

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES OF UNITS, SECTIONS: SPEED FUNDS INTO THE DISTRICT WITHOUT DELAY! Yesterday's Receipts \$ 1,594.82 SHH Needed to Complete Drive \$ 4,240.38 Press Run Yesterday—41,500

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INSURANCE PARLEY GAINS WIDEN

Morgan Deal Linked to Imperialist War

PAGE CABLE TO WILSON BARES PLOT

U. S. Thrown Into War To Protest Wall St. Loans to England

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The dominating part of the Wall Street banking firm of J. P. Morgan played in hurling this country into the world war in 1917 was revealed today when a government official close to the Senate investigation committee on munitions made public the fact that Wilson declared war on Germany to avert a financial crisis of the British government involving the repayment to the Morgans of a \$400,000,000 loan.

Referring to the now historic cable sent by Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to England in 1917, warning Wilson of an impending "crisis," this official stated: "The crisis Page cabled about was that Great Britain was unable to meet its obligations to Morgan for credits amounting to \$400,000,000. This money was lent by Morgan and other banks and then was used to buy materials manufactured by Morgan-dominated companies here which were shipped to the Allies."

It was with the house of J. P. Morgan that Roosevelt in the recent weeks has been holding private conferences regarding the munitions investigation, and the general execution of the Roosevelt economic policies in the coming months.

Morgan Partner in N. E. A. It is also a Morgan partner, J. Stettinius, who has been appointed by Roosevelt to act as financial advisor of the N. E. A. in its negotiations with the biggest monopolies in Wall Street.

Thus the Wall Street financial clique which ordered Wilson to declare war on Germany in 1917, is now more than ever in control of the government, with Roosevelt acting as their agent in building his record-breaking two billion dollar war program.

Pages Cable Quoting from Pages' long-secret cable to Wilson, the government official shows that the slogans of "keep the world safe for democracy" really masked a war to protect Wall Street investments. Page cabled Wilson just before Wilson declared war:

"If the United States declare war against Germany, the greatest help we could give Great Britain and the Allies would be credit. If we should adopt this policy, an excellent plan would be for our government to make a large investment in a Franco-British loan. Another plan would be to guarantee such a loan. A great advantage would be that all the money would be kept in the United States.

"We could keep on with our trade

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Ledger Strike Benefit Is Set For Tomorrow

"If you are spending any money on luxuries this week, spend it for tickets to the all-star benefit variety performance which will be held tomorrow night in the St. James Theater, 246 West 44th Street for the benefit of the striking editorial workers of the Newark Ledger," it was urged yesterday in a letter received by members of the New York Newspaper Guild.

More than 40 strikers are dependent on the Newspaper Guild for daily necessities, but they are determined to remain on strike until they have compelled the Ledger publisher to submit to their demands.

Among the performers who have agreed to appear at the benefit are the Albertina Rasch Dancers, Fred Allen, Phil Baker, Robert Benchley, Jack Benny, Block and Sully, Clark and McCullough, Ray, Dorothy, Eddie Dowling, Morton, Downey, William Gaxton, Lou Holtz, Bob Hope, Walter Houston, Bert Lahr, Eva Le Gallienne, Beatrice Lillie, Bert Lytell, Everett Marshall, Ethel Meriman, Harry Richman, Sigmund Spaeth, James Thurber, Rudy Vallee and the shows from the Casino de Paree, The Hollywood Restaurant and the Palais Royal, Heywood Brown and Mark Hellinger will be masters of ceremonies.

Coughlin's Production Plan Is Step to Fascism

Economic Program Aids To Keep Prices Up For Monopolies

By Milton Howard

APPROACHING the end of our survey of Father Coughlin's major ideas, it is now possible to see that this smooth-tongued ecclesiastic is a sinister figure whose virtuous voice crying to millions of workers is a voice of evil, the voice of a Wall Street decoy, a "come-on guy" striving to steer the workers of the country into a trap, a trap set by the exploiters and the monopolists.

We state bluntly that Father Coughlin is a conscious agent of the Wall Street monopolies, hired in their service, rewarded for his labors, and placed by them in front of the masses with only one purpose—to ease the way for the execution of the most reactionary policies of the Wall Street monopolies who are marching the road to fascism.

For Specific Wall Street Policy And it is not only the general policies of Wall Street for which Coughlin prepared the way.

It is the specific economic policy which Wall Street monopoly happens to require at any given moment for which Coughlin hands out his propaganda. At every turn in its policy, Wall Street will have the support of Coughlin, who will find a way to sugar-coat this policy in his typical way.

This is the key to Coughlin's career, this is what will enable every worker who listens to him to fathom the brutal, capitalist class policy, which underlies every speech that Coughlin makes.

Listen to a Coughlin proposal, and then ask, what does Wall Street industrial monopoly require at this moment for the maintenance of its profits? And in every case an examination of Coughlin's plan will reveal that he is issuing "radical" propaganda for just this Wall Street requirement!

Does Wall Street industrial monopoly require a policy of inflation in the "first phase" of the Roosevelt N. R. A. price-raising program in order to gouge the masses both at the point of production in the factory and at the point of consumption in the stores?

Very well then, Father Coughlin will cry up and down the land for a policy of dollar devaluation against "the yoke of gold rulers in Wall Street," the very monopolies who demand inflation!

Leaps to Aid Monopolies Do the Wall Street monopolies demand the restriction of all non-monopoly production in order to freeze out the low prices of the "little man" in order to raise prices and maintain high, monopoly prices?

Very well then, Father Coughlin leaps to their aid, as he did three weeks ago, telling the workers: "There can be no lasting prosperity if free competition exists in any industry . . . it is the business of government to curtail individualism, and, if necessary, factories shall be licensed and their output limited."

Is it any miracle that the Wall Street industrialists are willing to finance this man's activities? Is

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UNEMPLOYED TO PARADE IN DETROIT

To Demand 13 Million Bankers' Fund Be Used for Relief

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The workers of this city are completing arrangements for a relief march of the 66,000 families on relief in Wayne County to demand more adequate relief and unemployment insurance. This mass march is scheduled for December 18, and will begin at Times Square at 2 p.m.

The marchers will demand that the \$13,000,000 paid over to the bankers be turned over for immediate use to feed the jobless. At present the officials allow the jobless the miserable sum of \$2,400,000 to feed over one hundred thousand starving men, women and children now on the rolls, not to speak of the thousands unable to get on the rolls.

Follows A. F. of L. Conference

As part of the fight for relief and social and unemployment insurance, the workers here have formed a local Sponsoring Committee to organize the sending of delegates to the great National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 5-7.

This action follows the successful united front conference which was called by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Conference for Unemployment Insurance and relief on November 11, where many workers groups, such as the Forgotten Men group, the T.U.U.L. unions, the work-

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Civil Rights In Cuba Are Suspended

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Grappling for the control of government offices with the fascist leadership of the A. B. C. Party and striving to carry out his own fascist policy of crushing all resistance in the Cuban working class, the reactionary Fulgencio Batista yesterday rammed through the Mendicta Cabinet a law which allows the arrest of any person by the police and military authorities at any time and upon any pretext.

The new edit legally wipes out all preliminary hearings, the formality of indictment, and provides for the indefinite imprisonment of workers seized by the police. The only precedent for this sweeping fascist measure is the identical abolition of the writ of habeas corpus under the regime of the butcher Machado.

The Communist Party of Cuba and the trade-union organizations of the island, as well as the Autentica, party of the petty bourgeoisie, are raising the most vigorous protest against this new anti-working class legislation of the Mendicta administration.

The newspaper of the A. B. C. L'Accion, was shut down and its editorial staff taken to prison and dosed with castor oil.

ANTI-SOVIET RALLY STIRS MASS ANGER

Counter-Demonstration Sunday to Cooper Union Meeting

NEW YORK.—Intense indignation is spreading throughout the working class of this city at the anti-Soviet united front organized by leaders of the Socialist Party and embracing an open fascist like Matthew Woll and notorious white guards like N. Komyakov and A. Blalovsky, as well as the anti-Soviet pen-prostitute Isaac Don Levine.

This indignation will express itself in a mass counter-demonstration under the leadership of the Friends of the Soviet Union, before Cooper Union, Sunday, where Socialist leaders and notorious anti-Soviet writers will join on one platform at an anti-Soviet meeting.

Workers in the city, Socialist, Communist and non-party, are responding to the anti-Soviet incitements, printed in this week's New Leader against the recent shooting of 78 counter-revolutionaries, by speeding the preparations for the counter-demonstration in support of the Soviet Union which has been called by the Friends of the Soviet Union to take place outside the Cooper Union meeting hall, East 8th Street and Fourth Avenue, Sunday, at 1 p.m.

Thomas Joins In

The New Leader, in an editorial statement signed by Norman Thomas, joins the hundreds of the capitalist press against the stern proletarian justice of the working class in the U.S.S.R., by comparing these necessary and justifiable executions of class enemies with the desperate murders by the Hitler government on June 30, and the lynching of Negroes in the South.

The New Leader takes the same point of view as the Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Russian language organ of White Guards and other emigres, which is also conducting a campaign against the workers' fatherland, and supporting the anti-Soviet meeting.

Attempting to arouse among the workers the same feelings against the Soviet Union that workers feel against the fascist murders and the American lynchings, Thomas writes as follows:

"A country with as many lynchings as the United States . . . is in no position to take a holier-than-thou attitude to any nation. Nevertheless, not as Americans, but as lovers of the cooperative commonwealth and justice which it has always promised, we must protest against the incredible harm being done to our common cause by the news that is now coming out of Russia. . . . All this looks uncomfortably like Hitler's bloodbath of June 30."

Thomas goes further and compares the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union with Czarism and fascism, stating: "We could not have justified similar conduct under the Czars,

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'Daily' Drive a Triumph; Contributors Get Thanks Of Staff and Management

To Readers and Friends of the Daily Worker: Comrades: Today we close our financial drive!

We can record our paper's greatest achievement, an achievement surely never equalled by any other working class paper in the United States.

In three months, workers and friends of the Daily Worker, class fighters supporting our revolutionary policies and aims, have contributed \$55,759.82 to insure the continued existence of our paper. This they have done in spite of their own personal hardships due to unemployment, wage cuts, rising prices, and so forth.

As the drive is brought to a close in the hundreds of localities throughout the country, and the funds sent in, the full \$60,000 needed by the "Daily" will be raised. The \$60,000 drive will be a complete success!

Surely this new assurance of mass support is cause for deep satisfaction and renewed confidence. Certainly all comrades will be inspired and spurred on to greater efforts to protect and build the Daily Worker.

We wish to thank all contributors for their support. We, who are directly responsible for the paper, will try to earn your confidence by making the paper a better workers' paper—a better agitator, a better propagandist, a better organizer.

We ask you, in turn, to throw the same energy and determination into a campaign to increase the paper's circulation that you have just given to our financial drive.

Let us fight on together to protect the paper from those who are now preparing to bar us from the mails and suppress us. Let us unitedly work to broaden our circle of readers and supporters.

Again, thanks!

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE EDITORIAL STAFF

FAGAN TRAILS IN EARLY VOTE

Allegheny Valley Ballots Put UMW Rank and File Men in Lead

By Tom Keenan

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—Early returns from Allegheny Valley local unions of the United Mine Workers of America show heavy blows struck by the rank and file miners against the Lewis-Fagan machine in District 5.

With the count completed in six out of eight strong locals, Charley Nolker, rank and file candidate for district president, is leading Pat Fagan, the Lewis machine candidate and present president, by a total of 1,069 to the latter's 362.

Fagan, who is a democratic politician, received only five votes to Nolker's 210 in Renton, while in Russellton, Renton, Curtisville, No. 2, Leechburg and Hamarville. Only one local has been reached for International returns, Russellton, where only 14 votes were cast for John L. Lewis, while Sloan, Emory and Green, rank and file nominees for A. F. of L. delegates, received 268 votes, 265 votes and 267

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BOSSSES SEEK NEGRO VOTE

Mississippi Tenants Told to Go to Polls for Cut in Crops

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 14.—Ruling class terror, usually directed towards preventing Southern Negroes from voting, is today being used in this State to mobilize Negro tenants and share croppers to vote for the continuation of the destruction of cotton acreage in the referendum being held today on the Bankhead Cotton Reduction Act.

Participation of certain Negroes in the referendum is advocated both by the big planters and the local agents of the New Deal administration in the fear that the Act will be repudiated by the small white growers and tenant farmers whose conditions have greatly worsened since its enactment. While Negro tenant farmers and croppers are by far the worst sufferers under the cotton reduction plan, those who are allowed to vote will be supervised by the planters and their agents, with the purpose of preventing any expression at the polls of their hostility to the "New Deal" program of plundering the small growers in the interests of the rich planters.

Many militant Negro croppers and small farmers are, however, reported to be planning to vote in today's referendum, both as a means of protesting the cotton reduction robbery, and of breaking through the ruling class terror which bars them from the polls in regular elections.

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FRATERNAL SOCIETIES FALL IN LINE

Jamestown City Council Backs Congress to be Held in Washington

FRATERNAL organizations throughout the country were reported yesterday as swinging behind the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which will meet in Washington, D. C. on Jan. 5-7.

In New York City, wide activities are being carried through by the local sponsoring committee in the Yorkville section where a united front of 116 Czechoslovak organizations has been formed with an action committee of fifty people. Seven delegates have already been elected from these groups and a minimum of twenty-five delegates is expected. A Hungarian united front committee embracing thirty-one groups has been set up with the aim of getting twenty-five elected delegates. German societies in Yorkville are also arranging a united action committee in support of the Congress.

From coast to coast the Hungarian fraternal groups are lined up solidly behind the National Congress. In Cleveland, thirty organizations, the most of which are under reformist and church influence, have already endorsed the National Congress. In Detroit, the United Hungarian Society, which is composed of twenty organizations representing 10,000 people, has voted to back the Congress.

In Bridgeport, Conn., the national president and secretary of the American Hungarian Aid Society, numbering 9,000 members, whose convention last Summer endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, sent out letters to the national executive committees of the three largest Hungarian societies which have a combined membership of 40,000, stating:

"Since the membership of the Hungarian societies consists almost 100 per cent of workers, we see it our moral duty that the Hungarian sick and death benefit organizations shall be openly and officially represented at the Washington Congress."

Scattered endorsements of the National Congress and election of delegates was reported yesterday to the National Sponsoring Committee from the following organizations: Bohemian Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society of Garfield, N. J.; Loyal Order of Moose 1104, Bayside, L. I.; Foresters of America Court Italia, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Jefferson Lodge of the I. O. O. F.,

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Miners Win Relief Fight In Oklahoma

McALESTER, Okla., Dec. 14.—Eight hundred unemployed miners, who yesterday stormed relief headquarters, took over the District Court House and camped there for the night, returning to their homes today after winning a decisive victory in which all their relief demands were won. Immediate food orders were issued to their families and all were promised jobs on relief work projects.

No food was offered them by the relief administration last night, and the jobless workers stretched out on the floor and the corridors—hungry.

In the morning bread was sent them by workers in the town, and cheese was supplied by the relief office.

Many of the miners stated that they had not worked for two years or more and were in a state of complete destitution. Relief throughout the State has always been haphazard and frightfully inadequate. The entire State relief administration, local reports by workers state, is in a complete state of disorganization.

Official reports by the F. E. R. A. place the total relief granted to whole families at as little as \$1 to \$2 a week. The monthly reports issued by the F. E. R. A. in some cases list the reports from Oklahoma as "inadequate," and give no figures or list total relief expenditures variously from \$4 to \$6 a month for each family.

The Crime of the LaGuardia Administration Against the Jobless

AN EDITORIAL

THE crimes which capitalist municipalities, as well as capitalist employers, commit daily against workers and their families could find no more typical expression than the situation uncovered yesterday in New York City.

Here is what an investigating committee, just scratching the surface, found:

A total of 7,000,000 pounds of potatoes are rotting in warehouses, although originally delivered for relief distribution.

A total of 9,000,000 pounds of cabbage are rotting awaiting distribution for relief.

A total of 11,000,000 pounds of veal are rotting for lack of "proper cutting machines," although originally intended for relief.

A total of 1,000,000 cans of roast beef are in a similar condition.

Is not this revolting and criminal waste typical of the whole capitalist system which dooms millions to starvation while warehouses are bursting with

supplies for which "there is no market."

And what answer does Mayor LaGuardia make to this ghastly negligence which keeps food from the city's jobless and their families?

This is his answer: "We cannot give food away on the street corners in competition with trade."

Trade! Profit! Let the starving starve! Let the children of the working class starve while piled up food rots! But, in the name of all that is holy to a capitalist lackey, protect trade!

The Communist Party points to this monstrous situation and brands the city administration with the responsibility for this crime.

The Communist Party is the leader of the struggles of the unemployed for cash relief, for food, for adequate social and unemployment insurance to come out of the profits of the bosses.

The Communist Party sounds a call to the workers of New York to answer this cold-blooded bru-

ality to the jobless by sending hundreds of delegates to the great National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance which will gather at Washington on January 5-7 to voice the needs of the workers of America for relief and unemployment insurance.

It is the unflinching leadership which the Communist Party gives to the struggles of the jobless which has called upon it the hatred and terrorism of the employers and their governmental agents.

This is precisely why the LaGuardias and his ilk call for police brutality against the Communist Party, why the U. S. Chamber of Commerce calls for a nation-wide terrorism against the Communist Party and all revolutionary workers' organizations.

These parasites whose sole worry is their money bags, whose prime fear is for safety of the bankers' profits and investments, know that in the Communist Party they confront their class enemy which leads the unemployed against just such outrages as were uncovered yesterday in New York's "liberal" municipality.

The wasting of precious food while workers go

hungry is not some "unfortunate accident." It is typical of the whole way in which the capitalist class looks upon the problem of caring for those whom they fling into the streets when profits can no longer be wrung from them.

Does not Roosevelt order the destruction of millions of pounds of meat, millions of acres of wheat, millions of bales of cotton?

Do not the "respectable" capitalists hold in their warehouses millions of dollars worth of goods for lack of which the masses are suffering?

The Communist Party declares that the crisis can be solved by abolishing the claims of these parasites to this socially necessary goods, by expropriating this wealth, by setting up a Workers' and Farmers' Government in place of the present Wall Street government.

Right now, as part of the fight against the capitalist system, the Communist Party calls for a nation-wide mobilization in support of the National Congress to meet at Washington January 5 to 7.

Fight for adequate relief! Organize the struggle for social and unemployment insurance!

STEEL WORKERS VOTE TO CALL CONFERENCE IN PITTSBURGH

RAK AND FILE HIT N. R. A. ARBITRATION WITH ACTION PLANS

By Tom Keenan
 PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—While the Labor Board, the federal court and company union elections are being used to the utmost by the steel barons and Roosevelt to try and divert the sentiment for struggle among steel workers into blind alleys of arbitration, the rank and file of the Amalgamated is preparing for the next convention April 16, as its first objective in gaining control of all union action. At the District I conference in Ellwood City last Sunday, a motion was passed unanimously demanding the calling of a joint conference of all District Committees in Pittsburgh, Dec. 30.

If Mike Tighe, A. A. president refuses to call this meeting, the sentiment of the rank and file will probably take the form of calling it over his head. The meeting of all District Committees, comprised of five delegates from each lodge, will be held in the Amalgamated Hall in West End.

Ten lodges were represented at the meeting Sunday, the international officers being conspicuous by their absence.

No District One meetings will be held between now and the joint meeting of all district committees.

In the meantime Tighe and the International Lodge are having their hands full with the Allegheny local. There they have met continued opposition to their orders since the lodge was started.

Some time ago the Allegheny local demanded the removal of John Tafelski, who enjoyed an exceedingly unsavory reputation with the rank and file as a result of padded expense accounts, and the International officials were forced to consent.

Elections are scheduled in Allegheny one week from Sunday.

Earl Forbeck, district chairman and erswile Committee of Ten leader, was forced to carry through the organizational resolution which had been enacted at the preceding meeting, and tabled.

Delegate Sander, of Cannonsburg Lodge, who is expecting a job as organizer for his loyal support of the Tighe machine, protested strenuously against setting up the Organization Committee of eleven provided for in the resolution, declaring that the delegates "have no right" to elect organizers for the coming drive. It was pointed out that the election was not of paid organizers, but rather of a committee which will direct all organizational work in the district, and the committee was then duly elected.

Jobless in Detroit To Hold March

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ers fraternal clubs, and unemployed organizations joined.

C. P. Builds United Front

The Communist Party has actively participated in the work of the United Front Conference but has been unsuccessful in obtaining the support of the Socialist Party. A delegation from the Conference appeared before the Wayne County Executive Committee of the Socialist Party on Dec. 3, but has not yet succeeded in obtaining endorsement from it for its program. The County Executive Committee is very anxious to preserve the "united front" it has established with the President of the Wayne County and Detroit Federation of Labor, Mr. Frank X. Martel. There has been active and official participation of many A. F. of L. locals in the conference, but because Mr. Martel has not given his official blessing to the Conference, the Socialist Party leaders prefer to keep in his good graces instead of rallying to the support of the Rank and File in the unions for their immediate demands.

We believe the rank and file in the Socialist Party will answer otherwise as they have already done in many local unions. We call upon the members of the Socialist Party to join their class brothers in the struggle against the attacks of the employers upon the working masses.

A. F. of L. Locals Act

Despite the wavering of some trade union leaders in the A. F. of L. locals and the attacks against the United Front Conference in the official local A. F. of L. organ, "The Detroit Labor News," 19 local unions responded to the "Call for Action" on Nov. 11th.

One of the largest locals in the city adopted a resolution on Dec. 4th, requesting the Detroit Federation of Labor to endorse the Conference and the County-wide Relief March called for Dec. 18th by the Conference. Up to the present time the Central Body has not raised its voice against the sharp attacks against the unemployed; instead the last meeting was devoted to attempting to expell militant rank and file delegates and the usual "jurisdictional" fights among the building trades business agents.

At the Central Body meeting of Wednesday, Dec. 5, Martel was forced to steam-roller in the most vicious manner the resolution from Painters Local 37 (857 members) calling for endorsement of the Relief conference and the County-wide Relief March of Dec. 18. He would allow no discussion and the motion to reject the resolution was steam-rolled in such obvious manner that many delegates were plainly disgusted. Martel was guided in this action by the discussion earlier in the evening on President Green's letter, branding the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance as a Communist adventure; several delegates severely condemned Green's stand and spoke in favor of the Congress.

One delegate pointed out that he had been a member of his local for 30 years, had always voted the Republican and Democratic ticket, and is an official delegate from his local union, and has been for the last 2½ years to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Conference for Unemployment Insurance and Relief (Detroit). He said further, "although I am not a Communist, I am wholeheartedly in favor of the work of the Conference and the National Congress."

Although the rank and file were not successful in rejecting Green's letter the discussion was very effective in the bringing the whole question of adequate relief for the unemployed and Unemployment and Social Insurance on the floor of the Central Body.

Anti-Soviet Rally Stirs Mass Anger

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under Mussolini, under Hitler or under the Balkan dictators. We should not justify it under Stalin, even if Stalin's dictatorship has a higher ideal for the workers."

Giving direct aid and comfort to the counter-revolutionary plotters who still hope to overthrow the rule of the workers in the U. S. S. R., the New Leader, in its leading editorial, uses the language of White Guard vilification against the Soviet Union, writing:

"Whatever may be said for the need of any regime protecting itself, the proceedings in Russia have been revolting. . . . If this is proletarian justice as Communists claim, we answer in the name of the working class, that we are not barbarians and that the secret military tribunal cannot be reconciled with the equity of Socialist ideals."

Slandering Kirov

Thus the New Leader this week is one gigantic piece of publicity for the vicious anti-Soviet incitements to be peddled by Matthew Wool, notorious "red baiter" and stool pigeon for the reactionary National Civic Federation, and the pen prostitute Isaac Don Levine, at the Sunday afternoon meeting.

Slandering the memory of Kirov, beloved leader of the Russian working class and a staunch fighter for the cause of the working class revolution, who met his death at the hands of an assassin, the New Leader compares him with the degenerate militarists of the Nazis, and sneers at the anti-fascist demonstrations which the Communist Party has been calling in front of the Nazi consulates in this city.

Ridicules Anti-Nazi Fight

Writing in derision of these anti-fascist meetings, the New Leader states:

"It is rumored that New York Communists will not picket the Soviet consulate after they have finished demonstrating at the German Nazi consulate."

Aroused at the new attacks against the Soviet Union, Socialist and Communist workers are working to build a working class united front on Sunday to answer these incitements against the land of Socialism by pledging renewed loyalty to the U. S. S. R. and a solid front against all its enemies, within and without.

Thousands of workers and friends of the Soviet Union are expected to rally outside Cooper Union on Sunday afternoon, and calls are going out to all workers' organizations to honor the memory of Kirov and pledge defense of the Workers' Fatherland.

Collect what you can from your shopmates, fellow-members in trade unions and mass organizations, and rush funds into the Daily Worker to help raise the necessary \$4,000 still needed to complete the financial drive.

Seamen Fight Scale Passed By I.S.U. Heads

Mass Meetings Called as \$57.50 Is Reported To Be Accepted

Upon learning that the officials of the International Seamen's Union have agreed to a scale of \$57.50 for seamen, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, at 40 Broad Street, yesterday declared that this is not satisfactory, and called upon the seamen to demand a better scale.

Petitions are now being circulated among seamen of all ships in port, declaring that the undersigned M.W.I.U. and I.S.U. seamen endorse the appeal for union action issued by the M.W.I.U. and that union action now on all ships will prove most effective in preventing the enforcement of the proposed \$57.50 scale, and force a better agreement. All seamen are called to a mass meeting to take place Sunday, 3 p.m., at 40 Broad Street, New York. Roy Hudson, National Secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union will speak on the proposed agreement. Similar meetings are being held in all East and West Coast ports.

Final details in the agreement between the I.S.U. officials and the shipowners are to be worked out today. In place of the original demands of \$75.00 for all aboiled seamen, \$57.50 is provided.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union points out that in the case of some lines the new scale proposed will mean a wage cut. Lykes Brothers, a Gulf Steamship line, and most other boats are among those reported paying \$62.50 now. On many other lines, the new scale would be hardly an increase, although the Luckenbach line is paying as low as \$37 per month.

Negotiations have been dragging since the West Coast marine strike, which forced recognition of the unions and the right of collective bargaining. Later when the East Coast strike was called by the M.W.I.U. the negotiations which followed embraced 38 steamship lines. The working conditions of 40,000 seamen are affected by the negotiations.

A very important factor in forcing speed in the negotiations is the strike on three Luckenbach ships in Seattle, under the leadership of rank and file committees of the I.S.U. and now reported settled on a \$50.00 scale, pending outcome of the negotiations. The strike threatened to spread to other ports and a Andrew Feruseth, International President of the I.S.U., rushed to Seattle and Portland to head off such a possibility. Mass meetings were organized by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Rank and File in the I.S.U. in many ports, demanding speed in the negotiations.

Insurance Parley Gains Widen

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Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Slovene Evangelical Union 70 at California, Pa.

Conference in Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 14.—A mass conference in behalf of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance is being arranged here for the election of delegates.

Three hundred unemployed workers, Negro, white, Indian and Mexican workers, most of whom were barefoot and scantily clad, demonstrated before the local relief station here this week, demanding Winter relief.

Binghamton Groups Act

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A city-wide conference on unemployment insurance will be held here Friday, Dec. 21 at 7:30 p. m., at the Central Labor Hall. Forty-four organizations have been asked to send delegates. Representatives to the National Congress will be elected and a permanent group set up.

City Council Backs Congress

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The City Council here has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at the demand of the local sponsoring committee which is composed of 24 members from A. F. of L. independent unions, and fraternal groups.

A motion for the appropriation of \$100 for the Congress expenses was turned down by the City Council. "It is dependent only upon the amount of money which can be raised to send them."

Second Conference Planned

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 14.—A second conference on the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance will be held at the Y. M. C. A. here on Dec. 18. It is expected that a large number of delegates will attend this conference. At the first conference recently held, fifteen organizations were represented, including A. F. of L. independent unions and fraternal societies. The local sponsoring committee for the Congress represents a broad group of the city's population. Among the sponsors are James Quinn, Vice President of Local 1325, National Association of Machinists; Sam Schnaroff, member of the city executive committee of the Socialist Party; Rabbi Wm. R. Greenfield, Rev. Thomas Leroy Crosby, Rev. Jas. O. Todd, Rev. A. A. Perry, representatives of the local Unemployment

Link Morgan Loan To The World War

(Continued from Page 1)

and increase it, till the war ends, and after the war Europe would purchase food and an enormous supply of materials with which to re-equip her peace industries. We should thus reap the profit of an uninterrupted and perhaps an enlarging trade over a number of years and we should hold their securities in payment."

It was brought out during the day's probing that the du Ponts had bargained the government into building an \$80,000,000 munitions plant at government expense, and then proceeded to run it in such a way that it netted them a \$2,000,000 profit in three weeks, without their having to risk a cent of their own money.

It was also shown that the du Ponts held up the contract for some months until they could force the government to meet their terms.

\$4,200 are still needed to complete the full quota in the Daily Worker drive. Speed collections and proceeds from affairs!

Joseph Zack, Jack Taylor And Robert Strong Expelled From the Communist Party

The district committee of the C.P., U.S.A., District 2, after thoroughly discussing the case of Joseph Zack, Jack Taylor and Robert Strong, comes to the following conclusions:

1) At a moment when the Soviet Union is achieving unprecedented victories in the construction of socialism, and at a moment when the authority and prestige of the Communist International and its various sections is growing among increasingly broad masses of workers and the exploited masses, Joseph Zack, by his factional activities within the Party, not only acted in a conciliatory manner to the enemies of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party and the C.P., U.S.A., but assisted in spreading slander of a counter-revolutionary Trotskyite character.

2) He persistently fought against the Leninist line of carrying on work in the mass trade unions and attempted to substitute for this correct line his own sectarian abandonment of mass work under the slogan "Smash the A. F. of L. since it is dead anyway." For a long time, in both the New York and Cleveland districts, before, during and after the 8th Convention of the Communist Party, the Party attempted to correct Zack and to bring him on to the correct road of mass work in the trade unions, but like a petty-bourgeois individualist, Zack not only clung to his erroneous and harmful conceptions, but became the ideological leader and supporter of all right opportunist and so-called "left" tendencies in our trade union work as expressed by Strong and Taylor.

3) The anti-Party position of Robert Strong led to such degeneration of the Party as Secretary of the Independent Building Trades Council, in putting over an agreement with the Vacleros shop by the Independent Structural Steel Painters' Union for a wage scale of \$7 a day, while A. F. of L. workers were striking for \$9 a day; b) He allied himself with the most reactionary elements in the Independent Building Trades Council, the result of which was the expulsion of Communists from the Structural Steel Painters' Union; c) He attempted to use strong-arm gangsters to beat up revolutionary workers in the council and when defeated attempted to split the council; d) Under direction of Zack, he has been trying to organize factional oppositions and to split the independent building trades unions against the correct line of the Party that the Independent Building

Trade Unions and Jobless Unite

SHARON, Pa., Dec. 14.—The Shenango Valley conference in support of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be held here on Friday, Dec. 21, under the auspices of the Relief Workers Union, church, fraternal and mass organizations and trade unions.

Unemployed Leagues in United Front

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 14.—A united front between the Ohio Unemployed Leagues and the Unemployment Councils here has initiated a conference supporting the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

The conference will be held Sunday, Dec. 23, at the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery Hall, and will unite unemployed organizations with trade unions.

C. P. Leader Is Kidnaped By Vigilantes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—Samuel Herman, section organizer of the Communist Party in Racine, was kidnaped and beaten yesterday by vigilantes who are continuing their terrorist attacks on working class organizations with the cooperation of police.

Herman's life was probably saved by the fact that a group of railroad workers spotted the kidnapers' car. Herman was dumped into a ditch where he was found by a farmer who gave him first aid and summoned a doctor.

Later the same evening vigilantes again attacked a meeting of unemployed workers in Sokol Hall, smashing windows. Police near the hall covered the escape of the hoodlums.

When Herman attempted to file charges against the kidnapers at the Racine police station he was himself arrested. He is now in jail under bond of \$5,000.

Police are making raids on the homes of all known militant workers and Communists.

The District Committee of the Communist Party has wired to Governor-Elect Philip LaFollette demanding that he state his attitude toward the reign of terror.

The workers here are organizing defense groups to protect their headquarters, organization, property and their lives.

The attacks on the Communist Party and other workers' organizations here are closely related to the strike of Boston store employees here called by the Retail Clerks, Building Service Employees and Teamsters Unions. The strikers have rejected all settlements offered by mediators which would send them back to work without any gains. They are resisting the efforts of their union leaders to send them back to work.

MANCHURIAN NOTE SIDE-STEPS KILLING OF SOVIET CITIZENS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARBIN, Manchuria, Dec. 14 (By Wireless).—The Soviet government has finally received a reply to its insistent protests concerning the provocative arrests by the Manchurian authorities of Soviet citizens employed on the Chinese Eastern Railway and the torture and murders inflicted on them as prisoners.

In his reply the special agent for Manchukuo insists on the "legality" of the measures of the Manchurian authorities. Without giving any information as to the precise nature of the crimes attributed to the arrested citizens, the agent limits himself to the statement that they "have an extraordinarily malicious character and were committed on a wide scale."

Denying that the arrested workers had been tortured, he points out that the treatment of the authorities toward those arrested "was not beyond the limits permissible with regard to ordinary prisoners."

In answer to this note the Soviet Consul General at Harbin again forwarded a message of protest in which he vigorously declared that "instead of giving me clear and concise replies to the concrete acts of illegal arrests and violence, instead of informing regarding the measures of punishment accorded to the guilty ones in these illegal actions taken by you, you limited yourself to a letter merely containing general discourses, which testify to the attempts of the Manchurian side to evade a concrete reply corresponding to the actual condition of affairs contained in my presentation. I repeatedly requested you to inform me as to the whereabouts of the arrested Soviet citizens and in whose custody, whether of police court official or administrative authority, each prisoner is. To this I received no answer from you. I insisted that you inform me as to the exact charge pressed against each prisoner who was a citizen of the U.S.S.R."

"Instead of concrete replies to these questions, you make the entirely unfounded statement in your letter that the 'crime which the prisoners are charged with is unknown to me but that it has an extraordinarily malicious character.' Ordinarily if any person is subjected to arrest and kept under preliminary investigation for the course of two and a half to three months on an 'extraordinarily malicious charge,' it must at least be known under what article of the criminal code he is suspected and charged."

"The general discourses on the subject of 'criminal malice' concern-

20-50% DISCOUNT

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AT ALL WORKERS' BOOKSHOPS

N. Y. Bookshops Begin Sale TODAY Out of Town Sale Begins Thursday, Dec. 20

ENDS:—Saturday, Dec. 29th, 6:30, P. M.

- \$1.95** (List Price—\$2.50 down)
 - Historical Materialism—Bucharin
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 - History of Canadian Wealth—Meyers
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 - Memoirs of a Revolutionist—Figner
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 - Commun—Glaskov
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 - The Bible Unmasked—Levin
 - Memoirs of a Bolshevik—Fianitsky
 - State and Revolution—Lenin
 - Civil War in France—Marx
 - Critique of the Gotha Programme—Marx
 - Left Wing Communism—Lenin
 - Programs of Leninism—Stalin
 - Labor Fact Book (U. S. S. R.)—R. A. Bolshviki in the Carist Duma—Badayev
 - Under Fire—Barbusse
 - Land Without Unemployment (pictures)—English for Workers (Grammar)
 - The Organization of Labor—Dunn
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 - Origin of the Family—Engels
 - Fourbach—Engels
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 - Evolution Social and Organic—Lewis
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 - An Outline of Finance—Woodburne
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Western Ohio Miners Unite Behind National Congress

Lasting Unity Pledged By 52 Organizations

Socialist Party Backs Parley—UMWA Locals Represented

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Forming a permanent delegated body to carry on the struggle for relief and the final ratification of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Unemployment Insurance Conference in Bellaire, Ohio, last Sunday decided to send 15 delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held in Washington on Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

In spite of the deep snow and heavy storm 146 delegates braved the hazards of the treacherous mountain roads of East Ohio and West Virginia to participate in the conference called by the Elm Grove Unemployed League, Locals 926 and 3917 of the United Mine Workers of America, the Polish National Alliance Group No. 2004, International Workers' Order branches and other organizations in Bellaire and Shadyside.

The delegates officially represented 52 organizations from 21 cities in East Ohio and West Virginia, including 16 United Mine Workers of America locals, two branches of the Eagles, one branch of the Foresters and one of the Elks, three Unemployed Leagues and many Unemployment Councils, International Workers' Order branches and other fraternal organizations. The Socialist Party and the Communist Party were also officially represented.

Matusik, a miner, was elected chairman, and Stark, a Negro miner representing Local 459 of the United Mine Workers of America in Laughery, Ohio, was elected vice-chairman. For secretary Rose Podmaka was elected.

Tremendous enthusiasm was manifested at the conference for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The delegates, representing a total membership of 15,000 miners and workers in other industries, once again determined to carry on the fight until the Bill is passed.

Besides sending 15 delegates to the Washington Congress, the conference decided to form a permanent delegated body to carry on the struggle for relief for the miners and steel workers in that region.

The question of the relief is very acute in East Ohio where the maximum relief for families is \$14 per month, with the majority getting much less than that.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lecture by Louis Weinstock, National Secretary A. F. of L. Trade Union Comm. for Unemployment Insurance on "The Two A. F. of L. Conventions," Sunday, Dec. 16, 10 a. m., 138 S. 8th St., 3rd floor. Canton Comm. Commemoration, Dec. 15, 8 p. m., 1000 Broadway. Mother Blues, also Workers' Mandolin Orchestra, Workers' Chorus and Play by Nature Friends, Commemoration Event under auspices of I.L.D. Adm. 25c. Tickets at 1033 Girard Ave. Film and Photo League of Philadelphia presents Eisenstein's masterpiece "Petersburg," also Dredging-Canoer Rhythm, Littoral-Film Sketch, Tom Mooney; Cannon Fodder; Sunday, Dec. 16, three shows: 7, 9, 11 p. m. at Federation Building, 1206 Walnut St., Adm. 25c.

Philadelphia District I.L.D. Convention Saturday, Dec. 15, starting at 2 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 16, starting at 10 a. m. at 1033 Girard Ave. See that your organization is represented. Anna Damon, acting national organizational secretary, will report. Grand opening dance at Park Manor Hall, 32nd & Montgomery, Saturday, Dec. 15, 8:30 p. m. Supper at Park Manor Workers Club. Come and celebrate at our splendid new headquarters.

House party celebrating official opening of F. S. U. Headquarters and Return of Delegate from U. S. R. Saturday, Dec. 15, 8 p. m., 128 S. Eighth St. Auspices: F. S. U. Subscription 15c.

Paterson

Lecture by Dr. S. Littman on "Health of the Worker," Sunday, Dec. 16, 8:30 p. m. at Junior Order Hall, Union and Smith Sts.

Rockford, Ill.

Lecture at S.M.S.F. Hall, 1019 Third Ave., Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m. Subject: "Will Communism Bring Happiness to Humanity?" Speaker: A. Henderson of Chicago. Adm., unemployed 10c.

Chicago, Ill.

Symposium "Fascist Trends in Middle Class and Trade Unions," Sunday Evening, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., at the Hammer Forum, 20 E. Ontario St. Speakers: Harry Shaw, editor Railroad Unity News, and Joseph Edman, Chicago Comm. to Aid Victims of German Fascism. Adm. 15c.

Baltimore, Md.

Northwest Unit of Y.C.L. is holding a series of Open Forums at their headquarters, 1308 McCullin Street, Sundays at 3 p. m. starting next Sunday, Dec. 16. Leonard Patterson will speak on "Why Cheltenham Must Be Abolished."

Boston, Mass.

Chinese Night to Celebrate 7th Anniversary of Canton Commune Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., at the Canton Club, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury, Mass. Chop Suey, Chow Mein Supper, 8 p. m. sharp. Entertainment and refreshment. Editor Hu of Vanguard will speak on "Canton Commune and Red Army." Subs., 35c. Auspices, Chinese B. and John Reed Br. I.L.D.

AFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Columbus, Ohio

Dance and Entertainment for Workers' Daily Worker by John Stone and Radnik-Saturday, Dec. 15 at 8 p. m. at Ivanoff Hall, 1899 1/2 So. Parsons Ave. Adm. 25c.

St. Paul, Minn.

Dance and Entertainment given by Unit 1 at St. Labor Forum, 37 E. 11th St., Sat., Dec. 15, Adm. 10c. Party and Entertainment, Sat., Dec. 15, at 439 Igehart Ave. Given by Unit 2, C. P.

A.F.L. Textile Delegates Vote To Give Support To Surety Congress

Representatives of Locals Open Drive On the Blacklist

TAVERTVILLE, Conn.—Fifty delegates, representing locals of the United Textile Workers in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, were present here Sunday afternoon at the conference called by the Interstate Anti-Stretchout and Anti-Discrimination Council of the United Textile Workers.

The purpose of the conference was to extend the fight to force millowners in New England to re-instate former strikers without discrimination, and for the elimination of the stretchout evil, which increases the number of machines for those workers who were taken back after the recent strike.

Hundreds Blacklisted Delegates reported that in every mill town there are hundreds who are refused jobs because they are known to be members of the union, or to have taken an active part in the strike. They reported that there is a general sentiment to re-strike.

By unanimous vote, a resolution was adopted calling upon every U. T. W. local to elect delegates to the Washington Congress for Unemployment Insurance to take place on Jan. 5 to 7, and that these same delegates should likewise see the International officials of the U. T. W. and the National Textile Labor Relations Board to demand immediate action on the deplorable situation for the workers in the industry.

A second resolution called for all locals of the U. T. W. which have not yet affiliated with the Interstate Council, to do so. There are 40 locals now affiliated with the Council.

An attempt to interfere with the work of the Council was made by Dorn, president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, who is also an organizer for the U. T. W. He stated that the textile workers have nothing against the employers, but that the workers are fighting each other, and the general strike was lost because too many workers scabbed. This antagonized the delegates, and he was showered with questions, but declined to give any answers.

Weinstock Speaks Dorn was followed by Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, who was invited to speak at the conference.

Weinstock quoted from the speech of Francis Gorman, made at the recent national convention of the A. F. of L. He told the workers that the conditions described by them are considered by Gorman as the "greatest victory in the history of the American labor movement."

In the midst of Weinstock's speech, Dorn jumped to his feet, shouting that Weinstock is a Communist and proceeded to walk out. But his exit was blocked by workers at the door who told him, "Weinstock listened to your speech. Now you'll listen to him." He was forced to remain, although at the first opportunity he sneaked out. The workers received Weinstock's speech with full approval, and passed a motion to apologize for the "unbecoming action of their President of the State Federation."

Another conference is scheduled for Dec. 22.

Philadelphia Groups Conduct Conference On Fascism and War

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—Fifty organizations were represented at a united front conference under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism held at the Hosley Workers Hall here on Sunday. The Hosley Workers Union donated the hall, and Huffnagle, an official of the union presided as chairman.

There were fifteen farmer delegates from the Agricultural Union in Vineland and Bridgeton. Ten delegates came from the Baltimore Church Federation. A member of Howard University, a leading Negro institution played an active role at the meeting. Among the unions that were represented were the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the United Textile, the Hosley Workers, the Wool Pullers, the Metal Workers, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the Garment Workers, and the Carpenters Union. Many fraternal and unemployed organizations were also present.

5 Go to Jail in Chicago As Thaelmann Pickets

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—Arrested last summer for picketing the German Consulate with banners demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, five workers were given jail sentences yesterday when they refused to pay fines imposed upon them by Judge Jonas.

A jury in Municipal Court found them guilty of disorderly conduct despite a plea by the International Labor Defense of the legal right to picket. Police have arrested every worker who has attempted to picket the German Consulate on Michigan Avenue, and have prevented all demonstrations by surrounding the building with cops.

Those who are serving sentences are Max Shahn, Olga Lednicki, Helen Smith, Claude Jones and Benny Nick, all young workers.

VOTE

for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598

This ballot is sponsored by the Daily Worker America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper 50 East 13th Street New York (Cut out and sign this ballot today)

BALLOT I have read the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and vote FOR AGAINST Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Vote without delay and return your ballot at once to the worker who gave it to you, or mail it to the "Daily Worker"

Blind and Aged C. P. Is Given Cut Off Relief In Cleveland

Sweeping Slash Aimed To Bludgeon Through New Taxation

By Daily Worker Ohio Bureau CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Seven blind men were refused relief and all future tubercular, insane and indigent hospital patients would be turned down, according to a recent decision of the Cuyahoga County Commissioners.

Karger had appeared before the Commissioners together with representatives of the D.A.R. and other so-called "patriotic" organizations to protest the use of Memorial Hall, Grant and Elm Streets, by the Pen and Hammer Club which is sponsoring Gold's lecture in Cincinnati.

One of the grounds on which Karger opposed Pen and Hammer's use of the hall was the likelihood of trouble. "There will be no trouble," David Levison, secretary of Pen and Hammer, assured the County Commissioners. "Unless Karger uses the tear-gas bombs we know he has in his possession."

"Have you got tear-gas bombs?" a reporter then asked Karger. "You're—right, we've got them, and we can use them, too," Karger answered.

This admission confirmed the results of an investigation made by Pen and Hammer's secretary of preparations being made by reactionary groups to enter upon a campaign of violence and intimidation against labor, liberal and radical groups.

Karger charged that Pen and Hammer was a Communist organization and that he had been threatened by the Communists who, he said, were bloody revolutionists, and were not recognized as a political party.

Karger's attack against Mike Gold and the Pen and Hammer Club was seconded by Mrs. Lowell Hobart, National Defense chairman of the D.A.R. who said that her organization "believes in free speech but not in its abuse."

The protesters at today's meeting of the commissioners are the same group that conducted a violent campaign against the use of Stowe School by the Communist Party during the election campaign and against its use by the International Labor Defense for a Herndon-Scottsboro meeting in October.

They were defeated then, as they will be defeated now, by the mass pressure of indignant Cincinnati workers and intellectuals, aroused by the growing attempts at fascist suppression of free speech and assembly.

As a result of the Karger-D.A.R. fight against use of the hall, a tremendous turn-out is expected to greet Gold when he speaks in Cincinnati on Monday evening.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Dec. 14.—One of the important rank and file motions adopted by the Pittsburgh district convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) was for the election of rank and file organization committees to organize the unorganized. The campaign for organization of the unorganized Negro steel workers into the A. A. requires particular attention. The steel companies have taken energetic steps to keep the white and Negro steel workers divided. They have tried especially hard to keep the Negro steel workers from organizing. In this attempt to keep the workers split, the employers have been aided by the Jim Crow policies of Mike Tighe, president of the A. A., and his machine for over a score of years. Negroes Were Barred There was a marked absence of Negro steel workers at the last A. A. national convention. The leadership of Mike Tighe has discriminated against and barred Negroes from joining or from participation in the union. It was only the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and in recent months, the rank and file movement in the A. A., which carried on a struggle for the rights of the Negro steel workers. "I have never seen a Negro roller in a steel mill," one Negro steel worker from the great Thompson mill here, told me. "A roller makes from nine to ten dollars a

Theater Bombing Used By Police in Boston To Incite 'Red Scare'

Ohio C. P. Sets Quotas in Vote For H. R. 7598

Membership Meeting Is Called in Cleveland Around Drive

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 14.—An emergency mobilization of the Communist Party and all organizations that have endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill has been decided here to obtain 75,000 votes in the campaign instituted by the Daily Worker.

The Communist Party is calling a general membership meeting for this purpose. Besides setting a quota of ten signatures for each member, the Party is organizing a special shock brigade of volunteers to obtain a hundred or more signatures each by the end of next week.

Leaders of the Unemployment Councils, Small Home and Land-Workers Order and other fraternal and language organizations are also mobilizing their membership to vote in the shortest possible time a minimum of 40,000 votes in Cleveland alone while the rest of the State is making preparations to secure another 35,000, bringing the total vote up to 75,000.

Voting centers are going to be set up in every Worker's Center to speed up and facilitate the voting.

Relief Workers Union Of Anderson, Ind., Acts On National Congress

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 14.—The newly-formed Relief Workers Union here, with a membership of 450, is sending a large delegation to Washington for the National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance.

This organization has already won its spurs. On Nov. 7, over 250 of its members marched through a pouring rain to the relief bureau and demanded increased relief. Workers here are receiving as low as \$4.80 a week and have been threatened with a return to the basket system.

In answer to the claim of the relief officials, that no one is starving, the Relief Workers Union brought forward proof that one aged woman had been without food or fuel for three days, and when these same officials said that they did not have the time to meet with workers' committees the union replied that the whole membership would pay them a visit if their committees were not recognized. It was this pressure that finally forced a State investigation of conditions on the relief work projects where the foremen are consistently drunk and drive the men to exhaustion.

Unemployed Workers To Protest Terrorism

CANNONSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.—A meeting to protest the anti-red activities of Chief of Police Addis and his thugs, will take place here at the Unemployment Council Hall, at 2 p. m., Sunday.

The drive against militant workers under the leadership of the chief of police has reached a new level with the breaking up of an Unemployment Council meeting last Sunday afternoon, and the arrest of Elmer French, leader of the unemployed workers here.

Cleveland Police Attack Striking Charwomen

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Police this morning attacked and dispersed striking charwomen picketing the Terminal Tower and Midland Bank Building.

The women organized into the Building Maintenance Industrial Union of the I. W. W., are striking for the reduction of their present 48-hour week to 36 hours with the present wages maintained.

and file is launching a drive for the organization of the unorganized steel workers. Right from the beginning, the rank and file in the A. A. makes it clear to the Negro steel workers that an important and basic part of the rank and file program is a fight for all the demands of the Negro steel workers. The rank and file in the A. A. fights against the Jim Crow; demands an end of discrimination against Negro workers in the mills in the giving out of jobs, and equal pay for equal work for the Negro steel workers.

The last convention of the A. F. of L. overruled the will of the rank and file delegates and the machine of William Green referred a resolution for equal rights for the Negroes in the unions to the Executive Committee for action. The speeches of the Green henchmen defended the Jim Crow and discrimination practiced in some A. F. of L. unions. The rank and file in the A. A. must and will make it clear to the steel workers that they are determined to bring to an end for all time the Mike Tighe policy of discrimination against Negroes within the union.

The campaign of the rank and file to organize the unorganized steel workers will succeed only on the basis of bringing in the Negro steel workers together with their white brothers to prepare strikes and other struggles on the basis of complete solidarity, and to fight for the rights of the Negro steel workers.

Now the Negro steel workers can see a force in the Amalgamated Association, the rank and file, which represents not the Jim Crow policies of Mike Tighe, but the policy of unity, solidarity, of fight for the rights of the Negro steel workers, such as William Z. Foster and other militant organizers tried to effect in the 1919 steel strike. At this time, with its rank and file organization committees the rank

Boss Parties Move To Bar C. P. Ballots

Attempt to Side-Track Chicago Workers in City Elections

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Alarmed at the increasing discontent of Chicago workers with the present city administration, Democratic officials are already attempting to suppress all working class opposition at the election polls in April by keeping all parties but the Democrats and Republicans off the ballot.

Democratic party leaders who run the city administration are trying to keep voters from signing petitions by warning them that they will lose their right to vote in the primaries. Will Not Deprive However, losing the right to vote in the primaries does not deprive workers of the opportunity to vote in the April elections. The Communist Party pointed out today that by signing petitions workers will have an opportunity to vote for real working class candidates in the elections. Voting in the primaries will bar them from signing petitions, 95,000 signatures are needed to put the Communist Party on the ballot, the board of election commissioners have announced.

The Communist Party's ticket is led by Karl Lockner, secretary of the county committee of Unemployment Councils, for the office of mayor. Herbert Newton, young Negro leader who is now actively leading a campaign against Jim-crowism and segregation on the south side, has been nominated for city clerk while Sam Hammersmark, veteran labor leader, will run for city treasurer.

Side-Tracking Seen With the opening of the campaign for the mayoralty by capitalist political parties, indications are that attempts will be made by so-called progressive and third party candidates to side-track working class discontent with present office holders.

Newton Jenkins, a self-styled progressive Republican, will head a city ticket under the pretense of reform. A Mrs. John Wesley Greer, formerly with the crooked Thompson and Small machine that was thrown out of office by aroused workers' opposition, now has taken over some of the slogans of the Communist Party and wants to run city hall as her own kitchen with a motto of "No work, no eat."

The Socialist Party has decided to run for mayor Roy E. Burt, Methodist minister and party candidate for governor in 1932. Burt is a gentleman who will paint the Socialists as genuine militants and workers should be warned against his silver tongue.

Opposition Met Attempts by the Communist Party to effect united fronts with Socialists on a workers' ticket in individual wards have met with opposition of the leaders. However, rank and file workers in six locals of the Socialist-controlled Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment have joined with the Communist Party and Unemployment Councils in united front tickets.

In the campaign for city-wide offices the Communist Party has issued a call for a workers united front conference to consider the issues and candidates in the coming elections. A broad movement around the candidates and platform of the Party will be formed to present to the working class a program that they can rally around. All organizations are urged to send delegates to the conference which will be held Sunday, January 13, at Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Avenue.

PATERSON, N. J.

Dr. S. LITTMAN of the "Daily" Medical Advisory Board will lecture SUNDAY, Dec. 16th, 8 P. M. at Junior Order Hall Union, corner Smith St. Auspices: Tom Mooney Br. I. W. O. Adm. 15c. Proceeds to Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Ill.

I. L. D. BAZAAR Today and Tomorrow SAT., DEC. 15 - SUN., DEC. 16 Peoples' Auditorium 2457 Chicago Avenue GAMES - DANCING - PROGRAM Admission 10c for each night Proceeds for the Defense of Class War Prisoners PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

EUROPA THEA. Market above 15th Street. Now Playing

Amkino presents the film epic of the birth and progress of a great nation "3 Songs About Lenin" Hear Lenin's Voice for the First Time on the Screen Directed by GZEGA VERITOV Music by SHAPORIN

Dr. G. O. Vennesland Dentist

4816 N. Western Avenue Longbeach 0757 Chicago, Ill.

Communists Block Company Union Growth in Alabama Mine

Bribes of Sheriff Refused by Miners Led by Communists

Company Stools Unable to Locate Meeting Place of Communists Who Increase Their Activity

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BESSEMER, Ala.—I work for the Muscoda Mine of the T. C. I., where the Communist Party is busy, and where Jack Brown, the company sheriff, is busy too, but he is not building the company union very fast.

Mr. Ball, the T. C. I. bigshot, came down to the mine and wanted to know how long it would be before the company union would have enough men to work the mine. Mr. Brown could not answer this question because he did not have enough men. So, Mr. Ball said that he would have to build the company union faster and if he couldn't there would be a new sheriff in his place.

Jack Brown got busy and called all his thugs together and began to make new plans. They offered to give coal to all the workers who joined the company union, but none joined because the Communist Party told them not to fall for the boss's tricks, because they mean the workers no good.

After having this meeting, they called the Negro shack rouser, Will Jones, who has been here for 25 years. They asked him why the

Negroes were not coming into the company union. He said, "I can't get them to join because they don't like it. The Communist Party in the camp is building too fast and you can't find anybody that belongs to it."

Then Jack Brown spoke, "You can't find their meetings? Well, you black son of a bitch, you better get moving and find where they meet or—"

But, Will Jones don't know. The workers know him. They know he's been a company man too long, so they don't trust him.

Ever since the Women's Auxiliary Local No. 3 passed a resolution to support the textile strike, the Trades Council, which is full of red baiters and labor haters, has been watching this local. They have stool pigeons in the local watching everything that goes on. When they pass a resolution, Brother McGee comes down and tells the Labor Council. Brother McGee says that if they could find the "reds" there wouldn't be so much activity going on. But, the reds are here to stay, and if Brother McGee and company get all the reds out they wouldn't have any union left.

Small Home Owner Appeals For Fight On Taxation

By a Worker Correspondent

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Many home-owners here in the Rockaways lost their homes. Others, who have held on so far, are finding it more and more difficult to meet the high taxes and other special assessments. In my case, I own a house that the city tax board thinks is worth \$4,500. I pay a tax of \$127.35 a year; 24 per cent, \$31.56, goes to pay interest on long term debts to bankers. And if I don't pay on time, there's a penalty of 10 per cent.

Water rates, 50 per cent higher, were supposed to be lowered. Just one more La Guardia promise broken.

This year I pay \$65 to grafters in political power for special assessments.

The Queensboro Gas and Electric Co., the local branch of the Power Trust, gets in Rockaway the highest rates in the city, far too high even there.

And the bank still gets its 6 per cent for mortgage interest. Then there is the Other Side of the Picture.

I am a worker making less now than ever before because of many wage cuts and layoffs. It would not make any difference if I were a small business man, shop keeper, or professional. We are all receiving less now than before.

The cost of living has gone up.

It costs tremendously more now to buy necessities because of inflation, and the other fake schemes like W. R. A. and A. A. A., which fooled me before, just as they also blinded other workers.

I have made a resolution after seeing where my scanty earnings go. No hope can lie with these, the robber-bankers, the robber monopoly-capitalists, the kept press, and the grafter-politicians put in power by these bankers, capitalists, and press.

I still read one of the newspapers that I used to buy. But now I read The Daily Worker, where the liberal talk about democracy is exposed, and where I have learned to see that the so-called American free press deliberately lies about conditions.

And as I read The Daily Worker more and more, still more do I become convinced that the small home-owner, he be a worker, professional, small shop-keeper, etc., can in just one way correct his grievances and remove the oppression.

Organization and action, for in unity and with strength we can demand and fight to save our homes instead of having to get "hat-in-hand" to beg from the banker to please reduce the interest, or to beg from some politician for a lower

Machine Slate Re-elected In Local 16

Rank and File Group Polls 25 Per Cent of Votes Cast

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—Last Tuesday elections of the officials were held in Local 16, Restaurant Employees Union, A. F. of L.

This union has been in control of a group of officials who have ruled with an iron hand. Any voice of criticism was frowned upon. In the great majority of places under contract with the union, open shop conditions prevail as to wages and hours. Coupled with this there was mass unemployment amongst the membership due to the economic crisis.

As the demands for action grew, the officials tried by all means to keep the membership in place. Their most convenient weapon was to strike at the livelihood of those that dared to raise their voice for better conditions in the shops. Soon after the nominating meeting on Nov. 13th, a number of members who had dared accept nominations on the opposition slate were thrown out of their jobs.

A broad movement involving meetings, leaflets and delegations forced their re-statement even before the elections.

A number of independent groups came to the fore in the election campaign, notably the "United Group" comprising the most militant and progressive elements in the union.

It waged its campaign around such fundamental trade union issues as full trade union democracy, higher than N. R. A. starvation wages, shorter hours, reduction of the high union dues, an organization campaign and for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill HR 7598.

One of the most important demands was for the re-election of the auditing committee to check up and report regularly on the financial affairs of the union. This committee had been arbitrarily abolished on a recommendation of the Executive Board, which pushed it through without clarifying the issue.

Though the slate of the machine was re-elected, it was only after the most hectic election campaign by the officials. Flagrant violations of democratic procedure occurred.

They mobilized the shop chairman, instructing them "to get the vote." They issued a false statement to the effect that every shop chairman on the list had endorsed and signed the call. They used the union office as their official election headquarters. They handed each voter a sample ballot and encouraged the voters to take them into the voting room.

Official election inspectors and door watchers abused their official standing shamelessly in order to influence voters. A flood of leaflets, cards and signs was unloosed on those coming to vote in an undignified and degrading manner as was ever seen in the union.

In spite of all these handicaps, the rank and file candidates received a remarkable number of votes. Out of a total of about 1100 votes cast, the opposition drew from 273 for major offices down to about 150. It dates, and let it be remembered that they ran on a progressive and

Ten Items Checked Off Miners' Wages In West Virginia

Miners Forced to Go to Work With Empty Dinner Pails—Mine Working Only One to Three Days a Week in West Virginia

By a Worker Correspondent

PADEN CITY, W. Va. About a week ago I visited a coal miner and this is what he told me about the check off:

First, they check off the union dues; second, \$1.20 for hospital bill; third, \$1.50 for a doctor bill; fourth, \$2 a month for coal the year round; fifth \$2 per room for rent; sixth, electric bill; seventh, blacksmith bill; eighth, the union checkweighman's wages; ninth, shooting material, powder and electric caps; tenth, hauling the garbage away. Outside of that I don't know of any more.

If the miners have any tears to shed, shed them now. Of course if there is anything left, they take out their store bill, which must never over run the amount left in his pay check, whether his family has anything to eat or not.

That is why, in the past, thousands of miners took their dinner pails to work with nothing in them but water. Their wives would wait at the tippie until they loaded a car before they could get anything to eat. They would take the order to the "bluck me" company store, and fix up a lunch for their husband and send it with the driver.

The mines in the northern coal fields of West Virginia are only running one to three days a week. Under these circumstances, when Mr. Roosevelt passes to the great beyond, I don't believe the miners would be justified in walking across the continent with their heads bowed, brot-footed in snow knee deep and laying wreaths of flowers upon his grave.

They should know that the New Deal is from a euche deck and the capitalists have the cards stacked.

NOTE

We publish every Saturday letters from coal and ore miners, and oil workers. We urge miners and oil workers to write us their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

Cut in Relief Predicted By duPont City Official

By a Worker Correspondent

WILMINGTON, Del.—From the brilliant mind of a city official, who apparently is in close contact with industrial conditions in the city, comes a solution to the local unemployment problem. He says that our city's employment is nearly at the saturation point, and that unless there is an unforeseen industrial expansion, there never will be jobs for thousands of unemployed whom he terms as "surplus labor."

In his opinion between 5000 and 6000 men and women, mostly heads of families, must be aided to get out of Wilmington and into an industrial area where there is a demand for their services. No definite place was mentioned.

Another prenent idea was that many hundreds of them must eventually join the back to the soil movement, and return to the farms from which they came. Significantly this official refused to be quoted or make his name known.

He let it be known in advance that the mealy unemployed relief would not be increased, but that the unemployed might face a cut in relief. He said that many of the members of the incoming General

Assembly, whom he sounded out, will frown upon additional appropriations for relief funds. Any funds raised here will have to come from private sources to be matched by the Federal Government, because a majority of the next legislature are opposed to voting any more relief funds. Thus admitting that the burden of relief will be shifted to those now employed at starvation wages.

This official might take his cue from the equally brilliant unofficial organ of the local transient bureau which cautions the 1000 "guests" not to roam to the places where the "others had left" but stay at "Hylan Arms" and take advantage of the opportunities available to study bookkeeping, typing, short hand, accountancy, business correspondence, etc., so that when you go for a job any favorable impression that you might have created will not be blasted when you say to this employer, "Can you give a guy a job?" After all, most of these guests are laborers.

Fellow workers demand the organization of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, and end this nonsense.

HEAVE TO!

M. P. is not a member of Parliament—but a good supporter of the Worker Correspondence Department. In fact, he saves us from being among the missing in today's contributions. What we must do is get beyond this danger zone. It depends upon your contribution!

M. P. \$1.00
Previously received \$201.98
Total to date \$202.92

United Front Group Backs Jobless Parley

Makes Plans With Aim of Sending Three Delegates

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Me.—The joint committee of Communist, Socialist and other workers elected at a United Front mass meeting held Dec. 4th for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, met Dec. 8th and agreed upon the following plan of work for the immediate future:

1—A letter to be sent out to all labor and fraternal organizations inviting them to participate in our campaign for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598.

2—A committee of speakers was appointed.

3—The arrangement for a public mass meeting where the Workers' Bill will be explained.

4—The arrangement of two house parties to help raise funds for the delegates.

5—Two committees were appointed to get delegates sent from the Rigby R. R. shops and from the Cumberland County Power and Light Company Shop.

6—The arrangements for the sale of stamps were made. We plan to have three delegates sent from Portland to Washington.

Officers' Meeting Backs Armament Program

By a Worker Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The following was the headline in the Scripps-Howard Indianapolis Times on Dec. 10: "SECOND APPEAL FOR BACKING OF ARMY PROGRAM, DEMAND MADE FOR ADDED MILITARY POWER AT OFFICERS' DINNER. Lauds court verdict in favor of military training compulsory at colleges and universities."

This officers' meeting was being held at the bosses' Columbia Club. Besides this, they are conducting classes in military training at the National Guard Armory here.

Detroit Workers Plan Free Food Struggle For School Children

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—Delegates of various working class organizations, at a conference Sunday morning at Finnish Workers Hall, 5699 14th Ave., decided to launch a struggle for free food and warm clothing for school children. The conference was called by the District Pioneer Council.

A committee representing all the organizations present was elected to work out the details of the campaign. The committee will meet this Sunday at 11 a.m. at Finnish Workers Hall.

The conference adopted resolutions protesting the murder of the great leader of the Soviet workers and peasants, Sergei Kirov, and demanding the release of the 30-odd boys, Thaelmann and all political prisoners.

Drive Closes Today; Send All You Can

AN EXAMPLE of good work in the Daily Worker drive was shown by a unit in Booth, W. Va. A party in which a number of organizations cooperated brought \$25. "This party was given at a time when pay day was a week away, wrote C. W." The unit members, the Tom Mooney Branch of I. W. O., and the language branch of the Hungarians were involved. Since in the mining camps we spend company scrip, we took in this scrip and it was redeemed by the comrades of the unit on pay day."

Received Dec. 13, 1934	\$939.85	Total to date	\$5,320.98
Previously received	\$3,824.90	DISTRICT 9 (Minn.)	J. Vitek \$1.00
Total to date	\$9,145.78	Dr. De Goster	2.00
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)	\$1.00	Online Youth Club	1.00
B. A., a friend	\$1.00	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$312.03
Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$11.00	DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)	Sloux City Unit \$10.00
Total to date	\$2,345.12	Wm. J. Bonds	1.00
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)	\$1.00	Davenport Unit	5.00
Unit ID \$ 5.50	J. Winter	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$18.00
Unit ID 2.13	A Comrade	Total to date	\$60.03
Henry Waller,	Clarke-French	DISTRICT 11 (No. Dakota)	Box 246 \$5.00
W.E.S.L.	Workers Club 2.10	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$5.00
Malament	D. Woilen	Total to date	\$129.80
A. Few Friends	L. Cooper	DISTRICT 12 (California)	District \$200.00
Joe Zambardi	J. Sherman	John Dzennit	5.00
E. Maskit	50 E. Daniels	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$206.60
M. P.	25 Charles & Sonia	Total to date	\$1,925.53
J. Maties	Lerman	DISTRICT 14 (Newark)	R. Dolin \$1.00
Mr. & Mrs. F. Mc-Ciennegan	1.00 Y.C.L. Sec. 8, 12.50	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$1.00
Ciennegan	Party 12.10	Total to date	\$1,004.78
J. Herman	Y.C.L. Unit Hunter	DISTRICT 15 (Milwaukee)	Section 3 \$5.00
John Reed School	College 5.80	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$5.00
of Art \$46	Total Dec. 13, 1934	Total to date	\$700.49
Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$78.35	DISTRICT 19 (Denver)	E. L. Posey \$2.00
Total to date	\$39,184.77	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$2.00
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	\$5.50	Total to date	\$412.68
Br. 573 L. W. O.	Total Dec. 13, 1934	DISTRICT 24 (Louisiana)	J. Ruten \$1.00
Total to date	\$15.00	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$1.00
Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$35.00	Total to date	\$1.00
DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)	\$2.00	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$1.00
Martin Zadronic	1.00	Total to date	\$1.00
Anton Dvorak	\$3.00	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$1.00
Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$3.00	Total to date	\$1.00
Total to date	\$2,709.54	Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$1.00
J. S. DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)	\$15.00	Total to date	\$1.00
Total Dec. 13, 1934	\$15.00	Total to date	\$1.00

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

NEWS OF THE DRIVE

You all know about the Drive for \$2,000 for the New Pioneer. Are you helping? If you don't, you ought to find out about it, because it is very important. It means the very life of this fine magazine for the boys and girls of the workers and farmers.

Some readers are getting real busy in this Drive, but some are making a big secret of what they're doing and planning to do. We hope it's not because they're not doing anything!

But from the news we do have, we can see there's going to be some pretty stiff competition for that first prize of a Bugle and Drum outfit (not to speak of the other swell prizes—you can read about them in the December issue of the New Pioneer.)

Chicago writes, "You may as well wrap up that prize and send it to us. It's as good as ours already." Chicago is having a Red Sunday January 6th, but we hope they're doing a lot more, or else—!

Look what Detroit is doing! They're already a Conference of Pioneer readers to discuss the Drive and tonight they are having an affair at 5921 14th Street, where there will be a surprise program! "We are confident that we will win the first prize!" writes the Pioneer Director.

Philadelphia has accepted the challenge of New Jersey, and is having a Conference on the Drive tomorrow. There's some real competition going on among the various cities of Connecticut.

New York is going to have a Conference on the Drive today, and something tells us that they want that prize, too. The troops around the Coop are planning a lot!

Los Angeles doesn't say much, but they're sent in the most money so far. Look out, bigger Districts!

We are told the I. W. O. Juniors are doing a lot, but we haven't heard much from them. Calling 33-J-2, 69-J, 67-J, 94-J, 46-J! Where are they? What's going?

Forward to the successful ending of the Drive by January 15th!

FREE FOOD FIGHTERS

When Sylvia Ettinger, lunchroom supervisor in P. S. 36, Brooklyn, was fired for feeding hungry children who had no food tickets, the parents and children started to organize in support of the teacher and to fight for food and clothing. The children formed the Free Food Fighters Club. This is their song. (Tune: It Ain't Gonna Rain No More.)

We are the Free Food Fighters Club
We hear so much about
We demand free food and clothes!
We hear you shout,
And the teacher who was fired for feeding us children
We want her back!
We want her back!
We'll fight until we win!
Oh Free Food and Clothes!

And shoes for our toes
That is our battle cry
With torn shoes and not enough food
We don't stay home and sigh
We are the children of 35. We are leading the way
We want milk! We want bread!
We'll make the bankers pay.
All workers' children of Williamsburg
Join us in our fight.
We refuse to starve
Shout with all your might.

The story of these fighting boys and girls is in the December issue of the New Pioneer. Sylvia Ettinger tells it in a very interesting way. Those who didn't get their copy should not miss this special Christmas number. You can get it by sending a nickel to the New Pioneer, Box 28, Station D, New York, N. Y.

JOX

BILL: Well, did you follow my advice and drink a hot lemonade after a hot bath?

SILL: I tried to, but I couldn't finish drinking the hot bath.

TEACHER: Name 10 animals of Africa, John.

JOHN: 2 elephants and 8 monkeys.

Directions: Cut out these eight pieces very carefully and see if you can put them all together to make an enlarged picture of the murdering Nazi, shown above. Paste them on the back of a penny postcard and mail it in, and then you can become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club.

New members are: Bob Lehrer, Martin Miller, Jane Retsky, Lillian Serrano, Simon Prussin, Daniel Goldenberg, Lilly Koch, Harold Fiat, Seymour Lieblin, Walter Seilik, Richard Execler.

Notice: Puzzle Club members Liljan Reich and Anna Kapral—Through an error in address you did not receive your membership cards, which were mailed out. They will be sent if you will mail in your name and address.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board
(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Addresses Wanted

Will the following comrades please send in their addresses, so that we can send out the replies: M. M. N. J. T. N. A. J., R. J., New York, E. L. Bronx.

Hair Dyes to Retain One's Job

COMRADE J. J. of Philadelphia writes in as follows: "As a wage slave, approaching forty, I am anxious to know whether or not there is any way of delaying the appearance of gray hair—a gray head being a decided handicap in the competition for a job."

Our Reply

There is no way to delay the appearance of gray hair because the ability to produce the color in the hair root is lost and we know no way of restoring it.

We sympathize very much with your difficulty getting a job, because of the gray hair. A man of forty is still in his prime and is a useful member of society, except under capitalism, which uses any excuse to exploit wage slaves by firing experienced workers and hiring younger, inexperienced men at lower wages.

The only way to overcome this is by dyeing the hair. A dye such as the following is less expensive than those sold in pretty bottles:

Lead Acetate—twenty grams
Sodium Thiosulphate—thirty grams
Glycerin—forty grams
Perfumed Alcohol—sixty grams
Distilled Water—one Liter.

The lead acetate and sodium thiosulphate are separately dissolved in part of the water and afterward mixed together with the rest of the water and the other ingredients. Shake well before using. Apply to hair each night and comb thoroughly. In a few days the hair will turn black. Stop when it does. Repeat the use of the dye only when necessary, usually in two months. Avoid daily use of the dye.

AIMING HIGH

For days now, the doctors have been getting contributions either in \$1 or \$2 bills. Will some readers please break the low record and take up collections which will put the Advisory Board in the class of \$5 contributions—at least?

J. Vitek \$ 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. McClellan 1.05
Previously received \$913.15
Total \$915.20

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Comrade-Mothers!

AND here is Slava Dunn's introductory piece to the series of articles which will appear in this column every week, on children.

"COMRADE-mothers: Are you doing anything to find out who are the best ways to bring up your children? Are you interested in knowing important facts about food, health, and general care and handling of children? There are many facts known today, which help mothers to raise healthier, stronger children, and to train their intelligence from the very earliest ages.

"But how many working class mothers know these facts? Of those who know them, how many practise them?

"Just as everything else, the extent to which we are able to practise them, depends first of all upon the money we have. There are many marvelous toys, and conveniences for children, but these, working class mothers cannot afford. They are for use only in the homes of the rich. But yet, to my mind, it is the duty of every comrade who has children to know what they are, and adapt as much of them as is possible to her own needs and resources."

"There is a slogan in the U.S.S.R., 'The building of socialism demands new people—let's bring up our children in a new way!' We also need new people, able and healthy. We need them now, and we shall need them later. Let's get all we can out of the knowledge that is available to us, and those things which we cannot have now—we shall just have to fight for!"

"I AM a mother myself and an unemployed teacher. If you have any problems or questions, write to me and I will be glad to answer through this column. Every week I shall take up one point on children, and shall welcome questions and comments."

(Watch for Slava Dunn's first article, which will appear some day next week.)

WE have heard much of the children's creches in the Soviet Union, where working women bring their children and leave them under trained directors, to have the best of care, health, training, recreation and education that is possible. However, there are still some mothers who are not convinced that group training for their child, will make of that child, the "new" person of the Soviet Union is developing. These mothers must still be pronounced mad, and led step by step into the new way.

"THE booklet, 'Protection of Motherhood and Childhood in the Soviet Union' describes how this is done. Children of nursery age are organized for group walks. From eight to ten children form a group, under the supervision of one of the mothers, who cares for these children two, three or four hours a day. These walks are under the guidance of a physician and a medical nurse from the children's consultation centre of that district. "These walks" the booklet says "are of great health and education value. Children are taken out into the open regularly. They have the opportunity of playing cooperatively." And, of course, the mothers find that they have some free hours, during which they may tidy up the house, study, or participate in the social life around them. Of course the consultation

Here is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to
DAILY WORKER
50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.



Send SIXTEEN CENTS (16¢) in coins or stamps (preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

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

Full Report of Conversations Between Representatives Of Communist International and Labor-Socialist International on United Front for Spanish Workers

Meeting Attended By Cachin, Thorez; Adler, Vandervelde

Appeal by the C. I. for Joint Action in Behalf of Embattled Proletariat Was Made at the Height of October Revolutionary Battles of the Spanish Workers

At the very height of the October revolutionary battles of the Spanish workers, led by the Socialist and Communist united front, the Communist International on Oct. 10 appealed to the Labor and Socialist International for joint world action in behalf of the embattled proletariat.

To facilitate negotiations and to reach an agreement for action at the earliest possible moment, the C. I. delegated Comrades Marcel Cachin and Maurice Thorez, leaders of the Communist Party of France, to meet immediately with representatives of the L. S. I.

On Oct. 15, at Brussels, Cachin and Thorez met with Emil Vandervelde and Friedrich Adler, president and secretary, respectively, of the L. S. I. We print verbatim the full stenographic record of these conversations between representatives of the C. I. and L. S. I. The stenographic report was taken by A. Montenez, official stenographer for the Belgium Senate. The conversations were in the French language, and are here translated for the first time from the original which appeared in L'Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France, Nov. 8, 1934, and simultaneously in the Socialist organ, Populaire.

The L. S. I. did not formally reply to the united front proposals of the Communist International until Nov. 18, nearly one month after the original appeal was made. At that time, the workers in Asturias and throughout Spain were being arrested by the tens of thousands, and hundreds were being slaughtered.

The L. S. I. refused to enter into any international united front action, though there was great pressure from those parties (France, Spain, Italy, Saar, Austria, etc.) who had already formed the united front with the Communist Parties. However, the L. S. I. declared that it would remove the ban of March, 1933, thereby enjoining the parties in each country to enter into negotiations for a Socialist-Communist united front.

(Words in parenthesis are the Daily Worker's—Ed.)

Vandervelde.—We have hurriedly drawn up a declaration which is now being reprinted and which will soon be brought in, but I can tell you right now what it contains.

We received the letter of the C. I. on Oct. 11. At that time, Adler was away from Zurich; he was informed of it by telephone. He communicated the text of the letter to certain members of the executive of the Labor International, who were meeting for another purpose at Prague. They immediately had a discussion on the subject.

I shall not conceal from you the fact that, among the representatives of the L. S. I. this letter provoked a rather varied response. The situation among the different countries is, as you know diverse. In Austria, in Spain, in France, the idea of international collaboration is meeting with sympathy; and on the contrary, in other countries the psychology of the parties is very different, particularly among the Scandinavian countries, in Holland and in England. There the fact that the two Internationals had attempted a rapprochement 12 years ago at the Berlin conference, and in the light of what passed since, there has been created a sort of distrust; and this is noticeable in the actual application and renewal of what has been called the maneuver of the united front.

SAYS THEIR PRINCIPAL ROLE IS TO LISTEN

We should really tell you that we cannot speak here in the name of the International; our role, that is the role of the President and Secretary, is principally to listen to you, to take the responsibility of communicating what you have to say to us, all the recommendations that you desire to make, to our Executive. In a way the latter is already taken up with this ques-

tion, as a consequence of what occurred in France (the united front); it will convene at Paris on the 13th or 14th of November, and there the question of united action will be on the agenda.

Briefly, we are convinced, on the hypothesis that an agreement will be realized at all, it will certainly not be consummated before that date.

Your letter reviews the events in Spain. Actually at this moment the strike in Spain is about finished; Caballero, a member of our Executive, has been arrested. Even before we received your letter we gave to the Spanish workers the moral support of the International. In this connection, we are advised, we do not believe it would be possible to conclude anything like united action around the events in Spain in those countries where such an understanding does not already exist.

As we will say in our declaration, we regret that when we made overtures at the time of the events in Germany, we received no response from the C. I. This is not to suggest that there was any motive involved. We explain that as in France a great deal of time passed before a definite pact was concluded, it is important not to have any illusions; the conclusion of a pact on an international scale will necessitate even longer negotiations. It seems that our preoccupation now should be all to be prepared for the near future and to see if it is not possible, in case other events take place, not to be taken by surprise any longer, as without doubt we were concerning the events in Spain.

Finally, we state in our declaration that, just as you suddenly began to support your friends in Spain, we did likewise; this support naturally goes to all the workers engaged in the struggle. For the moment we do not believe it possible to do anything else than to carry out this parallel action, which we commenced on our own initiative.

Adler and I are here with the desire to listen to you and to learn how the C. I. conceives of united action.

TELLS HIS OPINION OF ESSENTIAL TASK IN NEAR FUTURE

I add as my personal word, and here I no longer speak as President of the International, that the main question should be in what manner to organize the cooperation between the democracy of Europe with the Union of Soviet Republics. This, in my opinion, is the essential task for the near future.

It is in that spirit that I am about to listen, and I do not doubt that Adler possesses the same sentiments.

Adler.—One question only. "Have you received our letter with the appeal, which was published this morning in the People?"

CACHIN BRINGS FORWARD CONCRETE PROPOSALS OF C. I.

Cachin.—Yes, and we thank you for that call, which we answered with great pleasure.

Tonight we bring you some concrete proposals in order to explain in a real manner the full sense of the general proposal which was made to you by the C. I. We will presently come back to the expose of citizen Vandervelde. Let me tell you, in all sincerity, our impression even of the terms of the appeal and we will finally return to the precise proposals regarding immediate united action in favor of the Spanish workers and peasants. You see, the mandate which the C. I. has entrusted to us is not so much a matter of the general problem of a united front between the two Internationals as it is of posing this precise question of immediate action in favor of our Spanish comrades.

Here is an extremely grave situation; fascism threatens to install itself in a new country; this is an extreme danger not only for Spain but for all the rest of the International. We have been asked to demand of you if, without any general examination of the ulterior problem, there is not some means instantly to agitate in a practical manner, and to come to the aid of the Spanish strike, to the aid of the great Spanish revolution which has now begun. At this hour it is in a desperate situation, but in our eyes it is not dead. Even admitting that it would be practically difficult to bring support to the revolution in order to strengthen it with a new bond, there is now in Spain a situation which is extremely tragic, both for the militant Socialists as for the militant Communists, for all the workers struggling in battle, who are even menaced with death. This attitude is not particularly

convenient to protest against the barbarous executions, of which the Spanish people is now becoming a victim. Also activity in the municipal councils by Socialists and Communists for the same purpose.

ILLUSTRATION OF REIGN OF TERROR AGAINST MADRID WORKERS



Photo shows the fascist troopers holding up workers at the point of bayonets. Men and women traversing streets were searched for newspapers or other literature against the murderous Spanish regime.

ours. I was reading this morning in the Populaire (organ of the French Socialist Party) that the menace facing all our Spanish comrades is that of immense danger. In these conditions we are charged essentially with asking, exclusive of any deeper discussion, which, of course, might be a fortunate preface, if the two Internationals might not, as they are, accomplish immediately some act of defense for our Spanish comrades who are so tragically menaced. Here even are the detailed means of carrying through this immediate action which we propose. We will formulate them with as much precision as we can, and finally we can discuss even the terms of the problem.

I should like to remind you, first of all, of the text of the appeal of the C. I.

ADLER.—THE ONE WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN HUMANITE (ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE) AND WHICH WE RECEIVED?

Cachin.—Yes, but it would not perhaps be amiss to read it again at this time.

"The fascist-monarchist reaction in Spain has hurled all the forces of its army, its navy and the aviation flotillas against the working class and the peasants now fighting under the leadership of the Workers Alliance, which has effected united action between the Communists and Socialists and which has cemented this union with the blood shed in battle. The victory of fascist-monarchist reaction in Spain, after the rise of fascism in Germany and Austria, would not only bring with it incalculable suffering to the working class and peasants of Spain, but it would be a hard blow struck at the entire international proletariat.

"Only a united struggle of the world proletariat can bring effective aid to the Spanish workers and bar the road to Spanish world reaction. At this decisive moment, when the bourgeoisie is attempting to wipe out one of the advance guards of the world proletariat, the Spanish workers, the C. I. has appealed to its sections to organize in common with other working class organizations in mass meetings and demonstrations to assert their solidarity with the Spanish workers.

"At the same time the C. I. appeals to the Socialist International with the proposal immediately to release numerous united actions, as much to aid the Spanish proletariat as to oppose any support of the Lerroux government by the governments of other capitalist countries.

"The C. I. charges Comrades Cachin and Thorez immediately to make contact with the representatives of the Socialist International in order to coordinate the concrete forms and the practical execution of these united actions."

SIGNED: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

For united action we propose the following:
1.—To organize demonstrations and united meetings under this slogan: Down with the Lerroux government! All for the defense of the Spanish workers and peasants in their struggle against reaction!

that at this moment, in the presence of serious danger, not only should the national sections of each of our Internationals agitate vigorously by demonstrations and common meetings, but that in France, in several major European capitals and perhaps more especially at the Spanish frontier, it is necessary that delegates of the two Internationals, as such, carry their aid and support to the comrades actually in the danger of repression. We think that if, without waiting for the conditions and the guarantees which are necessary—and we are very well aware of them—for a more ample and more complete action, we can make ourselves heard immediately among the Spanish workers and peasants who are so persecuted, this action to be above all our divergencies and for this one particular aim. We attest in the face of the world that the two Internationals are ready to enter into the struggle for the defense of our Spanish comrades—this, we think would be a great historical act, a great event which would give to the whole proletariat, not only the Spanish but the international, a tremendous confidence in itself.

These are the terms of our mandate, concrete, precise, practical. And while we are disposed to discuss by way of information conditions which are still remote, above all we call these concrete proposals to your attention.

WE MUST ACT QUICKLY

Then, without in the least pretending to make any demand that you advance the date of the coming session of your executive, nevertheless, don't you think it dangerous that immediate united action should be delayed by a whole month? From now on the most serious events may develop. We submit this question in the most loyal spirit.

Let me add a further word without entering too deeply into a discussion. You say that there would have to take place long conversations, perhaps on delicate points concerning the central problem of a united front; this is possible, but I am not altogether sure of it. Please notice that the objections which you offer to us today were formerly posed by the Socialists in France; and really, they could have given you good advice, because of the result of the understanding which has so fortunately been concluded between the two parties. Since July 27th, if we did have some differences you were kept informed of them, but at the actual moment all in sight of their solution and it was these little questions of detail were recognized that mountains were being made of a whole series of things which now certainly appear to be very small indeed. In any case, since the beginning of united action one fact has become strikingly clear, the French proletariat is in a state of extraordinary satisfaction, and on every occasion it is demonstrating that the united front in France is really a great experience for the generalization of united action.

Here then are the concrete proposals that we wish to submit to you, and moreover, if you please, we are broaching more than a mere conference of information; for we vigorously desire to arrive at an accord between the two organizations as speedily as possible, in connection with the four points we have submitted to you.

ACTION IN THE FASCIST COUNTRIES

Adler.—Vandervelde has told you that we are in serious difficulties, that some of our parties are in a situation where it is not possible to speak for them without preliminary conversations. The situation in other countries is very different, especially after these twelve years which have gone by since our first attempt at a united front.

the only country from which to engage in any action on the Spanish frontier is France, for all other possibilities are excluded as far as Italy and Portugal are concerned. There remains then only France. There you have your united front; you can agitate in common, there you have all the requirements for united action.

Then when I consider the other countries, permit me first of all to exclude the Soviet Union, because I shall not ask whether you have a united front with our Russian comrades (the Mensheviks) at this moment; I do not desire any useless discussion on this point, but I feel impelled to say that in the Soviet Union, I am sure of this beforehand, you will do nothing in that direction.

On the other hand, we have a number of fascist countries like Germany, Austria, Italy, Latvia, Estonia...

Vandervelde.—Poland. Adler.—There we have semi-fascism. I am taking first those countries without democracy, without a parliament; without a single possibility of accomplishing anything practical. Doubtless, our party in these countries could influence the general spirit, perhaps, in illegality; but they could do nothing effectively for our Spanish comrades.

There remain then the other countries. What could we do in those countries, especially where the internal situation in our parties is most difficult? These are Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Latvia, the countries where our action might have some real influence.

HOWEVER, IN THESE COUNTRIES OUR COMRADES HAVE ALREADY TAKEN ACTION ON BEHALF OF OUR SPANISH BROTHERS.

ACTIONS OF SOLIDARITY IN ENGLAND

In this connection, in England, the situation was excellent; our comrades at the beginning of the events in Spain, were holding their annual congress; there they passed a solemn declaration in favor of our comrades in Spain.

But, after that, I find a violent attack in the Moscow Pravda (Communist Party Organ of the Soviet Union), saying that this Labor Party, these traitors in England refused to do anything in favor of those who were defending themselves against the counter-revolution in Spain. When this article was translated for me I could not begin to understand. I demanded more information concerning the conference of the Labor Party in England. But that had occurred as a slight incident at the last moment of the conference. A man had then proposed a resolution at a moment when the general strike was not even known to have taken place. He was a Young Communist who had come to the Congress of the Labor Party. The conditions of organization of the Trade Unions were such that this could happen. He had made the proposal at a moment when it was not on the order of the agenda. And afterward a great noise was made of this little incident in order to raise a grand attack against our English comrades, who were in reality disposed in favor of solidarity with our comrades in Spain. I don't consider this small incident as tragic. I have had long experience with this specie of accidents; but you understand that this clears up the situation remarkably.

Do you really believe, however, that if action in favor of the Spanish proletariat were undertaken in common with the small Communist Party in England, the result would be practical for our Spanish comrades, do you actually believe that their danger under the menace of death would be any less? I admit that I would be altogether satisfied if throughout the world we had a united front; but so far as the influence we could have exerted at that moment over the Spanish events is concerned, I am entirely convinced that the practical result of united action in England would

in no way have been able to modify it.

I believe that this very morning a great action has been taken in the government—this is only between us—I do not know whether you would discover any mention of it in the English papers, such as the Daily Herald. But I have an impression that something has already been done this morning.

IN THE CASE OF AUSTRIA

I can tell you, moreover, that in the case of Austria, where after February the situation was just as serious as in Spain, we agitated in this same direction among the western nations, the only ones which then had any influence. Vandervelde at Brussels, Leon Blum at Paris, and Henderson at London, all were put in motion and they produced a real effect in favor of our Austrian comrades.

The same thing happened in the case of Latvia, through the effective intervention of those three same comrades. We lost our fears that our young comrade, Bruno Kalinin, would be court martialed, and his trial was postponed. We immediately agitated in the different countries and we were successful. The trial will take place perhaps in a few weeks, but the great immediate danger has been repulsed.

In the case of Spain, it is quite natural that we should agitate for the victims, and that we should make all possible speed in aiding them. But, we must carry this forward but under actual conditions in whatever way we can. In France you can agitate in a united front with the Socialists for the moment I do not see how we can take any responsibility for our parties in England, in the Scandinavian countries and in Holland, for united action cannot be prepared at the last minute, especially in the international sphere; it is necessary to prepare a long time in advance, in such a way as to be ready to act when the event breaks.

Vandervelde.—The crystallization (of united action) would operate equally on both sides if there were already a tacit understanding beforehand for working together. But you yourselves have taken note of the fact that in certain countries where our International is powerful, that was far from being the situation. You are aware of the considerable strength of the English Labor Party; compared with which the Communist Party there is far from having the force it has in France. When it is a question of causing such different forces to march in step, the team work of both is impossible.

We would like to say today that we are anxious to organize this cooperation as soon as possible, that we would be denounced by those whom we represent, who would conduct the most powerful opposition against us, if we were not for the united front. We are therefore obliged, at the outset of this discussion to take note that, as desirous as we personally are to come to a result as soon as possible, we must fortify ourselves within the limited mandate given to us.

A DECLARATION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE L. S. I.

I was saying before that we had drawn up a declaration. It has just arrived and I am going to read it, with apologies for its hasty editing.

"We stand firstly, on the declaration which follows below. The letter and telegram in which the C. I. charged you with entering into negotiation with us was not received before Oct. 11.

"By a great majority our bureau immediately agreed that we accept this interview as a matter of information, although the suddenness of your action did not fail to cause some speculation on the part of certain of our members.

"After the twelve years which have passed since that conference at Berlin, which was the first and last occasion at which the representatives of the C. I. met with us, a great many mistrustful feelings as to the possibilities of united action

Brussels Sessions Opened at Period Of October Fighting

Discussions Carried on in the French Language Are Translated for First Time from Original Which Appeared in L'Humanite, Organ of Communist Party of France

had been accumulated. "Thus it happened that in several countries the first impression has been that this was not a question of any thing new but another so-called maneuver of the united front.

"The situation in the parties affiliated with our International differs greatly according to the country.

"In France the bases and the guarantees of united action have been found; on the contrary, in other countries, as in England, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, distrust and objections have greatly accumulated in these last years.

"In these countries the numerical connections between their Socialist and Communist Parties have been such as to be considered a negligible tendency; even there those who managed things on their own initiative and worked on their project of forming pacts of united action as if they represented a very important fraction of the proletariat.

"Under these conditions our parties in these countries did not receive in any pleasant spirit any propositions which were inspired by these methods.

NOT POSSIBLE TO TAKE ACTION

"You will understand, in these circumstances, that it is not possible for us at this conference today to assume any obligations which may bind the parties we represent.

"But nevertheless, we will take upon ourselves the duty of reporting to our Executive the proposals and suggestions that you will consider suitable to convey.

"After what has passed since the last twelve years, any united action in an international sense must, on any hypothesis, be prepared by preliminary discussions and cannot be subject to brusque solutions.

"It is for this reason that in the appeal which we have communicated to you we engaged our parties in agitating without any delay for the support of the Spanish workers.

"On your part, you have taken a parallel attitude and you have also involved your sections in action without waiting for long drawn out conversations.

"Many long weeks passed by in France before the conclusion of the pact of united action.

"You will recognize that in the international sphere it is inevitable that negotiations can proceed no more rapidly.

"We regret that these negotiations were not begun in the epoch when our International made analogous overtures to you, that is to say on the eve of the coming to power of the Hitlerite fascists.

"If such had been the case our united action would have been the response to the events in Spain, but we believe that for the remainder of these events our conversations here may have important consequences.

"What has just occurred proves that it is by a preparation of common action any retrocession may really become effective.

"The question of our conference today has been for long on the agenda of our executive, which will re-convene at Paris in mid-November.

"Its position on the agenda was provoked by the events which occurred in France, and the information that you give us will very naturally be an important element in the discussions that will take place."

I add this. You know what an international organization is; I consider it materially impossible to be able to discuss the question before the 13th-14th of November.

concrete proposals of which it seems at this time you will not adopt a single one. You offer to submit them to the session of the Executive.

I should like, after Cachin, to restate how much I regret that we are unable to effect united action around the events in Spain before some indefinite far-off time. Since we are here to speak frankly, I think I can assure you that in Spain firstly, and in France especially, your decision will result in a great deception among the workers, Communists and Socialists.

We have had the good fortune in France to have been the first to effect the united front and we feel great satisfaction in stating the excellent repercussions of our unity of action, how with us the Socialist and Communist workers are accustomed to consider that there are no serious objections in reality to the organization of the united front. They have become accustomed, precisely because they did effect the united front, to think that everything which could be invoked against the united front maneuver, and otherwise, had absolutely no importance when such serious events as these solicited our attention. The very fact that our Communist International should have addressed itself to the S. L. I., the fact that we consider very important the president and the secretary of the S. L. I.'s acceptance of this first meeting with the delegates of the Communist International has, without a single doubt provoked in all countries, in France particularly, a tremendous interest, even a tremendous joy.

That is what we said in the huge public assemblies, notably the one held at Bullier-a-Paris when we read the appeal of the Communist International, and where the Socialist speaker Zyromski declared that he considered a favorable answer to this appeal possible and necessary.

And now there will follow a great disillusionment when tomorrow we will say that it was not even possible for us to arrive at an agreement to organize an international meeting between Socialists, Communists, in France or in some large capital.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING

I can already forecast here the objection. It is not a question only of a meeting such as we had decided on in our Committee of Coordination, set up in France, between the two parties, but an International meeting where we will desire the participation of a representative of the Socialist International, side by side with a representative of the Communist International, both duly empowered for this function.

Such a meeting at Paris, and above all in the South of France, would have another significance, an altogether different importance for the workers of Spain as well as of France. This would be a demonstration of a common will on the part of the two Internationals to aid, by every means, the workers of Spain and to encourage with all their strength, and among all nations, the realization of the united front.

I must tell you very frankly that the greatest illusions will become current. Perhaps your declaration cannot naturally encourage this united front toward which we are both tending, in these countries where it does not yet exist. If you say: "We ourselves have already decided upon actions of fraternal solidarity for the aid of the Spanish workers, our Labor Party is agitating, our Belgian Labor Party is active, both the large parties of Sweden and of Holland have been activated, we do not see our way clear to cooperate with the small Communist Parties of these countries," then you are certainly not encouraging the realization of the united front.

Vandervelde.—You know very well, Thorez, that in Belgium, as in other countries, the disproportion is such that...

Thorez.—I want to answer this objection by openly saying that it is dangerous for the entire international working class perhaps, to persist in such a manner against the united front; you cannot say that a party of the working class, even though it might not be quantitatively as important as a large party, is a negligible factor. You are well aware that our little Communist Party of Austria struggled and still struggles, that our small party in England also fights, that our small Belgian Communist Party struggles with equal effectiveness; an agreement exists even at this moment in that country between

Cachin formulated to you several

(Continued on Next Page)

Continuation of the Full Report on Conversations of the United Front for Spanish Workers

Reply of the L. S. I. Not Made to Nov. 18, Month After Appeal

(Continued from Preceding Page)

very strong. Under these conditions the only thing that we are permitted to do is to inform you that the question has already been placed on the agenda of the November session of our executive, when the problems will be analyzed, and unquestionably the French experience will be a very important element in the eyes of our representatives.

But as a matter of reasonableness you cannot demand of men who have received a precise and limited mandate to overstep the bounds of this mandate, to take the initiative in organizing certain united demonstrations.

Thorez.—Let's see, suppose that we decided to have a great campaign of demonstrations in all countries together with the Socialist Party, and that some one from the Socialist International would be present at one of these meetings organized by the two parties in France, and that there would be a speaker of the Communist International; is that an impossibility?

Vandervelde.—If citizen Vandervelde were not president of the International, it would certainly be probable that he would welcome the invitation; but, because he is president, and so far as Adler is concerned, because he is Secretary, it is impossible.

Thorez.—Think what such a meeting would mean, even if it were only held in Paris.

Adler.—The problem is enormously more weighty than being merely one of meeting this week or not. This would be an action so grave for the future of the working class, of such great importance, that it cannot be undertaken lightly. It is not necessary to take sight of the fact that your proposal now to conclude a pact will bring to the minds of Socialists in all countries the remembrance of the parallel case when the idea was suggested of forming spontaneous pacts, which then gave the impression of being a maneuver. And our parties are on guard against these maneuvers. You know the history of your International Communist congresses; you know all that.

Thorez.—We also know a little about your congresses. (smiles)

"WE ARE READY FOR DISCUSSIONS"

Adler.—Where you will never find any maneuvers that we tried to put across.

For myself, I can personally say that I am the only one, up to the French experience, to establish and carry on the united front and united action in our workers' councils, on a democratic plan, in Austria after the war. During those years we really had a parliament of Communist and Socialist workers, we deliberated openly, we made a great success of it, and I believe that we served the revolution at that time by this form of workers' democracy between the Communist and Socialist Parties.

I, who was also president of that conference in Berlin twelve years ago, when the three executives were present, believe I have the right to say that what we want is a real and solid groundwork and not an improvised solution for the moment, adopted at a conference where one man, important though he might be, comes to make such a proposal. I do not believe to the International to conclude any pact which might lead to misunderstandings in all countries. Why did we accept your proposal to come here? This is a serious question; what can we do for the future under conditions as they are today, by engaging in united action? And it would be a real clarification for our executive to have an answer to this question coming from your side.

We had a good deal of discussion on the German events; I would like a few words to say that I do not believe what you remarked about Germany to be exact. Take the Vorwaerts (Socialist Party organ of Germany) of January, 1933; there you will find a few articles by Stampfer calling for a united front at that moment. I could review the whole story in detail, since it was so interesting to me that I made a study of it. At that moment a man, who we did not know to be either a Communist or an agent provocateur, brought a piece of paper at the last minute.

"Do you want to make the united front?" Such proceedings were not appropriate in order to come to any agreement serious conversations on a serious basis are necessary.

We do not believe that we can organize any meeting with speakers representing the two Internationals; this would be perfect, if we had had some previous discussions before our conference now. We refuse to make any pact ad hoc (on the spot). It is first of all necessary to lay an organized basis, as you did in France, with bonds and guarantees covering both parties, in order to avoid all misunderstandings. You know that that was not easy in France, but it is a great deal more difficult in the case of an organization grouping around itself the parties of various countries under entirely different conditions. It is a sheer utopia to think you can come among us tonight and secure a result for the coming week. After all that has passed in twelve years,

we must create an altogether serious basis in order to come to some real results.

In brief then, we say to you: we are ready seriously to discuss these conditions, and we do not hide any of the difficulties among our parties; but we do not believe that an impromptu pact will produce any better effects. Serious negotiations must take place, if we desire to bring about a practical and real result.

Vandervelde.—And in order to bring this about, the essential thing will be to insure cooperation between the Russian Revolution and the proletariat of Western Europe. Even when I possessed an extremely hostile attitude towards the Communist Party of Soviet Russia, I always said to you on the day when I would have to choose between restoration of the Czar and Lenin, I would be with Lenin. It is evident that the many obstacles which existed for some years, and which normally and permanently might prevent united action, have disappeared or are tending to disappear. Certainly what occurred in France is a factor whose importance it is impossible to evaluate.

Thorez.—So much the better.

Cachin.—I am really pleased to hear you speak of maneuvers as you have done. This is exactly the objection that our Socialist comrades in France made to us long ago. And here the French experience is precisely. Moreover, this was not only done by our section but by the name of the C. I., and it was assumed more and more by the united front everywhere. Least of all, speak about maneuvers. I do not believe it possible that serious and conscientious men could have a more honest, more loyal attitude than the Communist Party in France, and let me hasten to add, the Socialist Party. Yesterday's elections were extraordinary; the total results in the first voting seemed like the voice of a great many more cantons than there really were.

Vandervelde.—Nobody denies that.

Cachin.—If this objection of a possible maneuver was demonstrated that this is a little hard, which we could without any inconvenience suppress. (Assent.)

Also, we could suppress further on these two paragraphs; where the discussion is wrapped around such countries as England, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

"In these countries the numerical connections between the Socialist and Communist parties have been such as to be considered a negligible tendency; even then those who spoke in the name of these parties managed things on their own initiative and worked on their projects of forming pacts on united action as if they represented a very important fraction of the proletariat."

Under these conditions, our parties in these countries did not receive in any pleasant spirit any propositions which were inspired by these methods."

I believe that with the view of publication, we could also suppress these two paragraphs. (Assent.)

Furthermore, there are two little corrections of editing, always in view of publication.

In the following third paragraph we could replace "brusque solutions" by "improvised solutions," and say:

"After what has passed since the last 12 years, any united action in an international sense must, on any hypothesis, be prepared by preliminary discussions."

Finally, we could suppress a part of the last paragraph, which constitutes a repetition, and simply say:

"It is for this reason that in the appeal which we communicated to you we engaged our parties in agitating without any delay for the support of the Spanish workers."

"On your part, you have taken a parallel attitude." (Assent.)

In that way our declaration will have lost its sharp character, and I think we can correct it in this way without in the least overstepping the mandate confided to us. (Assent.)

Adler.—These are matters of style, and I agree with Vandervelde.

But the problem remains and I confess openly, in our first discussion of this whole affair I always said: we are not sure at any given moment: is this really a change of course at Moscow or is this only a maneuver of a higher sort? We really pose this question.

TAKEN PRISONER IN ARMED STRUGGLES AGAINST FASCIST REGIME



Here is seen a group of workers seized in the heroic fighting in Asturias against the Fascist government. It was in Asturias that the workers and peasants had established the first Soviet in Spain.

Thorez.—Neither one nor the other, but simply a desire for international unity.

Adler.—That's only a phrase, we know all about that, but this is an important question. Does Moscow really understand now what the situation is in those countries where democratic liberties and parliamentarism are yet alive, is Moscow calling for a different attitude than that which characterized the C. I. during all these recent years? Do they now really understand that they no longer need say to us: these are social-fascists, traitors to the proletariat who defend the bourgeoisie? Is it really that, or is this a maneuver that we are not yet aware of in all its details? This alternative is the real basis of our decision.

Cachin.—It has been formally agreed, not only in our pact with the French Socialist Party, but in a proposal of the C. I., written black-on-white, that from the day on which a pact is concluded for united action, criticism of any sort against either party is forbidden. Have we accepted this affirmation in France? Yes. When the pact was concluded, did we observe this resolution strictly? Yes. And thereby a considerable improvement certainly resulted in the interests of the working class! And then you have in the affirmation of the International, in the pact which was realized and carried out in France, as well as in the guarantees which you may subsequently prove for yourselves, there are assurances which should from now on, it seems to me, completely satisfy you.

Yes, Adler, there occurred on your part as on ours, certain violence; struggles occurred which sadly lacked honesty; but this is no longer the question; the question of this actual moment is that we are between the two fires of a general fascization of Europe, between two fires of war; there is the real problem. (Signs of assent.) We repeat once more that the actual situation in Spain was one of exceptional gravity and the fact that tomorrow, so far as the purely formal question is concerned, you will have rejected the possibility of any united, circumstantial action which may aid the working class of Spain."

Vandervelde.—That's true, only we are bound by our mandate.

CACHIN STRESSES NEED OF IMMEDIATE ACTION

Cachin.—I am very restless at seeing this immobility on your part and your failure to discover the slightest possibility of hastening the solution of such an urgent problem.

Vandervelde.—You seem to think that we oppose you on the basis of some legal argument about procedure; it is not that at all; it is the material impossibility, which exists in an institution such as ours, of adopting impromptu resolutions without having even deliberated with others. This indispensable deliberation involves us in certain delays.

Thorez.—This is a matter of anxiety which we consider legitimate, which arises only out of consideration for the interest for the working class and which we feel is justified: the anxiety to preserve one's party and to obtain certain guarantees of security from it. We have concluded a pact with the Socialist Party in France, all these questions were anticipated, and there should no other difficulties about that here. But this is something different, you seem to accumulate mere objections.

I tell you very frankly, citizen Adler, that this is neither any new course, nor any maneuver of a higher sort on the part of Moscow. There never was, and there never will be, any change in the policy of the Communist International. It is not necessary here to open a discussion on the policy of the C. I. We consider what we have done to be just. I add even that we consider the experience of the Bolsheviks, in contrast with the experience of the Socialist Parties in other countries, as henceforth conclusive, I may even say, decisive.

POINTS TO WORK IN FRANCE

To whatever we have bound ourselves, that we loyally respect; we have proved it with the Socialist Party of France, and we hope to be able to prove it with the entire Socialist International. We did not offer a single criticism from the moment we acted together. According to the terms of the pact

in France, each party kept its observations concerning methods, programs, etc., to itself. We were the ones who consented to these concessions regarding criticism in order to carry out united action. Even before our pact was signed in France, we maintained public discussion on this question. Very quietly, each time that anyone of the Socialist Party declared: We can form the united front in France and maintain the Communist Party unchanged their policy, we answered: No, the Communists have not changed their policy, but the workers, Socialist and Communist, want the united front. And perhaps because we have in France a strong Communist Party, this desire which we raised was decisive for the realization of the united front.

As for our reservations regarding the future, which occupies you so much at this moment, it is no matter of an impromptu unimportant detail. There will evidently take place a deliberate, ripe understanding in which both Internationals will participate.

But, before that, immediately, we would like to agree on some point. And I am no less serious when I propose a great international meeting. In France, we didn't conclude the pact all at once; first, there was the place where the initial step, there were among us some who declared to our French comrades: "You have taken a step contrary to earlier decisions of the International, but we shall not invoke them against what you have done."

Cachin.—That is an important fact.

Vandervelde.—As I told you, when we were surprised by France's initial step, there were among us some who declared to our French comrades: "You have taken a step contrary to earlier decisions of the International, but we shall not invoke them against what you have done."

BEFORE THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER

Adler.—Some further words. When we say that the session of our Executive has been called for Nov. 13, that does not mean that a review of your proposals will be postponed until then. We shall advise all the members of our Executive concerning our meeting tonight; as soon as we obtain the account of our meeting, we shall forward the text of it to the members of our Executive, and immediately deliberations will commence on the subject.

"Allow me the observation that the situation in our International is a little more democratic than in yours; if you receive an order from Moscow, everything is regular; with us the members of our Executive must often confer with their respective parties."

Cachin.—We too, comrade.

Thorez.—We confer among ourselves also, but it happens that we are more in harmony among ourselves.

Adler.—This harmony is pre-established with you. (Smiles.)

"Among us it is often necessary to confer with the central committee of the Party before a member of the Executive may discuss a question in the midst of the Executive."

"If, then, our Executive can deliberate in one month, that will be really quick work; but from tomorrow on we shall activate ourselves in this matter."

"One word more on another point. The problem is not as simple as you pose it. You say: in France united action has been accomplished, the experience is decisive. Maybe; I do not wish to enter into details."

"But in my country we have also made an attempt at the united front, and in the beginning we were also under the charm of information common against fascism. Unfortunately, we did not have the same experience as in France, where in the last few weeks the movement has grown. On the contrary, in Austria we had some regrettable experiences. If you read the Imprecor during the period of the united front there, you will find a number of articles which we condemn as unfortunate, as we hope you do. One particularly accuses Otto Bauer of being a traitor in the same breath with the Schuschnigg government, etc."

Thorez.—The other day Vandervelde quoted a passage from someone, I don't know who, in which he compares Communists to dogs.

Vandervelde.—I cited that to demonstrate the state of mind of certain countries, such as England, but it wasn't my own point of view.

Cachin.—My remark was only by way of verification. I underline the fact that I was really astonished by the passage; it appeared to me that Citizen Vandervelde did not base himself very strongly on his predicated little appreciation of us.

Vandervelde.—I felt that in itself it required no nuances.

Adler.—You're lucky in finding only a word here and there in an article written by someone in England addressed unpleasantly; but

United Front Action To Help Struggles Refused by L. S. I.

affirmative on at least one of the four points we had submitted.

Vandervelde.—Let us understand one another.

"On Oct. 11 the C. I. sent us a letter, and you are speaking here in its name by virtue of the mandate given to you.

"We received this letter immediately; without losing an hour we asked the advice of members of our bureau, who through chance were in session at Prague. Without an instant's delay Adler telephoned me and asked my advice. I replied immediately; agreed that we meet at Brussels Oct. 15, four days after the letter. We are in session here, we have just listened to what you had to say. What other sort of reply do you wish us to make? We, too, represent an International; it is absolutely necessary that you give us the time essentially necessary for our different sections to deliberate concerning the proposal; we are glad that this will occur relatively early, since the question is on the order of the day of the approaching conference of our Executive. It is not a very easy thing to gather together an Executive comprising the representatives of numerous countries, not only of Europe but eventually even of the United States.

"Do not feel that we are here with the intention of clinging to questions of procedure. No, we explain why; necessarily, certain delays are unavoidable. With great regret that we did not discuss this much sooner, we nevertheless do not take the attitude of being unfavorably predisposed with regard to the propositions that you have made to us.

"However, in the actual state of things nothing should prevent any of the other parties of the International from doing what our French comrades did and from taking united measures wherever such action can be consummated."

Cachin.—That is an important fact.

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Adler.—You're lucky in finding only a word here and there in an article written by someone in England addressed unpleasantly; but

we would have no difficulty in finding not only words but entire polemics hurled at us.

Vandervelde.—A year ago I was asked to participate in a united front meeting with the Communists which took place in Flandre St. I went very willingly, but I certainly was finely tricked in a Communist paper the next morning! (Laughter.)

INCIDENTS ARE INDICATIONS OF A STATE OF MIND

Notice that such incidents are indications of a state of mind that has gone on for years.

Adler.—Our concern is to determine whether, as you say, the French experience is really characteristic and valuable for all countries. Or whether the situation in France is, from the point of view of the external policy of the Socialist Union, a special case, while other countries will be treated in the same manner as heretofore. If the experience of France is characteristic, then this is really a cause of hope for all of us. But if we see that in other countries, as in Austria, other tactics are used, then there is reason to fear that this is only a maneuver. You understand that from that time on it was necessary for us to learn whether the French example is characteristic or not. If it is, we say that there is a change in course of Moscow. You are not delighted to hear that. We hope that the resolutions of your approaching congress will give us the possibility of becoming clarified.

Thorez.—Permit me to say that you are not traveling on the best road toward facilitating a united front.

Adler.—I know that you French would like to have things the other way, but I have my own responsibility, and I am anxious you understand, before all, not to create any misunderstandings in our International. We wish to be entirely loyal and frank; toward our Party this is our first duty; and we hope that we will progress on that basis. And from this viewpoint I consider that our conference will have been a useful step for the common good of every one. But tomorrow if we publish articles in our papers saying: There are some who want united action, others who do not want it, who are on the look-out for maneuvers, then the situation will become aggravated. If tomorrow we discover in your papers accounts on your part to this effect: Perhaps there are some in the S. I. who desire united action, but there are a few traitors who do not want it; then our meeting today will have a bad effect, and in a direction entirely opposite to what you desire.

Cachin.—So far as we from that state of mind that we have resolved to make a request that the authentic report of the proceedings be drawn up in common. I allow myself to point out that in the last objections you make you are haunted that the Communists want to maneuver with you.

Adler.—That you want to maneuver, no!

Cachin.—No one wants to maneuver. I repeat that I think of maneuvers at this moment, before the immense danger that menaces us all, is truly to humiliate us.

IT IS NECESSARY TO EXPECT UNITED ACTION

Vandervelde.—I am convinced that the toiling masses in France desire united action, and they were the decisive element in the pact which was concluded; I have no doubt of that for an instant.

Only, recollect on the other hand, that in some countries where the peril is less great, where the disproportion in forces is infinitely more outstanding, there are in the Socialist Parties prohibitions, objections and oppositions, which perhaps have no reason for existing in France, but which do really exist in other countries. It is necessary to see things as they are if one wishes to effect anything at all.

Cachin.—We have arrived then, I think, at the end of our explanations. (Agreement.)

What is there to be said further? There will be then a stenographic account of our meeting, with the reservation of some last minute corrections, which will be communicated to the comrades of our two Executives.

But for whoever it is immediately published, I think we shall tell the truth very simply. (Agreement.)

That we met, that we made certain proposals, that we regret that the two delegates of the S. I. were not able to accept them immediately, but that they will submit these proposals as soon as possible to their Executive. (Agreement.)

Adler.—Can we draw up a common communiqué, perhaps?

Vandervelde.—It would be difficult; it would be better for each of us to make our own, we have sufficient confidence toward one another.

Thorez.—We can assure you that in the editing of our communiqué, as in our commentaries on your declaration that there will be absolutely nothing to injure what we wish to attain: united action.

Vandervelde.—We equally make the same declaration to you.

The conference closed at 8:15 p.m.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

"WHAT the hell," asks J. A. Easton, from California, "is a poor musician going to do when he is a Bolshevik in thought and sympathy and a dumb director puts the score of 'Life of the Czar' by Glinka on his stand for him to play?"

"You know what all of those bootlickers did when they composed music of this character. They glorified the Czar with the idea of raising themselves to a position of eminence in old Russia. In other words they prostituted their art. Glinka was not such a bad composer. His melody and harmony is not so much to be criticized as the way in which he subordinated and prostituted his art to win favor and what he thought was success."

"Beethoven for his period was a revolutionary composer—not a Bolshevik but one who was in conflict with and opposed to the autocracy of his time. When he composed the Eroica or Fifth Symphony he planned to dedicate it to Napoleon. Of course, Napoleon was an adventurer but he was raising hell with the various monarchies of Europe. This led Beethoven to believe that Napoleon was trying to wipe out the old monarchial forms and establish a so-called free democracy. When Napoleon named himself Emperor, Beethoven disappointed and furious, turned against him and withdrew the dedication. To that extent at least Beethoven was a musical revolutionist. He was not a bootlicker for royalty like most of the musicians and other artists of his time. He was defiant and sullen and so far as his music was concerned he refused to subordinate or prostitute it to the glory of Kings and Emperors and the rest of that political tripe."

A Predicament
"WELL, Mike—here was my predicament. How in hell was I to play 'The Life of the Czar' glorifying one of the most abominable oppressors in all history, thus insulting my own intelligence and prostituting my own emotions? What would you do? If I played this music I was not any better than the prostitute artist Glinka who bootlicked for the Czar. If I played it I was untrue to my beliefs, which are more than skin deep. If I played it I was siding with the Czar against Lenin—with the oppressors and counter-revolutionists against the liberators and revolutionists—siding with old Russia against New Russia. What would you do, Mike?"

The Czar is Dead
"MIKE, I blew up. I said to the director: 'The Czar is dead.' 'The director glanced at me curiously and said: 'What do you mean?'"

"I said: 'The Czar was an oppressor—an autocrat. He is dead—he got exactly what was coming to him—I don't like this music—it don't appeal to me.'"

"The director said: 'The Czar was a victim—it is true he had a weak will but he was a kind man.' 'Well, that got me. I threw all discretion to the wind. I blurted: 'Kind, hell—he shot down defenseless unarmed workers who peacefully demonstrated in St. Petersburg to ask for bread—shot them down in cold blood—he exiled other workers to Siberia—placed others before firing squads—he was a hideous tyrant—you say he had a weak will—yes, a weak will and a weak mind—they should have killed him long before they did—it was a good riddance—'"

"They were all aghast. The director did not know what in hell to say. It was a scene, a damned dramatic scene. The director rapped to begin."

"I said: 'Can't you play something else?' 'The director ignored me and I got up.' 'I said: 'I won't play this miserable stuff—if you want to put something on the stand to honor and glorify Lenin—yes—I will play that, but I refuse to draw my cello bow to honor or glorify a miserable tyrant—'"

"The director interrupted: 'You are bringing in politics—music has nothing to do with politics—'"

"I blurted: 'The hell it hasn't. When you place this piece on a program you are showing your sympathy and glorifying Old Russia. An autocracy of the rich. And you are condemning and insulting New Russia. Music like all else has its roots in economic necessity. This composer was a bootlicker who prostituted his art. I refuse to play such rot. I am not in sympathy with old Russia. I detest everything the Czar stood for. New Russia is building a real civilization.'"

Walking Out on the Czar
"BY THIS time, it was a drama. Some of the musicians looked at me so black that I knew the anti-Red hysteria was at work in their ignorant intolerant minds. Others began to register sympathy and approval of my stand. But not the director. He rapped to begin."

"I said: 'Then you can play it without me.' Then I picked up my cello and left my stand."

"The director gasped: 'Why, Mr. Easton—' That is all the director could say."

"Furious, I walked out of the orchestra and deliberately placed my cello in its bag. Then I left."

"Well, anyway, there was so much excitement and division by this time that the damnable music collapsed after a few bars and the director actually withdrew the piece. But I was thorough. To hell with such bourgeois tripe."

"Well, Mike, I thought I'd tell you about it. Now what the hell would you have done?"

Well, Comrade Easton, if I could play the cello and I had as much determination as you have, I would have done exactly the same. As you say, the Czar is dead . . . but Comrade Easton is very much alive. Eravo!

HE'S NEARLY THERE!

Believe it or not, Mike Gold is on the verge of announcing his second victory, having come within \$4 of his \$1,000 quota!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| Bunco Party, Chicago | \$15.00 | W. M. | 1.00 |
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| Dan Sherman | 30 | Previously received | \$954.39 |
| Edith Daniels | 50 | | |
| David Wolan | 1.00 | TOTAL | \$998.74 |

To the highest contributor each day, Mike Gold will present an autographed copy of his novel, "Jews Without Money," or an original autographed manuscript of his "Change the World" column

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- Who Paid Viola Ilma's Way to Nazi Germany?
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American Farm Expert Describes Life On the Stalin Collective Truck Farm

Members of Collective Help Set Prices for Products

Ben Field recently returned from a study of conditions in the U.S.S.R. He attended the Writers Congress and visited many collectives. He contributed to Pravda, Kolkhoznik, The Literary Gazette, and is American correspondent for the Soviet Peasants Gazette and the French "Voice of the Peasant." This is the first of four articles dealing with life among the farmers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

By BEN FIELD

WHENEVER there is a holiday or celebration in the Soviet Union, the big square opposite the Peasant Guest House in Moscow is sure to be full of flowers and vegetables from the Stalin Collective truck farm. For May Day, International Youth Day, Nov. 7, Stalin Collective farm sends out its products, its machinery, even pictures of its best farm workers. There is competition between this square and Collective Farmers Square which is near the building of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. There is competition between the Stalin Farm and the Smychka Farm, whose farmers make 25 rubles a day throughout the year. There is friendly socialist competition between the Stalin farmers and tractor drivers like Ivan Bashia, who has recently set a world's record by sowing in eight hours 203 acres with a caterpillar tractor and a 5-hole sowing machine.

The Stalin Collective is only about a stone's throw from Moscow. You can spot it on the northern highway with its flower garden, the red star and the great head of Stalin made out of flowers. And here I spend an afternoon with a correspondent for an English capitalist paper and a Russian emigre, now a banker in France.

The English correspondent has been in Russia before and is enthusiastic about the progress on collective farms in the last two years. Only she insists that farmers in Poland are also well off. It seems she has not heard of the armistice the Poles sent into the Polish Ukraine by the Pilsudski government nor of the 60 Polish peasants hanged from one village alone. The emigre has obviously been here before. He says nothing, looks at the earth and then off at the horizon where a single church still sticks up a spire like a silver watch key.

Three of the collective farm people show us around. There is the chief agronomist Lozovoy with his bright eyes, soft brown beard. His trousers legs are fastened with bike clips. He is joined by Chairman of the Board of Directors Margolin and by Vice-Chairman Zamyetayn, Party member who served through the World War, the revolution and the civil war and was sent by the Party nucleus to help run Stalin farm so that it will be able to supply Moscow workers with food and flowers.

Stalin collective was established in 1930. Three hundred individual peasants, the population of seven or eight villages, pooled their horses and labor. The Moscow City Council helped by giving the new collective land. The collective covered 420 hectares of land, 90 of which were not arable. In 1931 the city had to take 140 hectares (there are 2.5 acres to a hectare) paying the collective for all expenses and investments. Moscow couldn't help herself. Her population was rapidly increasing, she was growing out of the city into the country. In 1932 the city was again compelled to take more land. Now the collective is one-fifth of its former size.

No Conflict Between City and Country

But there is no conflict here between city and country as you find under capitalism. The Stalin collective farmers are no longer the peasants of the old days who, like all suburban farmers are in the very hot breath and paws of the greedy capitalist city. In the first place Moscow gave the collective much of its land without asking for a kopek. Then the city paid the collective for all its expenses and investments. The city has never arbitrarily fixed prices at which the collective had to sell its products. It is run by workers. The collective is represented on the bureau which sets prices in Moscow. Members of the collective themselves help set and control prices for their own farm products. And now to cap it all the Soviet city has helped the collective by giving it a fine farm about fifteen miles away, the former estate of Leo Nazov, Baku oil king. Stalin Collective farm is what bourgeois economists like to call a submarginal farm. The land is hilly, stony, half of it looks like dumps. In the United States farming such land drives the poor farmers deeper and deeper into debt, giving the hawks of the bankers and insurance

Russian Girls Play, Too!



In spite of the task of getting in a huge hay crop in the Moscow district, these Russian girls find time for a few moments' rest and a bit of laughter.

companies better openings to strike. Farmers of such submarginal farms are now being helped in greater numbers to other farm land, to subsistence homesteads where with Roosevelt's help they will not be able to market their produce, where they will be cut out of the market, where they will be rock-chained by loans which will take generations to pay off, where they will be "helped towards peasantry" by being encouraged to be self-sufficient; make your own soap, get caught in the old spinning wheels.

On the Soviet farm new methods of farming, new machinery are turning "submarginal" land into rich land. The collective grows 20 kinds of vegetables. Because of early seeding it has been able to grow melons, never grown before so far north, melons which Moscow can't get enough of. Zamyetayn points to a pumpkin which will weigh at least 60 kilograms when ripe. It lies below like a boulder spilled in the sun. The farm has one tractor, 50 horses, 50 buildings, 75 hot-houses, 45,000 glass frames. There are 18 multi-room houses. The collective has been able to make record growths of 4 kilograms of mushrooms per square meter. Every hot-house is 300 square meters. There are also about a dozen hives. The bees are used to cross-fertilize the cucumbers. "They give us a little honey directly too," says the soft-spoken chairman with a smile.

Money in the Savings Bank

The collective farmers work ten hours a man during sowing and harvesting seasons. The rest of the

year they work eight hours. Each worker is set a certain norm. This norm or average amount of work is called the labor day. A good worker may telescope three or four labor days into a day's work. The average wage is 225 rubles a month plus 15 kilograms of vegetables per day. The vegetables may be bartered off or sold in the open market. Udarniks, the best workers, make 300 rubles a month. The board of directors, elected by the collectivists, get 475 rubles. Wages are paid every two weeks. Many of the farmers have money in the savings bank.

The emigre banker has been listening carefully. He asks what rate per cent do the Soviet banks give. The agronomist says 10 per cent and 12 per cent. The emigre banker says nothing. His mouth seems to be stopped again with red earth.

The collective farmers who have their own houses, chickens, and cows, pay taxes. Those farmers who have voluntarily given up their houses and live completely the communal life are exempt from taxation. All the farmers send their children to the nursery, to the two kindergartens holding 150 children. The farmers see a movie always the night before every rest day. How many American farmers can not see movies because they are too far from town or because the town movies have been shut down due to the crisis. For International Youth Day, besides their display in Moscow, the collective farmers worked on another profile of Stalin in flowers. The model was drawn

Stiff Pay Cut Is Xmas Gift For N.Y. Library Employees

Strained faces and furtive whispers are the order of the day at the New York Public Library, where many employees have just been given a long awaited "Christmas gift" in the form of a stiff pay cut and where the rest of the workers are awaiting similar treatment.

For several years the fact that there had been no cut at the library had been used as an excuse for speed up and various forms of repression, but, with the advent of Harry Lydenburg as director in place of Dr. Anderson, resigned, rumors of a "shake-up" became rife. Now these rumors have become realities.

Lydenburg has a reputation for knowing to the millionaire directors of the library—he recently received a gift of \$40,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Ledyard, a trustee. He is a penny pincher and utterly devoid of the milk of human kindness. A pay cut just before

Christmas is his idea of humor.

This reduction in salaries isn't general but is administered individually with a certain amount of secrecy and is not supposed to be talked about. It doesn't make any difference that some of the persons cut are highly skilled; that many of them are making little more than \$100 a month and devoting considerable portions of this meager stipend to helping needy members of their families.

The carefully closed payroll of the library makes it impossible to have any fair scheme of salaries and allows the preservation of a policy of hiring new people at any price for which they will work. C. W. A. workers also are being used to form a wedge for forcing down wages.

Where will the axe chop next and where will librarians get wise to themselves, forget that the library is "such a refined place to work" and organize?

Hail the 11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition of the Daily Worker, January 19, 1935!

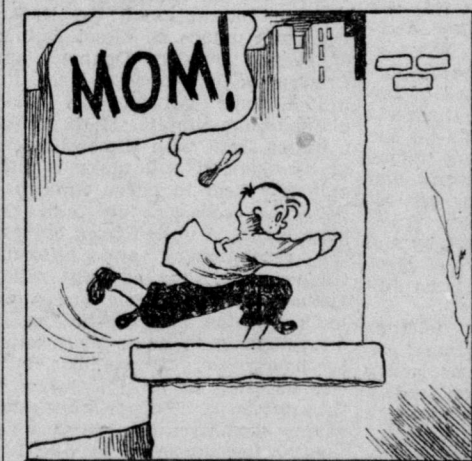
I send revolutionary greeting to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class.

Name Street

City State

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

Little Lefty



—Sure To Be Fatal!

by del

LABORATORY and SHOP

By David Ramsey

SUPERSONIC SOUNDS

Human beings are able to hear noises due to vibrations in the air up to 18,000 vibrations per second. Beyond that limit sounds are inaudible to us. Until recently there were no techniques for studying these inaudible phenomena which are called supersonic sounds. But now the Crofts Laboratory at Harvard University has perfected methods for detecting these sounds and determining their pitch.

In the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin there is an interesting discussion of work with supersonic sounds which is of great interest to biologists who have often wondered whether birds, animals and insects produce sounds above the range of our hearing. The experimenters use Rochelle crystals which have a wide range of response to these phenomena.

A Rochelle salt is put into a parabolic horn that is directed at a sound. When the vibrations strike it, an electrical vibration is developed which is then amplified. This latter is then combined with a vibration of a different frequency. The superimposition produces an audible sound in a loud speaker that is hooked up with the apparatus.

The sound detector is so sensitive that it is able to pick up the song of a cricket two hundred yards away. It is these cricket noises that are the main subject of the research at the laboratory. They work with a small, dark-brown cricket called Wimpy, who is only about one-third as long as the more vulgar house cricket. Wimpy sings with a frequency of 8,000-11,000 vibrations per second in comparison with the 4,600 vibrations per second of the house cricket. Wimpy is pretty much of a coloratura, yelping unbroken trills, sometimes keeping up his theme song for five minutes.

The Harvard scientists report that insect sounds are not produced vocally, but are caused by the friction of one part of the insect's body against another, by vibrations of the diaphragm and by tapping its body upon some object. Only the male Wimpy "sings." The female Wimpy is forced to listen to his love song.

Wimpy woos his mate by singing long trills. After a long love song Wimpy performs a sort of Wigman dance. The female replies by going through the back-and-forth steps of a Rumba dancer. The investigators failed to give further details.

Besides studying insects and birds, the investigators have discovered a large number of supersonic sounds, such as the vibrations of leaves blown about by the wind, the noises produced by air jets, the rubbing of hands or clothing, noises made by a burning match, and the ticking of a watch at a distance of three hundred feet.

The techniques employed in the study have important practical applications in the production and detection of sounds made under water.

They can be employed as a means of signalling between vessels in enemy waters, or in detecting enemy submarines.

A SOVIET INCUBATOR

A Soviet scientist, N. A. Meshcheryakov, has produced an improved incubator which reproduces closely the conditions under which a hen hatches her eggs. The present incubators keep the temperature uniform and hatch only from 50 to 55 per cent of the eggs. In the "natural" incubator, the upper and lower sides of the eggs are kept at different temperatures. The difference varies from two to seven degrees centigrade, depending upon the kind of fowl and the time of incubation.

There is periodic aeration and cooling, reproducing the periods when the hen leaves of the eggs for exercise, feeding and relaxation. The new method was tested at the Poultry Breeding and Research Institute. It increased the percentage of hatchings up to 75 and 78 per cent of the eggs. With ostrich eggs a record of 100 per cent hatching was obtained. In the case of caviar eggs, the results only touched 74.7 per cent.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE THICKENS ARTERIES

Dr. Alan R. Moritz, of Western Reserve University, has found that it is high blood pressure which causes thickening of the arteries and not the other way round as some investigators believe. He studied several two individuals and on the basis of laborious microscopic tests hit upon this conclusion. He contended at the National Academy of Sciences that his theory will enable researchers into the causes of blood pressure to be conducted with better precision, once it is known that the thickening of artery walls is the effect of high blood pressure.

GETRUDE STEIN IS A FALLALIA

According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, Gertrude Stein's "writing seems to be the result of a stream of consciousness of a woman without a past."

After characterizing her in this Rutzputzian fashion, the journal goes on to analyze her condition. Those familiar with such symptoms as automatic writing, palliades, perseveration and verbigeration are inclined to wonder whether or not the literary abnormalities in which Miss Stein indulges represent correlated distortions of the intellect.

Having reduced her from a vegetable to a brazil nut, the journal in a ruthless fashion continues. "This spontaneous automatic writing by Miss Stein is that of a second personality split off from her conscious self, and unfortunately a personality without any background, intellectual opinions or emotions."

Slightly mad!

DISDAINS TO RETIRE

Having achieved its quota, Lab and Shop forges ahead toward higher goals. Ramsey is trying hard to raise at least \$350, and that's not so far off, judging by today's total.

Dr. DeCoster	\$ 2.00
YCL Unit, Hunter Col.	5.80
John Reed Art School	5.46
Previously received	285.14
Total to date	\$298.40

Stalin's 'Foundations' Must Be Popularized Widely, Says CP Leader

By H. M. WICKS

Agit-Prop Director, Communist Party, District 3 (Philadelphia)

Now that there has been published an edition of 100,000 copies of Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism," to sell at 10 cents each, it is the duty of every Party member and sympathizer to see that this invaluable work of revolutionary theory and practice is widely popularized.

Let us hope that this laudable act of the publishers will be followed by large popular editions of all the writings of Lenin and Stalin. Such a policy will tremendously aid in equipping the revolutionary vanguard with effective fighting weapons to smash back the capitalist offensive and launch the working class counter-offensive.

TUNING IN

Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will speak Sunday, Dec. 16, 7:45 p.m. over Station WIXAL, 6040 kc., on Contemporary American Drama.

- 7:00-WEAF-Religion in the News
- WOR-Sports Resumé-Ford Frick
- WJZ-John Herrick, Baritone
- WABC-Advice to Fathers-Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF-Variety Musicale
- WOR-Maverick Jim-Sketch
- WJZ-King Orchestra
- 7:30-WABC-Ghost Hunting by Microphone-Dr. E. E. Free
- 7:45-WOR-Jack Arthur, Baritone
- WJZ-Pickens Sisters, Song
- WABC-Needed Reforms in Criminal Procedure-Roscoe Pound, Dean Harvard Law School
- 8:00-WEAF-Concert Orchestra, Sigmund

- Romberg, Conductor-Composer;
- Byron Warner, Tenor; Helen Marsh, ball; Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- WOR-Organ Recital
- WJZ-Contemporary American World in Painting-Cecil Serrest and Julian Nea
- WABC-Roxy Revue; Concert Orchestra; Mixed Chorus; Soloists
- 8:20-WOR-Grace Hayes, Soprano
- 8:30-WOR-Dance Orchestra
- WJZ-Olsen Orchestra
- 8:45-WABC-Mary Courtland, Songs; Armbuster Orchestra; Male Quartet
- 9:00-WEAF-Virginia Rea, Soprano;
- Scrappy Lambert and Billy Hilltop, Songs; Shillies Orchestra
- WOR-Hillbilly Music
- WJZ-Radio City Party, with John B. Kennedy, Black Orchestra
- WABC-Grate Stueckgold, Soprano
- 9:30-WEAF-The Gibson Family-Musical Comedy, with Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Baquet, Soprano
- WOR-Dance Orchestra
- WJZ-National Barn Dance
- WABC-Rimber Orchestra
- 10:00-WOR-Richardson Orchestra
- WABC-Concert Band, Edward
- Anna Conduff
- 10:30-WEAF-Cugat, Goodman and Murray Orchestras (until 1:30 A.M.)
- WOR-Wins Orchestra
- WJZ-Kemp Orchestra
- WABC-Variety Musicale
- 11:00-WOR-News Bulletins
- WJZ-News and Comment
- WABC-Michaux Congregation
- 11:30-WJZ-Dance Music (Also WOR, WABC, WMCA)

"Little Lefty Asks . . . What Pioneer troop is going to do what 75-J. I.W.O. did when they collected \$3.10 for Peanuts and me? They did it with nickels and pennies."

Malamet \$ 25.00
Charles & Sonia Lerman 12.50
Previously received 507.87

Total to date \$520.63

Del will present a beautiful colored portrait of every cartoon character every day to the highest contributor.

Daily Worker

AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1934

To the War-Makers

EVERY time a shell exploded on the
battlefields of the last world slaughter,
tearing to shreds the bodies of toilers
forced into the armies; when machine-gun
fire ripped the guts of a proletarian son;

Only now, in order to prepare for a new war
under the miserable lying slogan of "take the profit
out of war," are some of the facts coming out.
American boys were sent "over there!" so that
Morgan and Company corporations could make 900
per cent profit in one year!

Workers fighting against the war here were
thrown into jail or shot down so that 181 parasites
in this country could coin a million a year or more
out of the blood of the dead and wounded.

That was the war they called a "war for democ-
racy," and "a war to end all war."

One of the men who filled his pockets with the
blood and bones and flesh of the workers turned into
dollars, Bernard Baruch, is now chosen by Roose-
velt to "advise" how best to speed mobilization for
a new and more dreadful war and to "take the
profits out of war."

The Roosevelt government today spends more
for war preparations than at any time in American
history except the period when the 181 American
millionaires were hoping the last slaughter would
last longer so that their million-dollar incomes
would be extended and insured.

Where do these Roosevelt government's war
billions go? To the same gentlemen who made a
clean-up in the last world war—to the du Ponts, to
the Astors, to the Morgans, Rockefellers, F.R.Ds.

But when it comes to paying the bonus to the
Vets, Roosevelt, like Hoover, finds every subterfuge,
every lie, every rotten deed useful in refusing these
victims of the last world slaughter any back pay.

When it comes to the unemployed, demanding
unemployment and social insurance, Roosevelt defini-
tely tells them nothing doing.

Instead, the New Deal rapidly pushes the country
to a new world slaughter when the roster of mil-
lionaires will rise and the battlefields will be lit-
tered with the shattered corpses of the workers and
farmers.

To the war makers who coined their blood profits
in the last world slaughter and who want to taste
blood again the whole toiling population should say:

"We do not want another imperialist war! We
will fight against it with all our strength and power!
If you force us, for whatever weakness on our part,
into a new mass murder, we will turn your war for
profits into a civil war for the liberation of the toiling
and oppressed by ending your bloody rule for-
ever!"

For Revolutionary Theory

IT IS a pleasure for the Daily Worker, as
the organ of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party, to greet the tenth
anniversary of the International Publish-
ers, which began its great services to the
American working class in December, ten years ago.

For ten years, the International Publishers, un-
der the able leadership of Alexander Trachtenberg,
has been steadily building a solid library of Marxist-
Leninist literature, providing for the working class
the indispensable weapon of revolutionary theory in
the struggles against capitalism.

The International Publishers has given to the
American working class the greatest classics of
Marxism, undistorted by the "editing" and censor-
ship of Social-Democratic revisionists, who sought
to rob Marx's and Engels' writings of its revolution-
ary soul. It has given the American workers that
theory without which Lenin said there can be no
revolutionary practice, and without which Stalin
said practice is blind.

But the International Publishers celebrates its
ten years of service, not only by analysis of its past
work, its successes and its shortcomings, but by is-
suing the historic 100,000 copy edition of Stalin's
"Leninism," and by pressing forward to a mass
distribution of Marxist-Leninist classics.

One of the opening guns in this campaign to
bring the arsenal of revolutionary literature to the
working class will be the important meeting called
by the Central Committee of the Communist Party
in conjunction with the New York District of the

Coughlin's Program Is Step To Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

not this exactly the economic pro-
gram that they require in their
competition in order to jack up
prices? This "licensing of factories
and restriction of output"—is this
different by an iota from the eco-
nomic program of Fascism which
puts the country's production in a
straight-jacket to keep prices up for
the biggest monopolies?

And notice with what filthy cunning
this hypocrite dangles this "Wall
Street nose before the work-
ers. He offers it to the workers as
a program in their interest, basing
itself upon the really revolution-
ary hatred of the masses for the
criminal anarchy of capitalist pro-
duction! He knows that the work-
ers hate the ruthless and killing
competition of capitalism which
takes its toll in the deepening mis-
ery of the workers and their fam-
ilies. This unscrupulous Wall
Street tool knows this, and he,
therefore, "criticizes" this anarchy
of capitalist "free competition,"

from the point of view of the mono-
polies, urging the workers to aid
the monopolies against this "free"
non-monopoly competition. He is
striving, in short, to utilize the anti-
capitalist feeling of the masses for
the strengthening of capitalist mono-
poly!

The Communists also expose the
criminality of capitalist competition.
But they make this criticism from
the standpoint of the interests of
the working class! They make this
criticism a revolutionary criticism
against the whole capitalist system,
monopoly as well as non-monopoly.
They show the workers that the
only solution for the crisis is not
the strengthening of capitalist
monopoly, which can only mean
lower wages and higher prices for
the masses, but rather, the revolu-
tionary seizure of power by the
working class, the setting up of a
Workers' and Farmers' government,
and the kicking of the monopolists
into the garbage dump of history
by expropriating their holdings!

This would mean the end of capi-
talist anarchy in production. This
would be the beginning of the build-
ing of Socialism in the United
States, the abolition of unemploy-
ment forever, and the raising of
standards of living to heights never
seen before.

Party Life

Chicago Communists
Make Plans For
City Elections
A membership meeting of Sec-
tion 1, District 8, close to 200
members assembled in a driving rain
to discuss the issues and lay plans
for the aldermanic elections in
Chicago.

Defend the Chinese Soviets!

WHEN American planes piloted by U. S.
Army-trained aviators bomb Chinese
villages and slaughter thousands of men,
women and children, that's not news for
the American boss-press. But when two
American missionaries, spies for the Kuomintang,
for foreign imperialists, get killed in the heat
of battle, then a howl of vengeance goes up.

It is not yet established whether the missionaries,
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stam, were shot by the Kuom-
intang troops or by the Red Army in Anwei
Province. It is a fact, however, that the rank and
file of the Kuomintang have no more love for the
unctuous religious opium peddlers of the foreign
slave-holders than have the Red Army soldiers.
Yet this incident is being used by Chiang Kai-shek
and the American Embassy in China to justify
greater shipment of arms and munitions to the
Kuomintang butchers in their feverish attempt to
stop the victorious advance of the Red Army to
Szechuan Province.

It is an established fact in China that mission-
aries supply information to the Kuomintang mili-
taries against Communists, against revolutionary
workers and peasants. This spy activity has cost the
lives of hundreds of Chinese toilers. A recent num-
ber of the official organ of the China Inland Mission
quite openly calls for the destruction of the Chi-
nese Soviets. These missionaries fatten on the
oppression and enforced ignorance of the Chinese
masses. They are heavily financed by the imperi-
alist powers, in order to open trade routes, to act as
stool pigeons against the Chinese in their liberation
struggles.

Yet, despite all this, though scores of mission-
aries have been captured by the Red Army, this is
the first time any have been reported killed. As in
the case of the Spanish revolutionary struggles, and
the Paris Commune, the Chinese workers and peas-
ants have always leaned too heavily to the side of
leniency to the captured agents of the relentless
enemy.

The missionaries have no business in China act-
ing as the under-cover men of the imperialists.
Every friend of the Chinese people should not only
protest and fight against the efforts to use this
incident as an excuse for the slaughter of thousands
of Chinese workers and peasants, but should, with all
his might, fight against the shipment of any arms
or ammunition or other material aid to the Kuom-
intang hangmen of the Chinese people.

'Run-Away' Shops

THE menace of "run-away" shops has be-
come a major problem for the entire
labor movement. The moving of factories
to escape the trade unions, always a policy
of the manufacturers, has never occurred
in as many industries, and to the extent, that we
see at present.

Large shoe, textile and similar plants are now
moving frequently. They are attracted to towns
where the trade unions are weak, where the local
government assures a policy of cheap to keep unions
out, and where they can get "cheap" labor.

Following out the line of humbugging the masses,
the National Industrial Recovery Board, being
flooded with complaints of scrapping of agreements
by the mere trick of moving a shop, announces an
early hearing on the migration in the shoe in-
dustry. But it is doubtful if workers will much
longer permit the N. R. A. dilly-dallying to keep
them in hopes, while their jobs keep slipping away
from them.

A concentrated effort of all the forces within the
labor movement is necessary to meet the "run-
away" menace.

But what is the attitude of the A. F. of L. offi-
cials? In most cases it is to agree to accept a
wage out on the theory that thereby the jobs are
saved. The truth is that an announcement to move
is generally a means of cutting wages.

As the workers in the New England shoe towns
are doing, so everywhere mass picket lines should
be called in front of the shops to prevent them from
moving. This will serve to win broad support for
the struggle and bring to the attention of all work-
ers the serious menace. This must be accomplished
by an active joint campaign of all unions to or-
ganize the smaller centers and those open shop
districts which attract the "run-away" shops. The
"run-away" shops should be followed and struck
with the aid of all local trade unions.

Such measures alone would be far from suffi-
cient. These must go hand in hand with the
drive for the Workers' Unemployment and Social
Insurance Bill.

This would mean that those workers losing their
jobs would be maintained. Pending success of the
fight for unemployment insurance, the struggle for
adequate cash relief must be intensified. The work-
ers of every shop which moves should go in a body
to demand cash relief.

Such are plans to be taken up at the Interstate
Conference called to meet in Newark on January
27th, where every union should be represented!

Irish Workers Make Protest On DeValera

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—A protest
against the savage persecution
of anti-imperialist fighters by the
De Valera government of the Irish
Free State was presented last Tues-
day to the local Free State Consul
by a delegation from the Irish
Workers' Club of Boston. The Con-
sul promised to forward the protest
to his government. The protest
reads:

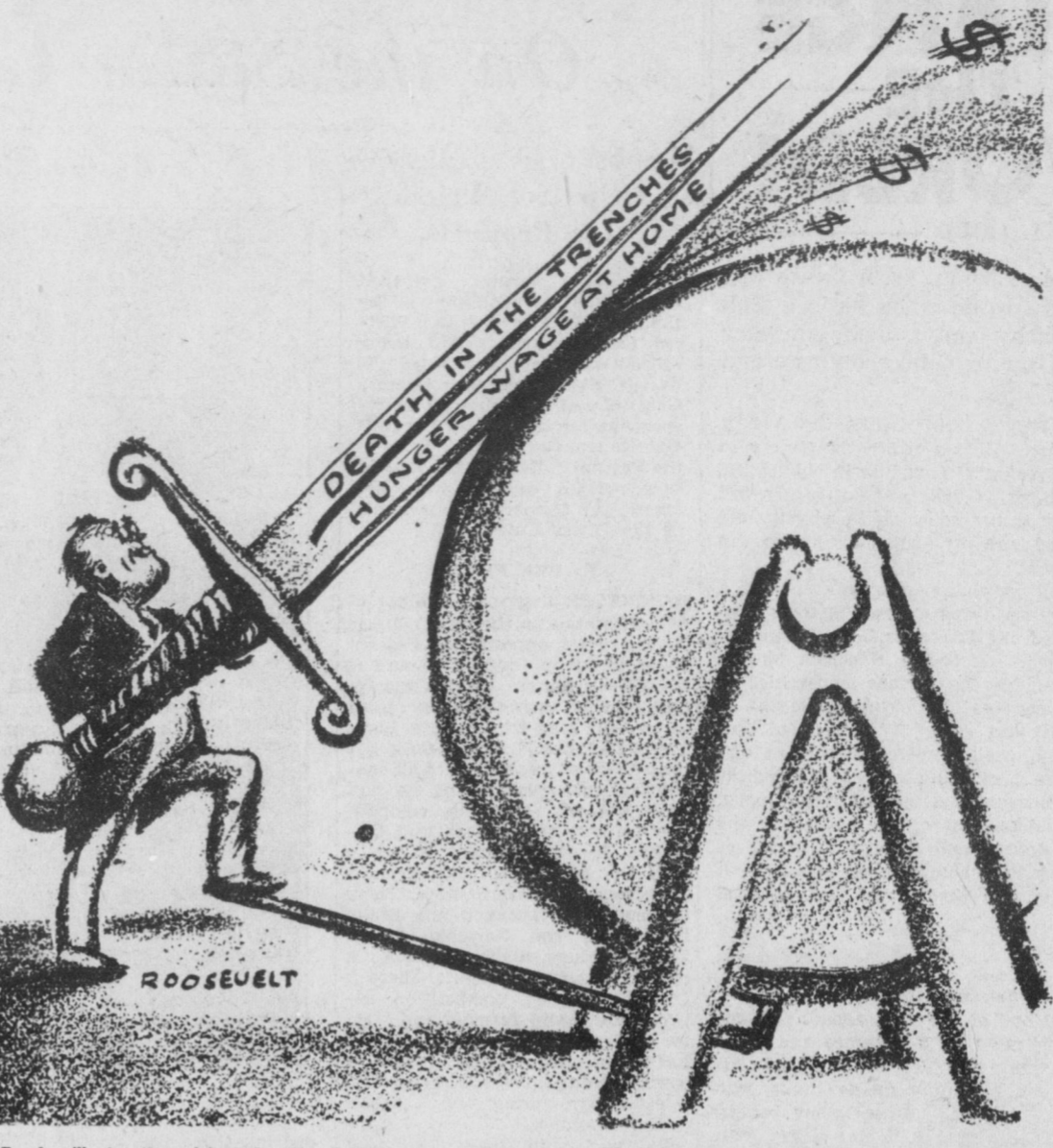
"We, the undersigned, as a dele-
gation representing the Irish Work-
ers' Club of Boston, register the fol-
lowing protest with the Free State
Consul in Boston, Mr. Galway D.
Foley, to be transmitted to Mr.
Eamonn de Valera, President of the
Free State government:

"That all political prisoners in the
Free State be released, immedi-
ately and unconditionally;

"And, especially, do we protest the
outrageous sentences handed down
by the Military Tribunal against
two soldiers of the Irish Republic
and members of the Irish Republi-
can Army, Hugh O'Reilly and
Michael O'Leary, who were con-
demned to three and five years' im-
prisonment, respectively, at hard
labor for fighting in the interests
of the Irish people and against
British imperialism.

(To be continued)

DOUBLE EDGED!



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

The Fight for World Trade Union Spreads Rapidly in All Countries

By A. LOZOVSKY
Secretary of the Red International
of Labor Unions

THE fight for unity of action and
trade union unity in the struggle
against the offensive of capital,
against fascism and the war danger,
has spread to all the countries and
workers' organizations. The trend
of the masses towards unity of ac-
tion has grown to such an extent
that many leaders of the social-
democratic parties and reformist
trade unions are compelled to fol-
low the sentiment of the masses.

The most enthusiastic fraterniza-
tion of the workers of all tenden-
cies is taking place before our eyes.
This sentiment of the masses not
only rouses fury and alarm among
the bourgeoisie but also great alarm
among the leaders of the reformist
trade unions, most of whom are in
the extreme right flank of the in-
ternational reformist labor move-
ment. Ever new facts come to the
fore every day proving that the
leaders of the Amsterdam Interna-
tional are conducting systematic
work directed towards hampering
the united front and trade union
unity. Thus the leaders of the C.
G. T. in France repudiated the pro-
posal of the unitary trade unions
for merging the entire trade union
movement from top to bottom and
for the formation of a unified Gen-
eral Confederation of Labor.

Leon Jouhaux, the leader of the
reformist C. G. T. of France,
brought pressure to bear upon the
reformist trade unions of Roumania
to make them abandon the united
front and unity with the revolution-
ary workers. The General Council
of the British Trade Unions does
not even want to hear about a
united front with the revolutionary
workers. The leaders of the reformist
trade unions of Sweden, Denmark,
Holland, Belgium and
Czechoslovakia proceed along the
same line. Thus the leaders of the
sections of the Amsterdam Interna-
tional are carrying through—with
stubbornness and insistence
efforts of better exploitation—the
decisions of the Amsterdam Inter-
national made in Weymouth against
the united front and trade union
unity.

We are not going to contend here
the right of the leaders of the re-
formist trade unions to pass what-
ever decisions they wish. We are
not going, also, to tell the leaders
of the Amsterdam International
that the decision they made in
Weymouth to the effect that all
revolutionary trade unions, includ-
ing the R. I. L. U., should be li-
quidated, is merely thrusting a
sword into water. Such a decision
is only apt to make the revolution-
ary workers of the world enrolled
in the R. I. L. U. burst into hearty
laughter.

The leaders of the Amsterdam
International got into a blind alley
because their policy and tactic went
bankrupt. They hope evidently to
come out of the blind alley which
they themselves created by demand-
ing the liquidation of the revolution-
ary trade unions. Any group of
people, of course, including the lead-
ers of the reformist trade unions,
has the right to adopt absurd deci-
sions. But those millions of work-
ers who are organized in the re-
formist trade unions should ask
themselves: Where are these deci-
sions finally leading us? What is
the difference between the resolu-
tion of the General Council of the
British Trade Unions and the deci-
sion on this question made by the
leaders of the reformist trade unions
of Czechoslovakia, Sweden and
Denmark, or the decisions against
the united front and trade union
unity adopted in their time by the
leaders of the trade unions of Ger-
many and Austria? There is no dif-
ference whatsoever.

The leaders of all the sections
of the Amsterdam International are
carrying through the same policy
as that of the trade union leaders
of Germany and Austria. The work-
ers should draw a logical conclu-
sion, i.e., consequently the results
will be the same. This is what
every worker should think over. And

when the leaders of his trade union
pass decisions to the effect that the
revolutionary trade unions
should be liquidated, every worker
not only has the right but must
ask: "What for? For what pur-
pose? Of what use will this be
to the workers?"

The Amsterdam International in
Weymouth proposed to the R.I.L.U.
that it liquidate itself. Why? If
the biggest section of the Amster-
dam International—the German
trade unions—went bankrupt, does
this mean that the R. I. L. U. be
liquidated? It seems that the R. I.
L. U. should be liquidated to en-
able the Amsterdam International
to carry on its old policy, i.e., to
lead the working masses along the
Austrian-German path, with more
freedom than heretofore. It is
losing one's head, indeed, to make
such kind of proposals. Anyone
who expects that a single person
could be found in the R. I. L. U.
who would follow the advice of the
leaders of the Amsterdam Interna-
tional has no head at all on his
shoulders. It would be best of all
if the leaders of the reformist
unions stopped talking about dis-
solving the revolutionary trade
unions and liquidating the R. I. L.
U., for nothing will come of such
talk except chagrin for the re-
formist leaders.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES
More on Soviet China
Japan and the Nazis
Cuban Soviet in Danger

LATEST news from China,
as well as the most recent
comments from Japan on
Chiang Kai Shek's latest cam-
paign, make imperative an-
other column on the situation
in China, though we dealt with
the subject yesterday.

Bitter words are flying between
the Kuomintang bandits over who
is responsible for the victorious ad-
vance of the Red Army to Szechuan.
But why is this necessary, we must
ask General Chiang Kai Shek?
Didn't your news agency, the Kuom-
in, on at least five occasions in
the last month completely annihilate
the Red Armies? In official
telegrams to Gen. Pei Chung Hsi of
Kwangsi province, General Chiang
Kai Shek admits some strange facts.
He berates the Southern militarist
for failing to stop 60,000 troops of
the Red Army with 1,000,000 Kuom-
intang troops who were sent to
surround them. General Pei, pecu-
liarly enough, replies that after five
days of fighting "against great odds"
he was forced to give way.

The comment from Japan, which
I deals with this very subject,
should be of the greatest interest to
our readers. Says the Japan
Weekly Chronicle, a British-owned
English publication in Kobe, Japan,
editorializing on "The Chinese
Reds:"

"The Nanking government is
finding the suppression of the Reds
a little beyond its power. It is a
queer war that is now being fought
in South China, for despite occa-
sional successes, the Nationalist
troops appear to be no nearer the
achievement of their task than they
were at the beginning. In fact,
there is every likelihood of the
present campaign resulting in a
strengthening of the Communist
regime. . .

"Szechuan (province) appears to
be wide open, for town after town
is apparently falling to the retreat-
ing Reds, who are meeting with
practically no resistance in their
march to safety. The refuge, when
won, will be worth having from
every point of view. In the first
place the province is easily de-
fended. . . Communists already hold
a considerable section of this
province—which is larger than
Japan—and the threatened in-
vasion, if it actually comes about [and
there is nothing that can stop it
now—H. G.] will almost certainly
result in the entire province turning
Communist. . . It is also more
published weekly for the Associa-
tion of Foreign Press Correspond-
ents, in its issue of Dec. 3 (No.
24) has a very interesting review of
the best-seller in Germany. Mr.
Gareth Jones, former secretary to
Lloyd George, now on his way to
Japan, stated that when he was
in Germany he discovered that the
book by H. W. von Doemming,
"Was Does Japan Want?" was the
most widely pushed book in the
Nazi bookstores. . .

The Japan Weekly Chronicle, goes
on at great length to tell of the
mineral and other wealth of Szech-
uan province and of how well
suited it is for Soviet rule and for
resistance to military drives of
Chiang Kai Shek.

"The Foreign Press," a news sheet
published weekly for the Associa-
tion of Foreign Press Correspond-
ents, in its issue of Dec. 3 (No.
24) has a very interesting review of
the best-seller in Germany. Mr.
Gareth Jones, former secretary to
Lloyd George, now on his way to
Japan, stated that when he was
in Germany he discovered that the
book by H. W. von Doemming,
"Was Does Japan Want?" was the
most widely pushed book in the
Nazi bookstores. . .

The book praises the role of Jap-
anese imperialism as a spear-
head against the Soviet Union and
for the domination of China. The
prospect of war arises, says Herr
Doemming, in Japan's drive through
Manchukuo closer and closer
toward the Soviet border. Doem-
ming tries to convince his German
readers that in such a war victory
over the Soviet Union would be a
certainty. This does not exactly
coincide with the latest news in the
New York Times, which has a head-
line on Dec. 13 reading: "Russian
Strength Held Bar to Attack by
Japan Unaided. Statesman in
Geneva Believes Tokyo Won't Act
Without Positive Western Help."
It is to get this "positive Western
help" that is the aim of Doemming's
book. That help has already been
promised by Fascist Germany,
which is deluding the Nazi followers
about the easy victory that Japan
could gain in the East over the
Soviet Union. . .

The political situation in Cuba is
sharpening to a point where
there is little doubt that new armed
clashes will soon take place. In
the first instance, the Mendieta-
Batista government has ordered its
troops to march against the peasant
Soviets in Realengo 18, Oriente
province. At the same time, various
fascist groups in Cuba are battling
one another. Mendieta is trying a
Machado stunt. He is supposed to
leave office soon, if no elections are
held. And no elections are planned.
The top fascist bandits are fighting
over who shall serve the yankee
imperialism, not alone, of course, for
the glory, but for the great profit
in it for them. Batista's fascist
gangsters invade the office of "Ac-
cion," organ of another Fascist
group, led by B. C., and administer
grosses of castor oil to them. But this
oil will not soothe the troubled polit-
ical waters.

acceptable? We believe that these
conditions are acceptable to every
worker. They are in keeping with
his interests, they are a guarantee
to the worker that his united trade
union organization will wage a
struggle against the employers and
will in the course of the exchange
of opinions work out the correct
methods for the overthrow of the
rule of capital. This is why we are
for the united front, for trade union
unity on a national and interna-
tional scale.