center of Lenin's teaching was to make conscious that the world revolution was no longer a dream of the future, but was the direct, urgent, indispensable task of the present stage; that the objective conditions were already fully prepared for the proletarian revolution; that it was urgently essential for the subjective factor of the world proletariat to become conscious of the situation and act; and that delay could only mean ever increasing "torment, hunger and brutalization," "the destruction of millions and millions of human beings." The two decades since 1914 have abundantly shown the truth of this, as the imperialist world, through delay of the revolution, advances through increasing crisis towards a new world war.

LENIN approached the problems and conception of the world revolution in an extremely living, concrete, realistic fashion. It was for him no dream of a millennium or sudden conquest of power to be achieved overnight in a few glorious battles by the international working class. It was, on the contrary, a whole epoch, extending probably over decades. Marx had already written in 1841 (in his Revelations on the Communist Trial at Cologne):

We say to the workers: "You will have to go through fifteen, twenty, fifty years of civil wars and international wars, not only in order to change existing conditions, but also in order to change yourselves and fit yourselves for the exercise of political power." (To Be Continued)

## FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

SOME of the strongest agitation in years is being carried on in the current sessions of Congress for federal supervision of the motion picture industry.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and Francis D. Calkin, of New York, are among the leading proponents of federal control of the movies; in this they have the unanimous support of the Hearst press and the Legion of Decency, whose recently appointed N. Y. Council includes the names of Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, James A. Farrell, former President of the U. S. Steel Corp., Joseph P. O'Brien, former Mayor of New York, Martin Quigley, red-baiting publisher of the Motion Picture Herald and Motion Picture Daily, and John J. Raskob, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

We can be certain that the line-up of notorious reactionaries is not for the entertainment of the moviegoer. We know that federal authorities have been tremendously pleased with the campaign and reception accorded their recent darling "Fittation Walk" the Warner Bros. military-musical produced at West Point with the entire cadet corps as supporting cast; and "President Vanishes," Paramount's sequel to "Gaiety Over the White House."

We also know that the government is becoming more fearful of the potentialities of a medium that can be used against them very nicely. Recently we read that certain prints of new motion pictures which revealed the existence of American naval aircraft devices had been secretly acquired by foreign powers who had put the new apparatus to good use. As a result of this disclosure, rigid instructions governing future motion picture production of naval activities have been issued by the government to the movie companies. No doubt carried out to the letter in the Warner Bros.-W. R. Hearst-U. S. War Department production of "Devil Dogs of the Air." We have also witnessed the increasing attention paid to the rejection of newsreels that reflect workers' struggles and capitalist violence; the many attempts to censor Soviet films, The Film and Photo League of N. Y. is up before the courts this week for showing newsreels at its headquarters a couple of Saturdays ago.

WE know that government battleships and the U. S. Marine Corporation stand solidly behind the Hearst-Warner Bros. merger from whom we can expect plenty of forthcoming jingo dressed up to look innocent and attractive. We know that the U. S. government through the War Department sends Signal Corps officers to Hollywood for motion picture training to enable them to come back and produce federal films to help instruct officers and soldiers in the maneuvers of war. We know all these things and much more.

Nothing, therefore, would more please the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff McArthur, the Hearst press or the N. Y. Council of the Legion of Decency, than a federal investigation of the motion picture industry similar to the one on munitions (and the St. Louis indictments of the biggest of the producers and distributors) which was probably a result of federal supervision and censorship of the movie industry as a prologue to putting this powerful propaganda armory under the surveillance of military authority and on an efficient war-time basis.

The capitalist class has too much wool to pull over the eyes of the masses to continue to neglect a medium as powerful as the movie which they know served them in good stead during the last World War. That is why an aggressive battle by theatre, literary, film and other cultural groups against federal intervention is essential at this time, if we are to noticeably retard the progress of the movement of the Legion of Decency and its backers towards fascist regimentation. Not merely the film is being affected by these underhand moves, but all cultural activities. The danger cannot be underestimated.

### Workers' Music School Offers New Courses

In addition to the classes which are already functioning, consisting of Music Appreciation, Music Criticism, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Harmony, and Voice Culture, the Workers Music School, 790 Broadway, is adding the following courses:

Chorus, Instructor L. Adohman; Song Leaders Class, Instructor L. Adohman; Sight-singing and Ear training, Instructor George Maynard; Composition, Instructor L. E. Swift.

Group instruction in violin and piano will be given as soon as sufficient registration makes well-graded classes possible. Definite announcements, stating time and place, will be issued shortly.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Question: Do Communists support the 30-hour week? If they are in favor of a shorter work week, then why are they opposed to the Black-Connelly Bill which provides for a 30-hour week?

—K. J., Newark, N. J.

Answer: Communists favor the adoption of a 30-hour week without any reduction in weekly pay. They oppose the Black-Connelly Bill, because it contains no provisions for increased hourly rates to compensate for the shorter work week. Because of this it would mean a wage cut for the workers, since their weekly pay envelopes would be reduced.

The Black-Connelly Bill is therefore a form of the spreading-the-work policy of the capitalist class which wants the employed workers to bear the burdens of unemployment. The Communists are fighting for unemployment insurance for the unemployed, and for a shorter work week and higher wages to enable the workers to meet the rising cost of living. It is important to note that all plans to reduce working hours without guarantees against reductions in weekly pay are all directed towards raising the profits of the employers.

Question: Where can I get lectures on the Soviet Union on the air? Do you print notices of such broadcasts?—A. B. C.—Colorado.

Answer: Next Wednesday, Jan. 30, the Columbia Network will broadcast a lecture by Corliss Lamont on "The Student and the Soviet Union" from 4:00 to 4:15 p. m. (subtract two hours to get your mountain time). The "Tuning In" column which appears daily on this page carries notices of such broadcasts.

## March of the Liberals

By FRANKLIN NEWMAN

(Suggested as a lyric for a musical show with acknowledgment to the backward march of the liberals in Adreya's play "The Rape of the Sabine Women.")

We are the liberals, tried and true; we read the New Republic and the Nation, too. We're not dogmatic and we keep an open mind; a conclusion is something we never can find. The world's at the cross-roads! We're needed! So—boldly into action let us go:

(Chorus) One step forward and two steps back; that's the method of our attack. We're too superior to take any side, we keep our minds and mouths open wide. In the class-struggle we're neutral, too—so far above it we're hidden from view (it's far more convenient and safer, how true!) One step forward and two steps back; that is our liberal plan of attack.

We believe in sitting on the fence. Above the battle the view's immense; on the one hand it is very, very true; but on the other it's obvious, too. The world's at the cross-roads! We're needed! So—boldly into action let us go:

(Chorus) One step forward and two steps back; that's the method of our attack!

## TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Child Lab of Amendment—Henry Noble MacCracken, President Yassar College
- WAF—Sports Talk—Stan Lombard
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—Myriad and Margie—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lim and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes: Robinson Orchestra; Southside Quartet
- 7:30-WEAF—Uncle Sam—Sketch
- WOR—LARRY Taylor, Parodies—Sketch
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Beake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Himber Orchestra
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jan Garber Supper Club
- WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
- 8:15-WEAF—Edwin G. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Gladys Swarthout
- WOR—Copano; String Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- WOR—Corinna Mura, Soprano
- WJZ—Carefree Carnival
- WABC—Kate Smith's Revue Party; Vladimir Golechman, Conductor
- 8:45-WEAF—Gibbs Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
- WOR—Kemp Orchestra
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- WABC—Lucrezia Bori, Soprano; Kostelanetz Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 8:50-WEAF—The Haydn—Sketch; With Otto Harbach, Librettist; Music WOR—The Witch's Tale
- WJZ—Penalty—Sketch
- WABC—Gluskin Orch.; Block and Sully Comedy; Gertrude Nielsen, Song
- 10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lads; Male Quartet
- WOR—Joniara Quartet
- WJZ—Froud Lady—Sketch
- WABC—Waters King Orch.; Sketch
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—E. E. Reed
- WJZ—America in Music; John Tasker Howard, Narrator
- 10:30-WEAF—American Entry Into the World Court—Sen. Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—The Government's Part in Medical Care—Walter Hartz
- 10:45-WJZ—Mischa Levitski, Piano
- WABC—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano
- 11:00-WEAF—The Gummits—Sketch
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Dance Music (to 1:30 a. m.)
- WABC—Dance Music (to 1:30 a. m.)
- 11:15-WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
- WOR—Moonbeam Trio
- 11:30-WEAF—St. Louis Symphony; Vladimir Golechman, Conductor
- WOR—Dance Music (to 1 a. m.)
- 12:30-WEAF—Dance Music

# Macfadden Joins Hearst's War on Militant Workers

### HEARST PRESS SILENT ON SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE OF FASCIST PLOTTING BUT SHREIKS THAT "REDS PLAN TO KIDNAP PRESIDENT"

"Communists in Plot to Kidnap the President, Witness Testifies." These and similar headlines were emblazoned in the Hearst press following the testimony of Walter S. Steele of the open-shop "National Republic" before the Dickstein-McCormack Committee.

Steele's bogey-man story about the Communist plot to kidnap the president was picked up by the prosecution in the trial of the eighteen Sacramento workers who face long prison terms under the Criminal Syndicalism Law of California if convicted.

The dramatic expose of fascist activities in the United States now appearing in the Daily Worker shows how the Dickstein-McCormack Committee, while giving credence to Mr. Steele's fantastic yarn, suppressed the most vital sections of the testimony of General Smedley Butler which implicated him high up in the financial and political life of the country.

*The Hearst press as well as the press throughout the country knew that evidence was being suppressed*

when the Committee issued the "summarized" version of General Butler's sensational testimony.

Neither Hearst nor the other magnates of American capitalist journalism made the slightest effort to bring this suppressed testimony out into the light.

*There is space—and lots of it—for raw lies about the Soviet Union and vicious slanders about the Communist Party of the United States.*

*But there is no space in the Hearst press for the actions of fascist groups who are feverishly plotting*

to clamp a ruthless dictatorship on the American people.

Hearst warmly approves the action of the Dickstein-McCormack Committee in hiding the details of these sinister activities from the American masses.

The Dickstein-McCormack Committee, in suppressing vital facts laid before it, actively assists the fascist plotters and gives support to the vigilante howls of Hearst and Macfadden, press agents for American fascism.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935

### The Spirit of Kuibyshev

AMERICAN workers mourn the loss of the great revolutionary leader, Valerian Kuibyshev, in a deep kinship with the emancipated masses of the Soviet Union. As a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and as head of the State Planning Commission, directing the economic programs of the first and second Five-Year Plans, Valerian Kuibyshev clearly showed to workers in the United States how the building of Socialism may be reached only by the road of Soviet power.

Kuibyshev joined the Bolshevik Party in its great struggle against Czarism and capitalism when he was only sixteen years old. He died Saturday of a heart attack, still young—he was only 46. Every Soviet worker loved him as the "man who knew the inside of every plant in the Soviet Union."

The great fighter in the workers' cause is gone. But the Soviet workers have been keen and eager pupils under the guidance of such leaders as Kuibyshev. And undaunted, more confident than ever in their own creative ability, they advance further, day by day, to a classless Socialist society.

### On Roosevelt's Head

EVEN in the carefully censored columns of the capitalist press, owned and controlled by the rich, the misery of the jobless and homeless breaks through.

In Chicago, a mother and son, struck from the relief rolls, left to starve, in their desperation and hopelessness, murdered two relief officials and then killed themselves.

In New York, a 25-year-old girl, homeless and penniless after loss of work, jumps out of a window to her death on the pavement.

Sitting comfortably in the White House, Roosevelt slashes Federal relief, and then suicide and murder, tragedy and misery, follow in the poverty-stricken homes of the masses. These tragedies are on his head.

These horrible penalties which the masses pay for the capitalist crisis can be stopped by the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827).

The Federal government and the employers must be forced to guarantee a minimum living wage and insurance for every single worker fired by the capitalist class. Not suicide and murder, but immediate cash relief and unemployment insurance!

### A War Measure

IT IS taking no time at all for Roosevelt's "take-the-profit-out-of-war" scheme to appear in its true colors—as a step toward further war preparations.

Baruch, who made over fifty millions in Wall Street speculating in war stocks in 1917, praises the McSwain Bill "to take the profits out of war" as "being sufficient to place this country in a position immune against attacks. . . it will greatly increase our strength for war. . ." he boasted before the House Military Committee.

Strange and significant praise for an alleged "peace measure!"

The whole Roosevelt gush about "taking the profits out of war" turns out to be exactly the opposite—a scheme to paralyze all attempts of labor to raise its wages to keep up with the steep rise in the cost of living during war days.

Baruch admits this when he says the McSwain Bill aims to keep "prices down to peace time levels." By "prices" he means mainly wages.

Roosevelt's record war preparations are today giving Wall Street billions in new profits. When imperialist war breaks out, Roosevelt's New Deal will become an open terrorist machine to protect profits and enslave the people.

### For an Auto Strike

MANY recent events show the growing sentiment of the auto workers for strike in the near future. A rank and file conference of members of A. F. of L. auto locals was held in Detroit over the weekend to discuss strike preparation against the growing company union menace.

The sentiment of the auto workers for strike has forced William Green to announce that the Automobile Workers Union has withdrawn from the Auto Labor Board and from the pact creating the board, which William Green himself signed on March 25, 1934.

Green and Dillon, Green's agent in the auto industry, are now trying to put themselves at the head of this growing strike sentiment, in order to behead it. Last spring Green prevented a strike by supporting the setting up of the Auto Labor Board.

Green signed a pact which legalized company unions, gave free rein to speed-up, allowed for further wage cuts, and gave the Auto Labor Board, the tool of the employers, power to decide the auto workers' fate.

From the very beginning, the strike preparations must now proceed with all negotiations, all strike preparations, and all activities in the hands of the elected rank and file committees of the locals. This will prevent Green from repeating his betrayal of March 1934.

### Another Ship Goes Down

THE Mohawk is the third ship owned by the Ward line which has been wrecked at sea within five months. Other Ward line ships (like the Cauto) have had serious accidents at sea.

The steering gear and the telegraph of the rammed liner Mohawk "went haywire" when the collision with the Talisman took place, testimony before the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service indicated. The sinking of this Ward line ship cost the lives of thirty-five known dead and ten missing.

The Ward line is heavily subsidized by the Roosevelt government. Its policy has been to increase profits by cheap operation in every respect, including lack of proper safety measures, union smashing, and low pay and abominable conditions imposed on its crews.

In the previous Ward line disaster, to the Morro Castle, the Ward line tried to cover up its responsibility for the heavy loss of life by blaming the crew, and by raising the cry of "red plot" and of "sabotage." The sinister word "sabotage" has been injected into the present disaster. Thus are red scares manufactured.

But the record of the Ward line speaks for itself. The steamers Havana, Morro Castle and now the Mohawk were wrecked, with many lives of crew and passengers lost, because of the shipowners greed for profits.

### The Huey Long Fight

THE march of state troops and the organization of special armed bands by opposing factions in Huey Long's state only shows how the crisis is breaking down all traditional legislative customs and is giving way to ever-increasing fascist forms of capitalist rule.

More and more capitalist legislatures are becoming obstacles in the swift execution of capitalist policy. The whole machinery of government is becoming centralized and dominated by the direct agents of the capitalists who rely more openly on the armed forces.

It should be noted that the cliques of Long and his enemies are very anxious to avoid, as far as possible, placing arms in the hands of the starving Negro and white workers and tenant farmers. The armed bands are under the direct control of the warring capitalist cliques. These armed groups, in fact, are a fascist menace against the toiling population.

Both Long and his opponents are trying to make capital out of the deep discontent of the starving workers and pauperized farmers of Louisiana.

Long quickly reduced the tax on oil when the Rockefeller monopoly put pressure on him. And the Standard Oil tried to call off the armed workers it had aroused as soon as it got its tax "compromise." Their squabble is over which capitalist crowd shall get the lion's share of the spoils, which shall be first in the march to fascism.

## Party Life

### Literature Work Of I. W. O. Criticized Language Is Barrier

IN OUR challenge to the New York District to sell more literature per member by Aug. 1, we are making an earnest attempt to set up functioning literature departments in all mass organizations.

The I.W.O. agreed to set up a city central literature committee, with agents in all branches. The city central agreed to undertake to sell one thousand copies of Amter's "Why the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill," during the month of January.

On Sunday, Jan. 13, the I.W.O. was scheduled to have a concert and ball. The district literature department, learning that the I.W.O. had not yet set up its literature apparatus, agreed to take care of the literature work at this affair.

A special drive was to be made from the platform with organized literature sales on the floor, concentrating on Amter's pamphlet and "Who Wants War," the two for five cents.

On the afternoon of the ball, when the district secretary of the I.W.O. was making out the program for the afternoon and evening, and when we reminded him to place the literature talk and sale on the agenda, he answered "There won't be any time for it." He insisted that no room could be found for an organized literature sale from the platform. The program was about an hour late in getting under way. It seemed as though something had to be left out. To the district secretary of the I.W.O., a leading Party member, literature was apparently of minor importance.

An attitude of this nature indicates a dangerous underestimation of the political importance of literature distribution. The Central Committee of our Party is waging an energetic campaign to instill literature consciousness into every Party comrade from the oldest member to the newest recruit. The Eighth National Convention of our Party adopted a resolution in which it says that "There must be a wider issuance and circulation of literature on current political problems and propaganda dealing with the revolutionary way out of the crisis."

The mass sale of Communist literature must be the normal part of the day-to-day activities of every Communist Party member." (The Way Out—page 56.)

The workers are hungering to find the way out of the crisis; they are turning to the Communist Party for the answer; yet the Party comrade who is the secretary of the Cleveland International Workers Order, with over 500 people seated, can't find time on the program for literature.

In our literature competition with New York we are bent on breaking through all resistance.

At a time when Fascism is rapidly approaching, when we find increasing discrimination against Negro and Latin-Americans in the distribution of relief in Harlem, more intensive anti-Red drives, etc.

The Negroes and Latin-Americans should solidify their ranks against the common enemy, the white ruling class. We should not let the difference of language be a barrier. The enemy is ever alert finding loop holes to send his poisonous propaganda into our ranks in respect to the difference in color, texture of hair, etc.

In the Lower Harlem Unemployed Council (West) there is a grave situation, the language question, which will only be remedied by the reorganization of a strong Party fraction within this mass organization to guide the raw recruits of Spanish and Negro comrades to the path of Lenin and Stalin.

This is no time, comrades, for a split in the ranks of the working class organizations. We truly hope that the section will give more attention to the situation.

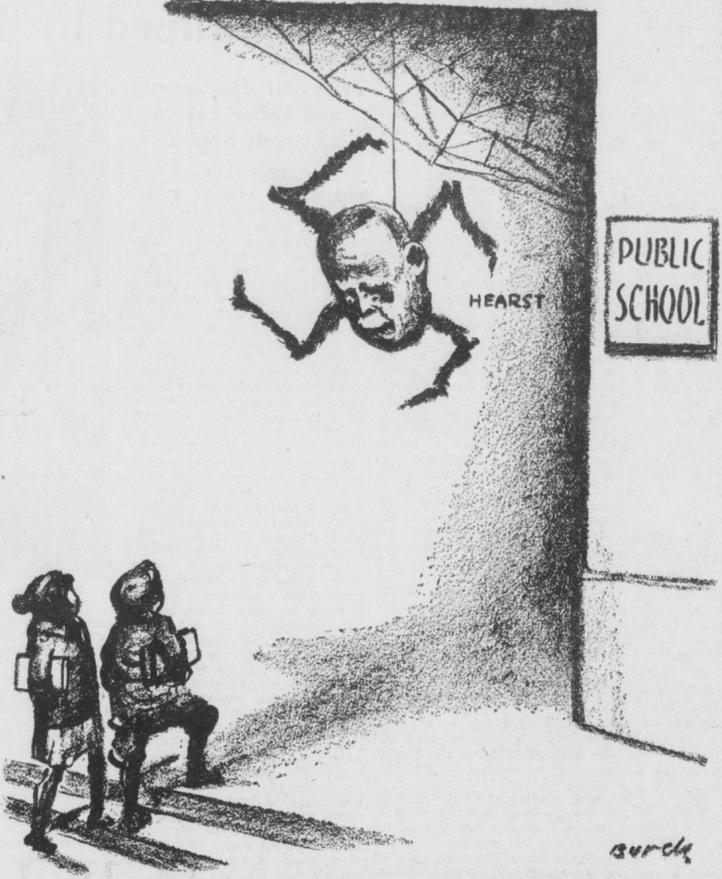
### School System Faces Complete Shut Down In Albertsville, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27.—If Alabama will not provide the funds, the schools of Alabama will close rather than go on federal relief rolls, stated S. J. Chandler, city superintendent of schools of Albertsville, in a letter to the Alabama Relief Administration. The schools will only remain open until January 31, and will then close their doors unless the Alabama legislature provides funds for further operation.

The decision to close the schools is apparently based upon a determination to maintain "the pride of Alabama," to the detriment of the children of the state. For, added Chandler, "We shall insist that our state take pride in maintaining a school system for her children." The pride of Alabama is thus being used to widen the already extensive literacy predominating in the state.

## THE POISONOUS SPIDER

by Burck



## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### A Message from China Chahar and Szechuan For Our Own Struggles

CHIANG KAI-SHEK's main worry these days is to keep the mass indignation in China against Japanese imperialism's invasion of Chahar and other parts of North China from interfering with his anti-Red war. There is nothing so demoralizing to the soldiers in the Kuomintang armies than to hear of Japanese troops killing their brothers in the North while they themselves are forced to kill their own brothers in the Red Army whose main objective is to drive out the Japanese imperialist invaders.

Besides, it becomes clearer and clearer to the Chinese people that what the Communist Party of China said when the Tangku agreement was made last year between Chiang Kai Shek and the Japanese government is absolutely true. Then the Communist Party of China declared Chiang Kai Shek was selling north China to Japan in return for support against the Red Army of China.

BUT in this situation we in the United States have an important task which becomes one of the major factors in either the speedy victory of the Red Army of China or a prolonged and costly battle of the Chinese Soviets.

We want to quote a message to all Communists, all anti-imperialists, all friends of China by Wan Min, one of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. This message appears in the most brilliant article yet written on the situation in China ("The Struggle of the Chinese Red Army," Communist International No. 1, Jan. 5, 1935, obtainable from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.) Comrade Wan Min writes:

"One of the major reasons explaining the drawn-out character of the armed struggle between revolution and counter-revolution in China in general and of the struggle of the Red Army against the Sixth Drive in particular, is the weakness and the almost complete absence of real, direct aid on the part of the proletariat and of our fraternal Parties in the international countries. The international imperialists are the main enemies of the Chinese Red Army, and the organizers of Chiang Kai-Shek's continuous anti-Soviet military campaigns. It is therefore clear that effective and direct support of the struggle of the Chinese Red Army and of the proletariat on the part of the proletariat and of our fraternal Parties in the leading capitalist countries is of first rate importance.

"If the American, Japanese, British, German, Italian and French workers came out under the banner of the united front of the working class and by means of a serious mass struggle (strikes, demonstrations, etc.) would compel the imperialist governments to stop their issuing of military and "non-military" loans to the Chinese imperialists, if they would compel the imperialists to recall their military advisers and specialists from China, if the workers would succeed in stopping the transport of ammunition, poison gas, and airplanes to China, then the Sixth Drive would undoubtedly have long been ended by a complete victory over Chiang Kai-Shek. However, up till now all of this remains only good intentions of our fraternal Parties. And it is precisely in this, i.e. in the support by the imperialists, that Chiang Kai-Shek draws his main support.

"On this question the Communist Party of China and the Red Army have on more than one occasion approached their class brothers and sisters in the fraternal Communist Parties in the first place impress upon the minds of the workers that the struggle against the imperialists carried on by the Chinese Red Army under the leadership of the Communist Party is an integral part of their own everyday struggle with their employers. Our fraternal Parties in the capitalist countries must explain to the masses that the victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie can be achieved only under the condition that alongside of the militant united front of the working class there will be established militant unity of the proletariat and of its allies, i.e. the unity of the toilers of the capitalist countries with the toilers of the colonies and semi-colonies. The proletariat of the imperialist countries must realize that in rendering direct support to the Chinese Red Army it is thus helping its own struggle against imperialist war, fascism and capitalist exploitation. We not only hope, we are convinced that the proletariat and suppressed peoples of all countries will in the future show in practice the significance of real revolutionary international solidarity by supporting the heroic struggle of the Chinese Red Army and of the Chinese Soviets."

## Letters From Our Readers

### Chicago Lenin Meeting Called Disorderly

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

Chicago had a huge meeting at the Coliseum in memory of Comrade Lenin. We had trouble in getting this hall because the Hearst newspapers were trying to use their influence to prevent the renting of the hall by the Communist Party. Bob Minor was the main speaker.

This meeting was the most disorderly meeting that I have ever seen. Can you imagine a great and most sincere revolutionary leader like Comrade Minor having to stop in the middle of his speech and himself call for order? Did anyone ever see Comrade Minor put on his worker's cap in order to arouse the working class sentiment for order and discipline while he was still speaking? Well, this, comrades, happened here in Chicago during the Lenin Memorial meeting at which there was a greater attendance than ever before.

I am writing this letter to give my impression of the causes of what happened so that in the future they may be avoided. Of course there is a certain group which is disorderly (woman next to me had apples for her kids), but this is a small number and when most of the audience is all right they, too, soon become orderly. Most of the audience consisted of workers; they were serious and cooperated as much as was humanly possible. In a large hall there is always trouble with the microphones. Every speaker could be heard clearly, except one. And who was this one? It was Comrade Gebert, chairman of the meeting and district organizer. Comrade Gebert could absolutely not be understood by the mass of people. When Bob Minor rose to speak the people were tired of trying to hear Bill Gebert, and as a result Minor was faced with a tired and uninterested audience.

Another thing. Why do people have to go around selling literature, while there is speaking going on?

Instead of going home enthusiastic for Communism, one went home disgusted.

Enclosed please find 25c for your great paper and may I thank especially David Ramsey for his enlightening articles.

S. R.

### Admit Socialism Works In Soviet Union

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

There are millions of workers in this country who doubt that a Socialist system would work. They are the ones whom Hearst and Coughlin are trying to incite against Communism. But the thousands of capitalists in this country are not fooled. They know that Socialism can work. I want to share with the Daily Worker readers a couple of convincing proofs of this.

A capitalist reporting agency, United Business Service of Boston, in the weekly bulletin of its Investigation Department for last Oct. 27 says: "It is not true that a Socialist economy will not work. It is working now in Russia."

Of course, the bulletin ends up in flag-waving, slanders against "the below-average man, the shiftless and irresponsible," and the assertion that "red-blooded ambitious young men" will prefer "opportunity" to "security."

Father Coughlin is openly allied with the Committee for the Nation, the inflationary band of capitalists. On the radio he says Communism chains the people to a system of "terror, famine and living in cellars." But behind the scenes, when talking before select capitalist groups, his committee pays more compliments to Karl Marx and Communism than Norman Thomas would ever dare do.

Take the speech of Earl Harding before the Executives' Club of Chicago, delivered last September 14 in the "Louis XVI Room of the Hotel Sherman." Harding, talking on "Money, Profits and Communism," pointed out the complete correctness of Karl Marx's analysis of money and profits under capitalism, admitted "the breakdown of our money system," and then urged that

### Honeyed "Comments" Radio Poison

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I would like to bring to the attention of the readers of the Daily Worker the Conoco news commentator and "philosopher," Jim Healy.

Healy is continually making the air putrid with his venomous talks against the Communists and the U.S.S.R. In one of his latest broadcasts, he "commented" on the recent executions of the terrorists in the Soviet Union. He said that the new Russia, just like the old, is a land of tyranny and dark ignorance. He compared stalwart Stalin, our working class leader, to Ivan the Terrible—and the usual piling up of lies.

Healy's honeyed words (he poses as a great humanitarian) have poisoned the minds of thousands of workers, especially in the Albany area, and will continue to poison many thousands more unless the workers protest, vigorous protest, against his anti-working class propaganda.

I think that every class-conscious worker, especially those who live in and around Albany and Schenectady, should send cards, letters, telegrams to Jim Healy (care of WGY radio station, Schenectady, N. Y.), and tell him how you despise his reactionary "comments."

W. F.

## Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.