«My Escape from Stalin's Prison» By A. Tarov

NEW MILITANT

Record of a Worker Bolshevik

man. the Red Army, then studied mili- ble post in the central apparatus. er of communist detachments.

Arrest, Exile and Prison

On September 24, 1928, I was ar- khui-Uralsk solitary are incarcer-That same night many comrades of the Opposition were also placed unlocal G.P.U., the bureaucracy was three quarters of the arrested Opmyself among them.

Fanosi and Garyakin to Semipalatinsk: comrade Seta Nazaryani to Petropavlovsk: comrade Danilev to Chemkent. (In Tiflis, seven more Georgian comrades joined us: comrades Kakaya Meleize, Khukhuya, the names of the others I do not re-

In Akmolinsk I found L. Ginsburg, S. Andreichin, D. Arshavsky, A Snoskarev, Arto Nuridjana and two other comrades from Leningrad whose names I cannot recall, From Osseti there came to join us comrades Zhantnev, Khugayev, Zaloyev and Xenia Djikayev; from Baku with us to three years in prison. came comrade Gasanov; from Georgia, comrades Shevashev, Kivfrom Odessa, comrade Shura Kret- with three exceptions (comrades | Spitalnik; 58) Pestel,

A few words about myself. I was In 1923 I was ordered by the parborn in 1896. My father was a ma- ty to take courses in the Com- prison, the incarcerated Bolshevikson, my mother, a house-keeper. I munist University. I attended the Leninists, to the number of 450, as a locksmith, and then as a press. university three years, was kicked called a general hunger strike in Joined the Communist Party in and sent back. But I still contin- and the arbitrary treatment of the 1917. Served on all fronts during ued to work in the party, first as Bolshevik Leninists by the administhe civil war in Trans-Caucasia: the agitprop of the district, then as tration. first as a rank and file soldier in secretary; later I held a responsi-

tary science in the training school. During the discussion of 1927. Became a commander and worked the bureaucratic upper-crust could on administration, with warden in the army as organizer and lead- no longer tolerate seeing me in the Central Committee and I was pack. orders to spray the Bolshevik-Len-Since 1921, in accordance with ed off into the trade union field. the decision of the party, I did par- Here I served as chairman of the ter, in Siberia!) ty work as instructor and organiz- workers' committee of railroad conremoved from my post.

rested as a Bolshevik-Leninist. ated former capitulators, L. Ginsburg, Popov, Pavlov and othersder arrest. Inasmuch as on the next 25 in all. They are kept apart. day the relatives and friends of the The prisoners' commune in the solincarcerated Oppositionists massed itary refused to accept them as by the hundreds at the doors of the members because they are for the "General Line", and only against compelled, that very day, to free the existing internal regime. On January 22, 1931, the annipositionists, holding only 31 people, versary of Lenin's death, the en-

tire Akmolinsk colony of the Bol. Solntsev; 4) Klukov; 5) Gorodet-We remained one and a half shevik-Leninists was arrested at ski; 6) Kostya Khugayev; 7) Misha months in the G.P.U. cells. To- night, Among those arrested were Khugayeb; 8) Bazazyan; 9) Redwards the end of December we the following comrades: Snoskar- azubov; 10) Aaron Papelmeister; were exiled to Kazakstan-(Kizil- ev. Zhantnev, Khugayev, Xenia 11) Moses Papelmeister; 12) Misha Because of the similarity in the much in these hills as we did hith-Ordoo). Once there, we were dis- Djikayev, Zalayev, Goguadze, Kierpersed in the towns of Kazakstan: aya, Tsintsadze, Gasinov ,Zinov and Popova; 15) Rosa Smirnev; 16) he confused Jugoslavia with Czech- to fulfill the plan, we began to till attach any particular political im- are also entering the Second Inter-I was sent to Akmolinsk; comrade his wife (Kira) and myself. (On Rosa Rozova; 17) Lena Danilovich; Dandurov to Adbasar; comrades the night of their arrest, Zinov and his wife, Kira capitulated).

On the next day we were transported from Akmolinsk to the Petropavlovsk prison, In Petropavwere members of the Opposition. I remember only one name, that of other two were sentenced together

Infected Cells

Khugayev, Djikayev, and myself) Capitulators Returned to Prison | contracted spotted typhus, one after In 1930 many capitulated, and another. They were transferred to there remained only 11 of us in Ak- the city hospital. Fortunately there molinsk. But the capitulators are were no mortalities. The moment

Just at that time, in the latter out for an Oppositionist speech, protest against the prison regime

Ice Water

Prior to this first general hunger strike, as far back as 1930, the pris-Bizukov at the head, used to issue inists with ice water (this, in win-

ed the hose directly into the eyes of the comrades, as a result of this comrade Pogasyan lost his eyesight.

his rifle through the bars of a cell the cells,

month after our arrest we were window, wounding comrade Essay- to leave. They stand with very transferred to the Verkhni-Uralsk an in the chest. During the days solemn faces as if on parade). set for the celebration of revolutionary holidays we had sharp clashes with the prison administration. On such days we were either forbidden to take our daily walk or were beaten up for singing the Internationale.

Hunger Strike

The administration began to act a little less barbarously only after the general 18 day hunger strike of 450 Bolshevik-Leninists in the Verkhni-Uralsk solitary. But toward the end of 1931, on the occasion of Stalin's rabid attack on Rosa Luxemburg (I forget whether it was on November 20 or 21) we were subjected to a general search at The order was executed. During night. The G.P.U. agents rushed going. . . er, under the C.E.C. of the Trans- struction crews. In 1927 I was ex- the hubbub, while our comrades at- into the cells at night and searched Caucasian C.P. I always worked pelled from the party for carrying tempted to plug up the vents in or- every nook and cranny. In the among the rank and file of the par- on oppositionist activity, and later der to keep the water from their dark a desperate brawl ensued be- road. It leads to the village hillcells, the agents of the G.P.U. aim- tween the imprisoned Bolshevik- tops. After 25 versts, I come to the kolkoz crowd around the tabu- away. Below was the "foreign" Leninists and the administration. Mussulman villages. The inhabit-Bizukov the warden of the prison ants are poor but they have the received a substantial wallop on faces of freemen. They are badly all pre-occuppied with this and, I carry me further down I would have the jaw. Many of us were tied dressed, but vigorous and merry might say, with this alone, And in April, 1931, a guard fired hand and foot and dragged from people. They consider the Soviet

The Honor Roll

(1) Dingelstedt; 2) Elzin; 3) 18) Babayan; 19) Tsintsadze; 20) itadze; 28) Pavlov; 29) Ziloyev; TANT, Jan. 25th and Feb. 8th.) lovsk we were placed in infected 30) Fedorchenko; 31) Zhantnev; cells. Together with us were also 32) Khugayev, 3rd; 33) Kapytov; incarcerated four comrades, local 34) Kassel; 35) J. Drapkin; 36) worker-communists because they Gerdovsky; 37) Stopalov; 38)

Then there were three comrades khni-Uralsk solitary.

positionists in the Verkhni-Uralsk unfortunately I have forgotten, pillage the Soviet wealth and presolitary whose names I am able to One of them was a former member vent the toilers from building dens close to the river bank. The pick up my military uniform—they of the E.C.C.I., a fervent partisan of building the Fourth International (It is too bad that I forgot the name of this comrade).

unable to recall.

At the present time I am aware Gazaryan; 39) Pogosyan (now of the following colonies of exiles: blind, but still in prison); 40) Dav- a large one in Akmolinsk, where comrade Chekanov. Two of them idov; 41) Davtyan; 42) Dimitriev; comrade Musya Joffe (the wife of were exiled, one to Arkhangelsk, 43) Stelinsky; 44) Demchenko; 45) the noted Soviet diplomat, A. A. Saakyan; 46) Essayan; 47) Sas- Joffe who committed suicide-Ed.) oon; 48) Avryan; 49) Yakovlev; is; one in Frunze (comrades Zhau 50) Volodya Smirnov; 51) Valen- tnev, Kolya Tsintsadze and othtin Smirnov; 52) Avetisa; 53) ers); in Uralsk-comrade Jenny

Across the Border

. . . One fine day I changed my jan," Sitting at the car window kolkhoz is a good thing, particularly now sitting in jail for having car- they passed their crisis, the con- clothes, rode to the railroad sta- I gazed at the agents of the rail- for us poor people, but the State ried on Oppositionist activity. For valescents were shipped to the tion, boarded a train and bade ways (G.P.U. who always line the says-everything belongs to me, a example, at present in the Ver- prison infirmary. On the seventh "farewell to the G.P.U. of Andi- platform when the trains are about piece of bread is enough for you."

As soon as the train pulled away from the station I tore to pieces the document issued to me by the G.P.U. From that moment, I ceased to be an exile.

I arrived at Ashkabad, My original intention was to cross the frontier over the Ashkabad mountains. But it proved unfeasible, anything except matters relating distance: "Halt! Halt!", . . . Gangs of bandits were infesting the to the kolkhoz. They did not view With the civilian clothes in my hills. I was advised not to try it, as their own affair everything re- hands I plunged into the water. So I kept on riding. And when it lating to the kolkhoz. In their The patrols, without being aware was no longer possible to go by minds, the kolkhoz is a state enter- where the cry was coming from, train, I walked on foot. After many years of close confinement, the miraculous beauty of the scene took merely laborers, working in the der as long as was possible. Whenmy breath away, but I had to keep kolkhoz and receiving a meager ever I stuck my head out for air,

The Local Population

power to be their own, but, in their day. It was noon. I clambered my only suit, with my money in its opinion, somebody keeps hindering them, the toilers, from getting the boons of the Soviet system. They I list below the imprisoned Op- from Czechoslovakia whose names blame the spoilers and thieves who position of the border patrols. A reeds. I could observe the Soviet Socialism quickly. They spoke patrols paced the road, I had to obviously thought that it was some freely about everything.

leaders fail to understand this! impossible to take my things along. "foreign" one. . . (Editor's note: Comrade Tarov's Now, for instance, they proposed to memory failed him in this case, us that we plant this year twice as Papelmeister; 13) K. Popov; 14) names between the two countries, erto in peace time. And in order important. Our village used to have occatic Labor Party. That is why of the proletariat. 1,500 cows, and 12,000 sheep. And they are not much of a danger to | . . . Of the Mensheviks, Zionists, now, only 80 cows and 350 sheep. the Stalinist regime. Our youth Dashnaks (members of the Armen-How can we live well? And what sees nothing revolutionary in the ian nationalist party Dashnak-Tsucan we grow in these hills except Mensheviks. Especially the Georg- tiun) and others whom I ran across lentils? Is it possible that these ian Mensheviks. The youth see in in exile and prison. I can say that

The Villagers' Opinion

other woman very indignantly. In the Petropavlovsk prison, in Golubchik; 54) Zankov; 55) Sasa- and her husband (I forgot their last "These people with lifty-white hands raya, Goguadze and Tsintsadze; the infected cells all the comrades rov; 56) Peter (a cossack); 57) name). Comrade Jenny gave birth think that if we plant lentils we'll to a son in May, 1933, in the Ver- get cream butter. If they did not butt in, our kolkbez would have five times more than it has now and the State would get five times of the proletariat because otherand the State would get five times as much as it got hitherto. The

village.

The shore of the river is my play on a wall in the village read- my progress. In the meantime the lation to find out who has the most rock-bound shore—the river in

. . . Came the last and decisive found myself compelled to abandon ly to study the locale. I fixed the For a long time I lay among the macadam road cut across the gar. patrols approach the river bank and seize the opportunity-a few min-border-patrolman who fled away . . intes-to make my way to the river | And then I found myself once

The woman considered me a The river was broad and the curcommunist. They were not afraid rent rapid. I threw away my sack of communists. The only thing they and bag. I put on a military cosfeared was the Political Depart- tume, but not the boots, and barement. The latter is the absolute foot (I kept only my civilian cosmaster of the village, and rules tume) I walked into the open, and everybody and everything in the proceeded calmly towards the bank. No sooner did I reach the river, The villagers were all preoccu- quickly stripped off the uniform pied with the question of the work- and was about to tie on my civilian day. They were not interested in costume when a cry came from a

prise managed by the Political De- raised an alarm and began firing. partment, while the kelkhozniki are I swam under the water, keeping unration for their work-day. The I heard rifle fire. The clothes betabulation of work-days is on dis. came waterlogged and hampered ing room. The men and women in current was rapidly carrying me work-days to her credit. They were flood tide-and should the current no chance to get to that shore. I

One woman said: "How can our and plunge into the water. It was again sitting in jail, this time a

Concerning the Mensheviks

wise people do not understand this?" them only the return to capitalism, they are not dangerous to the Stal-

eyes of the toilers of the U.S.S.R. old shirts, as the social democrats Stalin hides his counter-revolu- abroad are trying to do. tionary face precisely behind the personalities are not harmful to authority of the dictatorship of the Stalin. He arrested them together wise it would be impossible to ex-latter. Today, Stalin is surroundpropriate the capitalists.

In the Verkhni-Uralsk solitary ements, there were 16-28 Mensheviks, the

. . . . The centrists today do not jonist. He told me that the Zionists oslovakia. He is here referring to both our pasturelands and meadows. portance to the existence of the national, and he himself is a former Jugoslav comrades Ciliga, Dedich And now look, you see the result Russian Mensheviks. The latter social-democrat, During the con-Socrates Gevorkyan; 21) Tsint- and Draguich. Ciliga was not a before your own eyes. Our hills have compromised themselves in versation, he expressed the opinion sadze, Jr.; 22) Solovyan: 23) member of the E.C.C.I. but working have become bare, so skinny the the eyes of the broad masses of the that the Menshevik social demo-Khanbudakov; 24) Garnilov; 25) under the E.C.C.I. in the Balkan bones alone remain. In the old toilers by their behavior during the crafs committed an unpardonable Meladze; 26) Minasyan; 27) Mir- federation. See the NEW MILI- days we used to grow little but we October revolution. And it is very mistake in the 1917 revolution, i.e., got a good deal, we fertilized the difficult to restore by means of they failed to conduct a decisive There were many, many other land and got good crops. To us, phrases the pre-revolutionary au- policy for the conquest of power comrades whose names, too, I am mountain people, pasture-lands are thority of the Russian Social Dem- and fought against the dictatorship

The authority of the dictatorship inist regime The Russian Menshe-"How can they?", broke in an of the proletariat is great in the viks have not yet discarded their ed by the worst anti-proletarian el-

In jail I met also communists majority Georgians. I underscore who were incarcerated although Georgian Mensbeviks because in they were in agreement with the contrast to others they hold views "General Line." They were against various dominions are treated as position during the 19th century. that are peculiar, and deeply chauther existing internal regime. (It gave her often the advantage-par- vinist and have nothing in common never enters the mind of these begticularly in such longer term pro- with internationalism. They were are that a given regime is the rejects as the building of railroads set free; only four remaining. Dur- cult of a given policy.) The Men-(Argentine, Chile) and in getting ing the hunger strike of the Bol- sheviks at least expressed their the chief trade in "hardware" for shevik-Leninists, on the 14th day protest against the brutality prac-English manufacturers. Before the they announced a twenty-four hour ticed upon the Bolshevik-Leninists war, Germany came rapidly for hunger strike as a protest against by a one day hunger strike. The ward, and threatened both England the arbitrary treatment of the followers of the "General Line" did and the U. S. in South America, Bolshevik-Leninists by the prison not even do that. They did not But defeat in the War sent Ger- administration. I happened to en- even issue a verbal protest, but many a long way back. England gage in conversation with two kept sitting quietly alongside us. remained and continues, and now Georgian Mensheviks. I came away The Red Army soldiers who, on the Japan emerges more and more with the conclusion that they are orders of the administration, fed clearly, aggressively thrusting her now gratified that one of "theirs", us by force—even they taunted the cheap textiles and miscellaneous Djugashvill (Stalin), is in power "General Liners" for such cowardly

U. S. IMPERIALISM AT WORK Roosevelt Carves A Latin American Empire In these nations the basic industries are almost all carried on by

By JOHN WEST

less than the attention they de- must come a bad second. velt in his Annual Message to Con- ternal crisis. England, besides be- other phases of the betrayers, gress. In that address, Roosevelt ing directly involved in the immelavished a considerable oratorical diate European crisis, faces wideeffort in painting contrasting pic- spread disturbances throughout forms. A colony is not a colony, tures of dark, war-laden, tyranny- her colonial empire. Japan is going in the basic economic meaning, and build factories in Canada and ridden Europe, on the one hand, steadily forward in her announced merely because it is called so. Many assembly plants in the other counand the enlightened, happy and policy of reducing the Far East to names are used: dominion, man. tries. The sugar industry of Cuba peace-enshrined Americas on the her province, and at the present date, "free state," sphere of influ- is owned through the great New

picture is not important. No doubt, Japan openly. What, then, could which England employs. A colony erate the power, light, and comto an imperialist spokesman, such be more appropriate than a remind- means in the economic sense a munications systems. Roads and minor disturbances as the Chaco er to the rest of the world from the territory relatively undeveloped in government works have been built War (the peace treaty has not yet U. S. that in the struggle for the dustrially which is under the eco. in the period since the war primaribeen signed), revolutions in Cuba, re-division of the world-now en- nomic domination of some powerful ly through the huge exportation of violent strikes, insurrections and tering the stage of armed conflict nation, which is exploited primari- U. S. capital—passed on to the U.S. dictatorial coups in Venezuela, -the nations of the Americas are ly by the bourgeoisie of that na- investors in bonds now mostly in Brazil, Chile, etc., are entirely a closed sphere? And, when the tion. Such economic domination default or fantastically depreciated. compatible with peace as imperial reminder is accompanied by the carries with it inevitably a greater Every interstice of the economic ism understands peace. But Roose- greatest military and naval budget or lesser degree of political domi- structure of these nations is plugvelt was of course speaking for in the peace-time history of any nation. When the government of ged with U. S. capital.

An "American League of Nations"? The remarks in the Annual Mesward a general conference of the interests in the rest of the world, matter what name may be used, no of battleships and marines. Pan-American nations. The Ad- The ravenous needs of U. S. fin- matter what the "legal" standing. ministration publicity has been ance-capital are not so easily satis- In the basic sense, Mexico, the vague and inconclusive in stating fied. The U. S. requires also its nations of Central America many of the U. S. and these nations has the purpose of this conference. One outlets elsewhere, especially in the the Carribean islands (e.g., Cuba, of course, been developed over a report has it that an "American Far East. Japan cannot be al- Porto Rico, Santo Domingo); and long period of time, indeed for League of Nations" will be pro- lowed to march indefinitely with to a lesser degree many of the more than a century. Its first posed. Another states merely that out opposition - either through South American countries (espe-grandiose prophecy was the anit will attempt to coordinate the guns or some more "friendly" dip- cially Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, nouncement of the Monroe Doctrine various treaties between the Amer- lomatic arrangement. But the pres- Bolivia), and even Canada, are itself, in 1823. This, however, was ican nations in order to provide ent stake in the East is not yet so part of the colonial system of U.S. much more than the young nation for a general treaty system guar- high as that in the Americas; and imperialism, anteeing peace on these two con- the U. S. is not at present required This is a fact well known to U. that period. It was made possible tinents. A third suggests a revi- to take action. Leading influence S. capitalists and to the U. S. gov- only because at that time it fitted sion of the Monroe Doctrine from in the Americas, however, is a con-|erument. It is obviously revealed, into the plans of England, than its present status as a "unilateral" stant, enduring, and minimum re- in one direction, by the heavy gov- jockeying in the European arena policy of the U. S. alone to a quirement for U. S. imperialism. "multilateral" declaration of policy on the part of all the American na- believe that the U. S. is not an by the extension of Pan-American then the begemony of the U. S. tions.

possible results of this proposed to its lack of colonies-in contrast, to any other air line. The War matic notes and public speeches, conference are not decisive. What for example, to Great Britain—to Department analyses of the relationship of must be understood is that Amer- its respect for small nations, its re- tive strength of the great powers forces among the contending powican imperialism at this time sees jection of "territorial ambitions" in material resources necessary to ers. England has always remained it fit and proper to restate publicly in noble opposition to the greedy carry on the next war treat these the principal contender, and her to the world its traditional content tyrants of the Old World. Such a territories as colonies of the U.S. superb skill and tradition in such

abstract significance. World Interests of the U. S.

American continents is the privi- war-makers, who know that they the orchards (the chief industry), Certain recent developments in ledged and special function of the can enlist the masses in support but railroads, communications, etc. the foreign policy of the Rocsevelt bourgeoisie of the U. S.; and that only of such high-sounding and Standard Fruit exploits the or-Administration have been receiving in the "New World" all others idealistic purposes as the defense chards of Mexico. The oil fields serve. I refer specifically to a new The time is indeed propitious. of the weak. And such a view is chiefly in U. S. hands. The silver, stage openly announced by Roose- Europe is occupied with grave in- as false and treacherous as all the

Colonies of U. S. Imperialism We must not be deceived by moment neither England nor the ence, "union," even kingdom and York banks. The U. S. Utilities italist world, looks to the future. The possible inaccuracy of the U. S. is yet ready to challenge empire, are all, for example, names and Communications companies op-

The pale liberals, who like us to operating within this system, and sia, Austria, and Russia.

colonies of England. American Capital

U. S. capital. United Fruit handles most of Central America—not only of democracy, freedom, the rights of Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, are copper, and gold mines of Peru and Mexico are owned and run by Cerro da Pasca and the Hearst interests. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler provide the automobiles and trucks,

more than the sake of rhetorical country, it gains much more than the dominant nation controls the In addition, quite naturally, the hold the whip hand on a world as his reason for non-attendance basic direction of the policies of basic political policies of these na- scale, the subject territory, particularly tions is controlled by Washington. It must not be imagined that by in the sphere of "foreign relations," The gloved and friendly hand of sage are being rapidly followed up, announcing proprietorship in the that territory is a colony in polit- "the good neighbor" is supplement-Feelers have gone out, looking to- Americas, the U. S. is giving up ical as well as economic fact, no ed whenever necessary by the iron

Growth of U. S. Influence The present relationship between could have swallowed by itself in ernment subsidies to the U.S. shops against the Holy Alliance of Prusimperiglist nation in the full sense Airways with the help of much has been steadily built up, devel-The particular character and of the word, are fond of pointing greater subsidies than those given oped not by the words of diplo-

manufactures into the South Amer- I also had a discussion with a Zi- behavior. . . . ican market,

Looking Forward to War

The U.S., the most vigorous and powerful nation of the rotting cap-U. S. imperialism sees the war approaching. And already it aims to utilize the war crisis to strengthen its strangle-hold on the Americas, 510, Barbers No. 61, Bartenders No. to reinforce its own colonial sys. 152, Cap Makers No. 1865, Auto tem. From this as a basis, its eyes Mechanics 383, Lathers No. 190, go out to the potentialities of the Plasterers No. 65, Plaster Tenders war itself: to the chance of re- No. 111. maining aloof, in splendid isolation.

U. S. Marxists must follow with increasing care the course of the U. S. "Pan-American" policy, and the events within the Central and all delegates were pledged to go Plymouth Ave. North, Saturday South American countries. Above back to their organizations and and Sunday, February 8 and 9. All all, relations between the revolu. secure permission to sign the or unions were requested to send deletionists of these nations and those ganization's name to a new call gates. of the U. S. must be greatly and that will go out shortly for a rapidly strengthened. In the ma- broader conference on the same jority of these nations, as even a question. Between the conferences Committee was instructed to brief survey proves, the revolution. it was decided to set up a semi- draw up a statement setting forth ary struggle is identical with ours: permanent committee who would the aims and objectives of the conin the most direct sense it is pre- carry on the work. cisely the struggle against U. S. imperialism. Their victories, conse- It will be known as the Continuaquently, are our victories, and we tion Committee for Industrial Orare defeated in their defeats,

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Mpls. Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

A telegram from John L. Lewis until the warring powers approach was read to the delegates. In the public meeting in their behalf, mutual exhaustion, and then step. telegram he expressed regret for ping in to decide the issue, and to not being able to attend and cited the fact that the United Mine Workers convention was now going on in Washington, D. C.

On a motion by V. R. Dunne, held in General Drivers Hall, 257

A committee of seven was elected. ganization. This was perhaps the most important action taken at the in Minneapolis a center and clearing-house for industrial union activity. The first meeting of the

During the discussion that took place, around the question of industrial organization versus craft unions, it was shown by many delegates that there is a crying need for a more efficient type of work-

union set-up. The Resolutions with three resolutions, in all of which they recommended concur-

No. 1, introduced by Building Laborers, 563, asked for support in their strike on the Sumner Field project, adopted; No. 2, introduced by Upholsterers' Union, 61, asked for support for the Strutwear strikers and called upon the entire trade union movement to call a adopted: No. 3, introduced by Local 382, Auto Mechanics, called for the reinstatement of 574 in the Drivers' International, adopted.

Attention of the delegates was called to the coming state-wide WPA conference which will be

The Resolutions Committee, in conjunction with the Continuation ference to be released to the public press. The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock,

STRIKE DANCE

Strikers at the Rothstein plant in Boro Park are running a dance conference as it will set up here and entertainment on Saturday. Feb. 22 at 8:30 P.M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Boro Park Y.M.H. A., 14 Ave. and 50 St. Auspices of committee will be Sunday, Feb. 9. Boro Park Labor Conference for the benefit of the strikers.

> HIKE WITH LUMEN CLUB To Tibetts Brook Park Sunday February 16

Starting from Woodlawn Station ers' economic organization than 11 A.M. Friends and sympathizers