

William Z. Foster, Improved in Health, Returns to U.S. After Stay in the Soviet Union

A. F. L. Officials Rob Jobless in Shakedown Racket on CWA Work

Government Protects the Grafting Union Heads

MEMBERS PROTEST

Jobless Pay Tribute Or Get Fired

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK. — Graft and racketeering in the C. W. A. apparatus, giving of jobs to political payroll artists, and the robbing of large portions of their pay from the destitute C. W. A. workers by blood-sucking A. F. of L. officials has been uncovered in many cities.

In New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Youngstown and other cities graft scandals in the C. W. A. have come to light. The Roosevelt government has protected these A. F. of L. officials in exacting exorbitant tribute from unemployed union members.

The C. W. A. national administration placed the giving of C. W. A. jobs to "organized labor," that is, unemployed members of trade unions,

The above article is part of a series in the Daily Worker exposing A. F. of L. racketeering. Workers, send in reports on A. F. of L. rackets to the "Daily."

into the hands of A. F. of L. officials who have forced the unemployed union men to "kick back" more than half their pay in "initiations, assessments and back dues," before getting the C. W. A. jobs.

Government Turns Him Down

In the city of Pittsburgh, Vincent A. Molker, 608 Boggs Ave., Mt. Washington, an unemployed steamfitter, sent a letter to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, revealing that Leo Green, secretary of the Steamfitters' Union, No. 449 (A. F. of L.) while preventing Molker from working on C. W. A. work, because he couldn't pay back dues, gave his two sons-in-law, Carl McGrath and Oliver Hegley, C. W. A. jobs on Mellon's "Cathedral of Learning." The answer came back from H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation in the U. S. Department of Labor, that "the department has no authority to interfere in affairs of organized labor." The government protects the A. F. of L. racketeers.

Frank Mallon, a bricklayer of 5802 Kirkwood St., Pittsburgh, protested against the fact that he was forced to kick in with more than half his wages to the A. F. of L. officials as "back dues" before he could get a job. The demand of the bricklayers' union was so excessive that Mallon couldn't pay it. He was told to pay \$5 a month for a two-year period. "The C. W. A. is not running the bricklayers' union," C. W. A. officials told him when he complained to the C. W. A. headquarters.

\$600 a Year Graft
An electrician in Pittsburgh was told by the building trades council that it would cost him \$600 a year in union fees if he were to be given a C. W. A. job, the \$600 to consist of initiation fee, quarterly assessments and daily deduction from pay "for relief purposes." In addition, he must pay his back dues.

The fight in Pittsburgh of two political factions for juicy C. W. A. payroll jobs brought to light not only this robbery of C. W. A. workers, but at the same time the use of the C. W. A. payroll to build political fences

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Sports, by SI GERSON.

Lenin Memorial Meetings.

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"Communist Party Textile Conference Plans Work in Key Cities," by Anne Burlak.

Tokio Revamps Army for War On the U.S.S.R.

Japanese Troops Push Into North China in New Invasion

TOKYO, Jan. 18.—The Japanese Government today moved for a rapid reorganization of the army, as the government pushed its plans for military control of North China and armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

A military commission will be appointed at once, it was announced, to supervise the reorganization. An increase in the number of divisions is projected, the new divisions to be formed by calling more men to the colors.

The Japanese War Office will ask an increase in the already huge military budget before the Diet, to provide 6,000,000 yen for anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and other equipment.

Japanese troops occupied the Chinese village of Longmenshuo, several miles inside the Great Wall of China, yesterday. Its seizure shows that the new Japanese invasion of North China is already well under way. Despite instructions from the Nanking government not to resist the Japanese advance, Chinese troops in the village put up a fierce resistance but were finally driven out when their ammunition was exhausted. Japanese-Manchukuo troops have driven the Chinese garrisons out of a large strip of territory outside the Wall claiming the territory belongs to the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

The Japanese advance into North China is accomplished by increasing provocative acts against the Soviet Union, raiding of offices and workshops of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrest of Soviet officials of the railway, and flouting of the authority of the administration of the road, sharpened yesterday by the derailing by Japanese officers of a Trans-Siberian express on the railway, causing the death of four passengers, and serious injuries to 29 others.

French Demand Nazi Arms Supervision

Storm Troops Included as Part of German Army

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The French Government revealed today that in its note of Jan. 1 to Germany, it demanded that the Nazis submit to continued supervision by the League of Nations (controlled by France and Britain) of German armaments. The demand is tantamount to a rejection of the Nazi demands for arms equality, although within the past few days it has become clear that the government is yielding somewhat to the demands of certain sections of the French bourgeoisie, who are in favor of an understanding with Hitler against the Soviet Union.

The note also declared that any consideration of German military strength must take into account the huge police, Nazi Storm Troopers and other military bodies.

Have you sent your contribution to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment to the National Committee, Unemployed Council, 80 East 11th St., New York City?

During his visit to the U.S.S.R. Foster received treatment in three sanatoria: Kislovodsk, in the North Caucasus; Sochi, on the Black Sea, and Arhangelskoy, near Moscow.

According to reports of Soviet physicians, Foster was suffering from long years of overwork which culminated in a severe overstrain brought about by the election campaign of 1932 when he was the Communist candidate for President. The difficulty manifested itself in an acute heart attack and a complete nervous breakdown which nearly cost Foster his life.

Improved in Health
There is a marked improvement in the veteran fighter's health. He comes back to America enthusiastic and anxious to return to the struggle. The doctors warn, however, that

A glance at the Secretary's own index chart, however, shows that whereas dyeing and finishing textiles increased only from 78.0 in De-

William Z. Foster



Return of W. Z. Foster, "Most Beloved Leader," Hailed by C. P. U. S. A.

Communist Party Hails Return of Foster

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. announces that William Z. Foster, National Chairman of our Party, the best known and most loved leader of the American workers, has returned from Europe greatly improved in health. It is confidently expected that after a short period of further recuperation Comrade Foster will be able to resume his active duties as the chief of the fighting forces of the American workers. With wages and conditions of labor undergoing the sharpest fire through the N. R. A. with its strike-breaking, inflationary and fascist measures as a conscious effort to destroy the American standard of living, and with imperialism war rapidly approaching,—now more than ever are the services of the best leader of the American working class and its rapidly growing revolutionary party required.

—CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P., U. S. A.

By HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—Considerably improved in health, although not yet sufficiently recovered from his long and dangerous illness to return to active work on the fighting front, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and outstanding leader of the struggles of the American working class, returned to New York yesterday on the S.S. Champlain, after a five-months' stay in the Soviet Union.

Meeting Foster at the boat was a delegation of Party and trade union leaders composed of Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Jack Stachel, Mother Bloor, Henry Shepard, M. Olgin and Phil Aronberg.

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he must continue his treatments for the next few months. Medical reports state that with reasonable care and caution Foster should soon be as well as ever.

Foster had much praise for the sanatoria in the U.S.S.R. He pointed out that they are the last word in modern medical science. "Hundreds of such sanatoria and rest homes are being built as part of the new elaborate health system to take care of the workers and farmers," he declared. "Here one finds every known mechanical, light and hydro-therapeutic device known to medical science. The most modern diet systems, fresh air treatments and bath cures are common to the Soviet sanatoria."

A sign of Foster's improvement in health is the fact that the doctors have permitted him a certain amount of activity. He is at the present time working on two books: the first an autobiographical sketch including much historical material on the revolutionary labor union movement in the U.S.A., and the second a series

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Dimitroff in Danger, Paris Cable Warns; Immediate Aid Urged

PARIS, Jan. 18 (By Cable).—Latest developments in the ranks of the Fascists have given rise to the gravest alarm for the safety of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, who is still being held incommunicado in a Nazi jail despite the fact that he was acquitted, with Torgler, and his Bulgarian comrades, of the frame-up charge of having fired the German Reichstag.

It will be recalled that two days ago Dimitroff's aged mother was refused all assurances by the Nazi Minister of Justice that he would be released. Instead, the German authorities informed her that the offers of the Soviet Union to grant safe entrance to Dimitroff had been refused. The Nazi authorities also declared that Dimitroff was a "menace" to Fascism, and could not be freed.

Since that time Dimitroff's fate has been shrouded in silence. It will be recalled that Hermann Goering, Fascist head of the Storm Troopers, threatened the life of Dimitroff in the Leipzig Court.

Gold Bill Sped By House In Trade Warfare

Secret Meetings on Bill Considered by Senate

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Proceeding with haste and irregularity unheard of even during war times, Democratic leaders today set the Roosevelt dollar devaluation program for action in the House of Representatives on Saturday, and then began a Committee hearing to give preliminary consideration to the measure.

At the same time the Senate Finance Committee continued secret hearings and agreed to decide later on whether there shall be any public hearings.

Rising Prices

The vital question of price rises which the Roosevelt program will bring about came to the surface as the House Coinage Committee heard James A. Warburg, banker and former advisor to the Treasury, declare that they would follow if bonds or other new currency were issued under existing legislation. Warburg said he approved of the principles of the Roosevelt proposal, but he flung out a banker's warning that unless certain safeguards are established, particularly provision for ceasing colossal borrowing, "we shall have paper money (he referred to uncontrolled inflation) regardless of any present resolve."

Warburg appeared before the House Coinage Committee, which had won a vigorous fight with the House Banking and Currency Committee for possession of the measure. This fight, together with the Democratic leaders' determination to jam the legislation through with super-war haste, and the Republicans' alertness to an opportunity to make political capital out of the situation, resulted in a confusion of parliamentary procedure which old habits of the Capital said had never been equalled in history.

Committee Fight

The resort to a special rule to jam the Roosevelt program through the House became necessary not because of any opposition to the principles involved, but because the lud-

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Workers, Army, Navy, Students Set Up Committees of Action

Large Corporations Gather Big Profits, Bank Report Reveals

Daily Worker Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The financial reports of a representative group of large corporations showed an increase in net profits during the second and third quarters of 1933, though industrial production continued its rapid July to October decline through the seasonal drop during November, the January 1934 Federal Reserve Bulletin announced today.

In the third quarter of 1933, the Federal Reserve Bulletin declared, "profits were larger than at any time since the second quarter of 1931."

Mine Convention Votes to Spread Hard Coal Strike

Priest Pleads in Vain for "Arbitration"; Fight Writs

By DAN SLINGER

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Jan. 18.—Four hundred delegates at the reconvened convention called by the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania unanimously decided to continue the strike. The convention opened with Maloney making a short talk on the injunction that was coming up at Scranton, and that the convention would have to get through with the business for the officials to be present.

Maloney then introduced Father Curran as "one who has done everything to avoid strikes and to keep peace in the mining industry throughout the anthracite for the well being and good of all concerned."

Priest Wants Arbitration

Father Curran opened his remarks with a declaration that the Commission as proposed by the National Labor Board was unfair to the U.A.M.P. and that we reject the Labor Board as being unfair, and that we circulate a petition to present to President Roosevelt, asking him to appoint a commission that would be fair and impartial, to investigate the conditions here.

Maloney did not dare tell the miners that this was the same program that he had proposed before, and so he brings in the proposal as coming from Father Curran, his main instrument. Father Curran referred to his proposal as "one which would help the coal industry, preserve the business, and create peace," but he did not mention what the miners were to get from his proposition in

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U. S. Removes Duties Against Soviet Ships

NEW YORK.—The U. S. State Department yesterday ordered a discontinuance of the discriminatory duties and imports heretofore levied against Soviet ships entering American waters.

The order is retroactive to Nov. 21, 1933, the date of U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union.

Utility Plants Shut As Railroad Workers Plan Walkout

STUDENTS STRIKE

Call for Government of Workers and Farmers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Faced by a growing strike of government employees, utility and other workers, and a threat of a general strike, the Cuban native landlord-capitalist class, directed by Wall Street's ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, put Carlos Mendieta into the presidency.

Mendieta takes the place of Carlos Hevia who was president for two days.

The electrical workers struck against the military dictatorship led by Col. Fulgencio Batista. By noon the city will be without water and light. The telephone workers strike began in the morning. The railway workers are going out on strike towards nightfall.

A conference of workers will meet in Santa Clara this morning to call for election of strike committees, factory committees and a general strike committee.

The general strike committee will meet later with delegates from the shops, soldiers, sailors, students and intellectuals.

The Communist Party of Cuba has issued a call for a general political strike, which was greeted enthusiastically by large masses of workers.

Demands against the military dictatorship have been adopted by the Cuban National Confederation of Labor for the trial of Colonel Batista and other murderers of the workers, for the withdrawal of the U. S. warships, and against intervention; for the withdrawal of all troops from the enterprises, and for the carrying out of the general strike to win these demands, for all power to the workers' and peasants, supported by soldiers and sailors committees.

Students Strike

Ala Izquierda, left students organization, has called for a national

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11 Woolworth Pickets Released on \$300 Bail

NEW YORK.—Eleven young workers and students, arrested last Saturday for picketing the Woolworth store on Brighton Beach Ave. in solidarity with the Woolworth strikers in Cuba, were released on \$300 bail each Wednesday when their case came up for trial.

The trial was set for Feb. 5. Edward Kuntz, International Labor Defense attorney, is defending the picketers.

Rueggs Removed from Hospital Back to Nanking Prison

Chicago Workers Visit Chinese Consul to Demand Release

NANKING, Jan. 18.—Paul and Gertrude Rueggs were rushed back to jail yesterday, the Nanking government brutally denying them an opportunity to fully recover from the effects of their treatment in prison and their recent hunger strike against prison conditions.

The two anti-imperialist fighters, delivered over to the Nanking hangers two years ago by British imperialist agents in Shanghai, had been removed only a few days ago

A. F. L. "Labor Bills" in Congress Ignore CWA Wage Cuts, Federal Unemployment Insurance

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—William

of the A. F. of L. program. "The American Federation of Labor is

The first thing Green lists under "the legislative program which will

Foster, Health Improved, Back from Stay in U.S.S.R.

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of short stories based on Foster's experiences in the class struggle.

U.S.S.R. Radiates with Boundless Enthusiasm

In reply to a question about present day conditions in the U.S.S.R., Comrade Foster said:

The outstanding thing is the gigantic increase of the productivity of the collective farmers and the improvement of their living and cultural conditions, a stupendous victory for the Party's agricultural program and for the revolution in general under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Comrade Stalin.

"The industrial progress in the U.S.S.R. is no less startling. I have seen in my experience American cities undergoing 'booms,' but I never saw anything which remotely compares with the gigantic construction of factories, dwellings, schools, sanatoria, rest homes for workers, etc., that one can see all over the Soviet Union at the present time.

"With improved agriculture and the rapid growth of industry, living conditions have advanced tremendously. I was astounded to see Moscow and other cities, so rapid has been their growth, so enormous the increase in automobiles and the improved clothing and food of the people. The whole country radiates with a boundless optimism which contrasts sharply with the pessimism one sees everywhere in capitalist countries."

"But the danger of imperialist war . . ." I had not completed my question when Comrade Foster shot back: "It is as clear as a pike staff. The antagonisms between the imperialist powers, U. S. and Great Britain, U. S. and Japan and the capitalist powers generally, driven on by the insurmountable world crisis, are daily approaching a great war clash between groups of these powers; but the central feature, the most menacing aspect of the war danger, is the growing attack on the U.S.S.R. Fascist Germany and the imperialists of Japan, with the direct support of British imperialism, are preparing to open the attack. I am convinced, however, that when they launch the assault they will get a surprise of their lives. Not only will they have to face the powerful Red Army, but the revolutionary working class in their own countries under the leadership of the Communist Parties. They will be taught a lesson that will deal a heavy blow to capitalism all over the world."

"What about the N.R.A., Comrade Foster?" I asked as a final question.

"When I left the U.S.A. the Roosevelt program was just being introduced with fanfare of trumpets and the full support of the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party," Foster replied. "The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, standing alone, said at the time that this program would not end the crisis, that Roosevelt's attempt to organize capitalist production would fail and that it was a long step toward fascism. Our Party and the revolutionary unions declared that the N.R.A. would not raise the living standards of the workers and farmers, but would reduce them to still lower levels. The N.R.A., we pointed out, was a screen behind which U. S. imperialism was preparing for war and that it would hasten the further trustification and concentration of industry and finance.

"The experience of the last six months has completely justified this analysis. The boasted recovery did not materialize; the temporary industrial upswing was the result of pumping inflationary oxygen into the paralyzed industries; the attempt to organize capitalist production, daily meeting more obstacles, has clearly demonstrated its bankruptcy. Nor has the N.R.A. ended unemployment with its attendant starvation, or sen-

sibly diminished it; the codes have established starvation wage levels, turning over the whole of industrial control to big capital, while trustification of industry and finance has gone apace. As to the farmers, their bankruptcy is proceeding faster than ever before, while the growing fascist tendencies of the Roosevelt regime become clearer every day. Roosevelt's new military budget is striking evidence of the war character of the whole N.R.A. program."

"The most significant and constructive feature in the whole situation," continued Foster, "is the growth of the Communist Party and the T.U.U.L. amid the growing fighting spirit of the workers and poorer farmers, which is manifested in the unprecedented wave of strikes in the factories and on the farms, despite the A. F. of L. and S. P. strike-breaking policy of trying to force the workers under the miserable slave codes."

"It is clear," said Foster in conclusion, "that, instead of being solved the industrial and agrarian crisis will be sharpened by the very measures taken by the Roosevelt government and the international situation will be brought to greater chaos. The U. S. is going forward into a period of the greatest intensification of the class struggle in its entire history, with the fighting masses of workers and impoverished farmers turning in increasing numbers to the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions for leadership."

Gold Measure Sped by Congress While Trade War Grows

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crous battle between two House Committees for the "honor" of having charge of it was seized by the Republicans and turned into a weapon for political maneuvering against gag rule. It was this that stuck in the Republican's throats, and not any particular concern about the Roosevelt bill itself.

Against Britain

A sharp fight on the floor developed—and thus was revealed that House leaders, at least, are aware that the most immediate concern of the Roosevelt lieutenants in getting the program through is to establish the \$2,000,000,000 fund for American imperialism's currency war for markets. This is the provision which heightens the war danger by sharpening imperialist rivalry between the U. S. and Great Britain.

Referring repeatedly to the supreme urgency of the \$2,000,000,000 fund, Representative Burns of Tennessee, leader of the Democrats, finally was challenged by Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania, a Republican, who wanted to know why such a tremendous sum should be handed over to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Inasmuch as the Bank of England has a \$3,500,000,000 equalization fund," Burns candidly retorted, "I'm sure the President ought to have some fund he can use for the benefit of the business and commodities of this country." Burns' figure was incorrect; the British have slightly less than \$2,000,000,000.

Burns also asserted that "every man on the floor of this House knows right now how he will vote on this bill."

Representative Snell of New York, the Republican leader, sought more time for consideration of the measure in view of its great import "several generations to come."

The conflict on the floor arose when Democratic leader Burns sought unanimous consent for consideration of the Roosevelt bill as it had been reported favorably early today by the House Coinage Committee. To this