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HUNGER LISTS SWELL THROUGH U.S. BROWDER DENOUNCES COMMITTEE GAG

HE INSISTS ON C.P. RIGHT TO BE HEARD

Cites Fascist Aims of Dickstein Group and Industrialists

NEW YORK.—Declaring that the refusal of the Congressional Committee "investigating un-American activities" to grant the Communist Party the right to present its position before the committee aids in the development of fascism, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, has sent a letter to every member of Congress demanding the right to make the Party position part of the public records of the investigation.

Quoting the telegram which Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, sent to the Dickstein committee, denouncing its action in keeping Party spokesmen out of the hearings, Browder reiterates the determination of the Communist Party to expose the fascist purposes of the Dickstein committee allegedly set up to fight the Nazis in America.

"Your refusal," Browder quotes, "to hear authoritative spokesmen of the Communist Party when supposedly you are 'investigating' Communism shows up your committee for what it really is, a tool of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers Association in their openly announced drive to legalize the Communist Party, deport and imprison active Communists as the first step toward cutting workers' wages, speeding up production, cutting relief for the unemployed, and introducing fascist measures for the suppression of the workers' movement as a whole."

NLB Decision Helps Plants To Move Away

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Apparently ordering the reinstatement of workers dismissed by two Brooklyn fur dressing firms, the National Labor Relations Board yesterday actually affirms the right of these firms to move, and thereby to break down union conditions.

While the two concerns, the Globe Gabbe Corporation, now at South Norwalk, and the Shuster Gaio Corporation, now at Farmingdale, L. I., are instructed to reinstate their Brooklyn employes, this decision is being disregarded by the companies.

The decision followed the complaint lodged by the Fur Dressers Local 2 and the Fur Floor Walkers Union Local 3. The two concerns in May moved their plants without notifying the unions, and terminated the agreements without notice, and threw the employes out of work. Non-union conditions were instituted in the new locations.

The decision of the N.L.R.B. orders the Brooklyn employes reinstated "who desire to work at the new location," but makes no provision for the moving of the employes to these new towns. The decision orders the companies to "recognize and bargain collectively with the two unions as representatives of all their employes."

CLASSES POSTPONED Due to the American Youth Congress and the holidays, classes of the Youth Section of the International Workers' Order have been postponed until Jan. 6. They will be resumed on that date.

Schoellkopf Utility Reaped Profit From Duplicated Light Bills Paid By Relief Clients, Inquiry Reveals

TERRA Head Fired Auditor Who Exposed Graft in Cohoes Relief

By SIMON W. GERSON Relief administration in New York State is the creature of the great utilities and in particular, A. H. Schoellkopf, State Temporary Emergency Relief Chairman—and president of the powerful Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and Director of 17 others, an investigation by the Daily Worker revealed.

This startling picture of graft, corruption and intimidation would sound almost incredible were it not for unimpeachable proof in the hands of the Daily Worker.

At least one of the companies which Mr. Schoellkopf controls has rendered double light bills to at least one city relief administration—and gotten paid for them.

A T.E.R.A. auditor who brought this to the attention of T.E.R.A. officials was promptly discharged for his pains. Mr. Schoellkopf personally wrote the employee that he would not be reinstated.

President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine have all been informed of the facts—but not one of them has seen fit to move a muscle to expose these conditions to the people of New York State or reinstate the discharged auditor.

Practically every large newspaper in New York City was approached with the facts of the story—including the "liberal" "fire-eating," "utility-lighting" New York Post. Not one of them touched it. There was too much dynamite in it. It hit people in high places.

This, in brief, is the outline of the sordid story of New York State Relief.

The munition makers, who literally coined gold out of the torn flesh that strewed the world's battlefields in the World War have met their equals—the utilities that traffic in civil misery, rene duPont may now officially shake hands with Alfred H. Schoellkopf.

Scene Laid in Cohoes, N. Y. The scene of the story is laid principally in the little town of Cohoes, New York, a municipality of five miles north of Albany on the banks of the Hudson. What transpired in the relief administration of this community of 32,000 people, has, in one degree or another—as the relief investigation now going on in New York City eloquently indicates—happened in many another city in the State.

Negro Poet Lauds ILD Fight To Save Scottsboro Youths

Cooperation of All Who Stand for Freedom for Negroes Urged by Langston Hughes

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 25.—Co-operation of all who stand for Negro freedom, in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys which is being led by the International Labor Defense, was called for in a statement issued today by Langston Hughes, Negro poet and novelist and president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Hughes' statement was in the form of an appeal to all genuine friends of the boys to lay aside all differences and throw the weight of their influence on the side of the Scottsboro defense, away from the disruption of its enemies, who have sought to scuttle it, in what he termed the crucial moment of the long fight for their freedom.

"Legal defense is important, very important," Hughes said, "and we know that the I. L. D. is providing the best legal defense. But legal defense alone is not enough. We must support the fight with our protest and make public opinion

'YULE' SPURS CHACO WAR

'Civilized' Amenities Discarded in Fight for Imperialists

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25.—The Bolivian and Paraguayan governments, who are fighting to determine whether the British or American imperialists shall tap the rich Chaco oil fields, spent their Christmas slaughtering the peasants and workers that comprise the armies with renewed vigor. This was the first Christmas that the armies spent fighting in the three years of war.

On the previous Christmas "civilized" amenities were adhered to and truces were agreed upon. This year the Paraguayan armies are pressing the Bolivian forces very hard, and at the moment are threatening the last line of Bolivian defense which separates them from the properties of Standard Oil. Consequently, this year both sides announced that they would not entertain a truce if it were proposed.

Two Held by Soviets As Spies for Japanese On Siberian Frontier

(Special to the Daily Worker) KHABAROVSK, Dec. 25.—Two Chinese have been arrested as spies on Soviet territory westward of the town Turuyirog. One is the commander of a section of the 15th regiment, Third Infantry brigade of Manchukuo, named Khamifna, the other being an inhabitant of the Manchurian frontier hamlet of Orensbi.

'YULE' CAROLS HIDE RUMBLES OF NEW WAR

Workers Face Increased Starvation As New Year Approaches

By Milton Howard The rumbles of approaching war drowned the piping of Christmas carols, and the gaunt miseries of the capitalist crisis stalked unimpeded through the capitalist lands of the world as Pope and president, priest and stockbroker, sighed yesterday over the pieties of a legend that has the supreme virtue of being profitable to capitalism.

In Washington, D. C., Roosevelt, having spent a happy year dispensing more than two billion dollars for the building of the biggest war machine in the history of the country, basked in the self-complacency of hopes fulfilled.

At the same moment came the report from the War Department that the Army had just awarded a \$1,656,394 contract for the immediate construction of 74 new war planes. This follows on the heels of the recent purchase of 90 new bombing planes, and 110 attack and pursuit planes.

MACY STORE TO FIRE 5,000

Officials Are Instructed to Avoid Appearance of Mass Lay-Off

NEW YORK.—"Every effort is to be made to avoid the appearance and rush of a mass lay-off." So reads the statement issued to officials of Macy's department store, on procedure for a Christmas lay-off of at least 5,000 in that store alone. Macy's heads the list of New York stores now in the process of laying off tens of thousands of workers.

Macy's lay-off procedure instructions dated Nov. 30, were issued in seven copies: to the heads of the time office, training, employment, floor superintendent, record, hospital offices and protection department.

Germany Buys Autos For Army Transport

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Official statistics show that 3,370 automobiles were imported into Germany during the period from January to August, 1934, as against 1,480 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. If, however, one takes into consideration the imports—carefully disguised—of vehicles for army use, the true figures for imported automobiles amount to more than 8,000, which means a decided progress in military equipment for transport.

Death Threat Frame-Up In Sacramento Trial Exposed by Gallagher

U. S. Court Presents \$23,000,000 Gift To Steel Magnates

A benevolent Supreme Court, suffused with the spirit of Christmas, on Monday gave six officers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a tidy little gift—\$23,000,000.

Charles W. Schwab—skillfully publicized to an allegedly affectionate public as "Charlie"—had given himself and five brother officers of the company a "bonus" of \$23,000,000 as reward for their abstinence, faith, hope and charity, and their unswerving ability to get government contracts for warships. Some irritated small fry stockholders sued in objection.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Friends of New Germany on Dec. 12 a rank and file member rose on the floor and accused the leadership of gross misappropriation of funds. When he demanded the immediate issuance of a complete financial statement, he was set upon and beaten by the so-called "Ordnungsdienst," better known as Storm Troopers. At this point a general fight developed and many of the old guard leaders, including Joseph Schuster, national commander of the Ordnungsdienst, were severely beaten. The meeting finally broke up in complete disorder.

NAZI SPLIT BARES GRAFT

Anti-Fascist Group Opens Exposure of Friends of New Germany Leaders

Evidence of graft and corruption on the part of leaders of the pro-Nazi Friends of New Germany, today led to the New York Local's bureaucracy attempting to defend themselves by an injunction against a revolt of disillusioned members.

On the following day, Dr. Herber Schnuch, national leader of the "Bund," issued a leaflet charging Anton Haegle, leader of the Manhattan group, with fomenting the revolt and announcing his expulsion. On Dec. 15 the Deutsche Beobachter, official organ of the Friends of New Germany, carried a headline announcing the "end of mismanagement" and in its editorial proceeded to attack the old guard leaders as "unfit and dictatorial." It announced that that paper would appear under a new editor and that Schnuch, Giessibl and other old leaders were deposed.

Nazi Rush Training For New Storm Troops

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Following on the report that members of the Storm Troops and the Special Guards were to be deprived of their Christmas furloughs, comes news that the number of the detachments of the Storm Troops armed with revolvers has been increased, while those who are not yet fully familiar with the management of arms are to be passed through the necessary training as quickly as possible.

\$1 A WEEK IS NATIONAL AVERAGE AID

Plans Pressed in Many Cities for Insurance Congress Jan. 5

"With the yearly increase in the relief cases during the past year amounting to more than 5,000,000, according to the recent statement of the American Federation of Labor, one of the most urgent questions which will come before the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be the winning of full equal relief for all unemployed in all sections of the country," Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the Congress declared yesterday.

The most recent figures issued by the relief administration show that from September, 1933, to September, 1934, relief lists have swollen from 13,338,000 to 18,402,000 persons.

Relief to these millions has averaged less than one dollar a person for each week, and in the case of Oklahoma, averaged less than 92 cents a week for entire families.

Polish S. P. in United Front

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—Four delegates representing thirty-two organizations have been elected here by the Detroit Conference of Italian Organizations. The Conference has decided to continue as a united body to carry on the work for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and will meet once a week. All Italian workers groups have been asked to affiliate to this conference.

Delegates from the A. F. of L. Painters Local numbers 37 and 42, have been elected and these organizations are supporting the campaign for the Workers' Bill in spite of the attacks made by Martel, the head of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

The Polish workers have been very active in the preparations for the Congress. They have formed a united front with the Polish local of the Socialist Party and have succeeded in getting branches of the Polish National Alliance, veteran organizations and church societies active in the campaign. Two mass meetings with over 1,000 present at each were held here last Friday and delegates were elected to go to Washington.

Reading S. P. to Send Delegates

READING, Pa., Dec. 25.—The Chauffeurs and Teamsters Union members here last week elected the recording secretary of their local to represent them in Washington at the National Unemployment Congress.

This union has already endorsed the Workers' Bill and is supporting the work of the sponsoring committee in their efforts to reach other workers' organizations.

A number of delegates are expected from the Bethel A. M. E. Church, the Berks County Local of the Socialist Party and Branch 10 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers whose last national convention in Reading endorsed the Bill.

Birmingham Conference

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—A call for a trade union conference to increase the support for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance was issued here last week, pointing out the need for the Workers' Bill and the urgency of rallying mass support to break the opposition of the big industrialists.

The conference will be held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, in Carpenters' Hall, 708 North Seventeenth Street. Each trade union has been asked to send five delegates.

The call was signed by a sponsoring committee which includes A. L. Bowers, International Organizer of Local 91, Blacksmiths, Drop-forgers and Helpers; C. H. Brand, Vice-President of Federal Labor Union 18388, Tarrant City; Lee Burns, Secretary, Federal Labor Union 19435, Bessemer; Chas. W. Hallman, Trustee, Bricklayers' International Union 1 of Alabama; H. D. Hardwick, Secretary, Local 67, International Molders' Union; Joe Howard, Lodge 23, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Metal Workers; Joe Strange, Sec-

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STRUGGLE LOOMS IN AUTO INDUSTRY, U.S. BOARD IS TOLD

United Front of All Workers in Preparation for Resistance to Speed-up and Lay-offs Is Urgent Task, Says Communist

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—The workers in the auto industry face constantly worsening conditions of speed-up, low wages, bad working conditions and discrimination as the year draws to a close and the busiest season approaches. In order to better these conditions the auto workers must forge the united front and prepare for struggle. This is the conclusion of the statement of Earl Reno, who spoke on Dec. 16 for the Communist Party in the hearings of the Roosevelt commission 'studying' the auto industry.

In their attack on the living standards of the workers the auto manufacturers have been aided by the N. R. A. and government agencies which prevented the workers from going out on a general strike last spring. Reno pointed out. Since then, he declared, when the Auto Labor Board was set up and the 'merit clause' was retained in the auto code, unemployment has increased. The profits of the auto manufacturers under the regime of the N. R. A. have also increased.

A Real Workers' Program

The workers can rely only on their own organized power. The urgent immediate need of the auto workers is to establish the united front of the A. F. of L., the Mechanical Educational Society of America, the Auto Workers Union and other real workers' unions around a program such as (1) minimum wage of \$35 for production men and \$48 for skilled workers for a 30-hour five day week; (2) the regulation of the speed of production by democratically elected committees of workers and the company; (3) for one industrial union in the industry, controlled by the workers and struggling against the employers; (4) the abolition of the March agreement, company unions, service-men and spy agencies; (5) guaranteed work all year around or its equivalent in unemployment insurance.

"Will the employers and the government grant the details of the workers without a struggle? The facts show that they won't. The facts show that they have started a new attack against labor. All the talk about spreading employment under the N. R. A. has been misleading. The Michigan State Department of Labor and Industry shows in its reports that between Aug. 15, and Oct. 15, 1934, 104,105 auto workers were thrown out of employment. Chronic unemployment confronts more than 30 per cent of the auto workers during the period of greatest production.

Profits up—Wages Down

"This illness is being made increasingly more acute as a result of the intensified competition in the industry. It is evident that more than 300,000 automobile and accessory workers are doomed to permanent unemployment and that the rest to part-time employment under the present capitalist conditions. Under the N. R. A. the speed-up of the employers has increased while the real wages of the workers have declined. In the first six months of 1934 alone, General Motors recorded a net profit of \$59,585,613. The annual wages of an auto worker, according to conservative estimates, ranges from \$500 to \$900. This is certainly below any conception of a living wage.

Aim of Job Talks

"The auto industry is in a chronic crisis. All attempts by the manufacturers aided by the Roosevelt government, to overcome this crisis has only resulted in making it more acute. Therefore why all this talk about stabilizing the industry and spreading employment? This talk is aimed to confuse the workers and take their minds off the real immediate problems of increased hours and weekly wages, shorter hours, abolition of the speed-up, unemployment insurance and unionization of the industry. "Can you stabilize an industry which has a production capacity of 10,000,000 cars and this year produced only 2,800,000 cars? As long as cars are produced solely to make profits for private employers, just so long will there be a disparity between production capacity and actual consumption, with a consequent steady army of unemployed and part time workers. Fundamentally, this problem can only be completely solved if the workers take over the industry and run it themselves through their own government. Only such a workers' government could immediately give full time employment to every auto and accessory worker, abolish the speed-up system, give the workers complete security and steadily raise their living and cultural standards.

Stagger Plan

"Under the present capitalist conditions, you either hold your hands up in reactionary horror and say that over 300,000 'surplus' workers must be kicked out of the industry or you adopt the working class position of the workers' government. The Communist Party fight for this policy. "The proposal to stagger the announcements of new models, will in the first place never work in practice. It will be wrecked by the intense competitive struggle for markets among the manufacturers on the one hand and the dealers on the other hand. In the second place, even if this staggering plan could be put into effect, it could not spread more employment, only an increase in markets can do that.

It would merely spread the misery of the auto workers, increase part time work and a starvation part time wage, prevent the workers from getting local relief and increase the speed up for those on the job. The auto manufacturers have started this talk about staggering models in order to create a smoke screen, under the cover of which they are conducting a fierce attack against the workers' conditions and unionism in the auto industry. The employers are ironing out the peaks and valleys in the industry by ironing the workers out of the plants.

Strike Only Way

"To talk about an annual wage in the abstract only confuses the workers. We must show the workers that their first immediate program is to get a raise in their hourly and weekly wages. We must show them that the winning of a guaranteed annual income is tied up with the winning of unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. But such sterile and misleading measures as the Wagner-Lewis bill and the various unemployed reserve fund schemes give nothing to the present unemployed workers. Only by the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, introduced into Congress by Representative Lundeen in February, 1934, can the auto workers have a guarantee of a real annual income. This bill calls for insurance throughout the entire period of unemployment in amounts equal to "the average local wages" and in no case less than \$10 per week, plus \$3 for each dependant.

Need of Unity for Action

"The Communist Party has consistently stood for the unification of the auto workers' ranks. We are opposed to building unions composed solely of Communists. We stand for the building of one union in the auto industry which unites workers of all political opinions and other beliefs, which is built on industrial as against craft lines, which is controlled by the members themselves and which struggles against the employers for better conditions. Since the various workers' unions have come into existence in the auto industry, the problem is to unite all the real unions into one union. A common struggle of A. F. of L., M. E. S. A., and other real workers' unions to improve the conditions of the workers is bound to lead to the building of one union in the industry. The top leaders of the A. F. of L. and M. E. S. A. have accepted the Washington agreement, called upon the workers to rely on the capitalist government and arbitration instead of strikes. This policy has brought nothing but increased misery to the auto workers. The worker must now know that only through united struggle can the bad conditions be changed.

"The unity of the auto workers of all real unions in the auto industry, must be achieved if the workers are not to be forced down to lower levels. The united attack of the auto manufacturers must be answered with the united front of auto labor aided by all workers' organizations. This unity must be built up in the departments in the plants, in the locals and between the real workers' unions. We need united committees of workers in the shops to prepare for strike action. Build United Front Committees of action which can prepare for a successful strike struggle! Forward to one industrial union in the auto industry!"

Garment Local to Vote For Officers Tomorrow

Elections of a new administration in local 66 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will be held tomorrow, according to an announcement made by the union.

The results of the election will determine whether the many evils existing in the union and the industry are to remain, or a new administration will be voted into office composed of people who will remedy these evils and really organize the workers for improved conditions. In a leaflet addressed to all the members of the local, the Left Wing Group—Local 66 appealed to all the workers to vote for its candidates, Shirley Baron, Mary Teitelman, Betty Eblinsky and Sarah Verlinsky, as an expression of their support of the militant program of the group.

GEORGIA RELIEF IDEA

ALMA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Representative Braswell Deen said today he plans to introduce at the next session of Congress a bill "radically changing the federal relief setup throughout the country." "I am in favor of abolishing all the relief offices in every county and in every state, and should Congress appropriate other funds for relief, the Federal Relief Administrator should be authorized under new legislation to issue his check to the several governors for the money spent by the respective county and city authorities and certified to the governor by them," he said.

Hunger Lists Swell Throughout U. S.

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retary. Dairy Employees' Federal Labor Union 18477, and A. Thorpe, Secretary, Lodge 46, Switchmen's Union of North America. In preparation for this conference a mass meeting will be held in the Jefferson County Court House, Friday evening, Dec. 28. The main speaker at this meeting will be Elmer Brown, Chairman of the Amalgamation Party in the Typographical Union.

Many Miner Delegates
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—The majority of the union delegates from here to the National Unemployment Congress are being elected by the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania. Hannan, who is also chairman of the Lucento County Committee for Unemployment Insurance, is making a thorough canvass of all the unemployed organizations here in order to insure a large delegation to Washington. Four locals of the Anthracite Miners in the Naphticks section have already elected delegates, and three others are taking up this question in the next few days. The County Committee for the Congress has secured the Coughlin High School Auditorium for a mass meeting of the delegates on Thursday, Jan. 3, and is making arrangements to bring a prominent speaker from New York to this meeting.

Federator-Labor Delegate Chosen
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 24.—The Hennepin County Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Association elected W. J. McLaughren, chairman of the committee, as their delegate to the National Unemployment Congress. McLaughren is also the chairman of the warfare committee of the Minneapolis Board of Public Welfare. Sixteen unions were represented at a meeting called by the A. E. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and at least two delegates will be sent to Washington to represent them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Many trade unions here are active in preparations for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. Among these are the Bakers Union 14, the Jewish Br. Bakers 14, Laborers Union 435, Woodworkers Union and the United Shoe Workers Union. Unions which have already endorsed the Congress and the Workers' Bill are: Bakers Union 14; Brewery Workers Local 57; International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 71; Upholsterers Local 60; Glass Bottle Blowers Union. The Lake Avenue Baptist Church and the Brick Church have also endorsed the congress.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—The Small Home and Land Owners Federation of Illinois, at its annual conference held here recently, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The conference also passed a resolution condemning the act of the Emergency Relief Commission in cutting relief 10 to 30 per cent, and demanding that the cut be at once rescinded. Payment of cash rent in advance to small home owners for housing unemployment was also demanded. The Village of Elmwood Park, a city of 11,000 population on the northwest side of Chicago, has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and instructed the Village Attorney to write Congressman Schuyler asking his cooperation in effecting the passage of the bill in Congress.

NEW YORK.—The Jack London Theatre will present a play, "America's Crisis," at the mass and open meeting for delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th St., Friday, Jan. 4, at 8 p.m. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and other selections will be played by the Workers' International Relief orchestra of 45 pieces. Elmer Brown, chairman of the Amalgamation Party in the Typographical Union 6; John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee for National Recovery, Washington. D. C.; James W. Ford, of the Communist Party; William D. Spofford, Socialist candidate for Governor of Maryland in the last election and member of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, and Richard Sullivan, of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, will speak at the meeting. Delegates from New England and upper New York will be present and will leave for Washington together with the New York delegation after the meeting.

Veterans to Meet Thursday
NEW YORK.—All veterans have been urged to attend a mass meeting in support of the three-point program: immediate payment of the bonus, repeal of the Economy Act, and passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Thursday night, Dec. 27, 8 o'clock, at 341 W. 44th St. Speakers for the meeting will give a report on the Chicago Convention of the Rank and File and lead a discussion on the three-point program. Delegates will be elected to represent the Veterans of the West Side at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance in Washington.

Shoe Workers to Send Delegates
LYNN, Mass., Dec. 24.—Three locals of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union here have thus far elected delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. These are: Cutter Local 4 which is sending two delegates, Stitchers Local 12 which is sending two delegates, and Lasters Local which is sending one delegate. The Jewish Cultural League and the E. R. A. Workers Protective

Schoellkopf's Utilities Profited from Double Light Bills from Relief

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Building, Albany, N. York, at which meeting were present Messrs. McVicar, Van Hyning, Clarke, Chrystie, Burns and myself. I would recommend a searching investigation into this condition as I am inclined to feel that many such duplications have been paid the New York Power and Light Company in the past and since the relief program has been in existence."

What Hiller said in writing on August 10, he had already stated verbally in the meeting referred to above on July 25. Here the sequence of events becomes significant. On the very same day—July 25th—on which he made his oral report to his superiors in Albany, Hiller was ordered out of Cohoes and into the city of Auburn. Instructions came by wire from the FERA center in New York. Exactly twelve days later, Aug. 6, Hiller was called in from the field by a long distance telephone call from Mr. McVicar in New York.

Hiller by this time understood clearly that Schoellkopf and his crew were trying to get rid of him. It was at this time that he made his third and last request for a hearing before Frederick I. Daniels, Executive Director of the FERA. Events moved swiftly after this. On August 17 Hiller was called on the carpet by the aforementioned McVicar and charged with lese-majesty—attempting to have Schoellkopf removed.

Hiller Suggests Investigation
On Aug. 20 the harassed auditor took it upon himself to address a letter to Governor Lehman, stating the situation in detail and submitting a copy of his report to McVicar. Among other things, Hiller suggested that all the money paid to the utilities since the relief program began be investigated.

August 25 Hiller was called into McVicar's office and discharged because he had written to the Governor. No hearing was given the auditor. Then began Hiller's heart-breaking fight to be reinstated and, simultaneously, the efforts of Schoellkopf to cover his own slimy trail. Hiller, bald at 41, meticulous, adusted his glasses carefully as he told me his story—the tale of an honest middle class citizen, a Long Island home-owner whose only crime has been a rigid professional honesty. An enrolled Democrat (he voted for Lehman in the last election), past chairman of the Steubenville, N. Y., chapter of the B. V. O. of the A. E. of L., a veteran, Mason and member of the Bankers Save a Cub, the former Wall Street accountant was visibly affected. It wasn't only the thought of the loss of his job—the man may soon lose his home—but the idea that so much corruption exists within the relief administration, he explained.

He didn't have to explain that he wasn't a Communist. The letter in his files before me from Hamilton Fish, Jr., introducing Mr. Hiller to Ehrhart Schaeffer, counsel for the legislative committee probing New York utilities, indicated that. Nor did he have to be told that Mr. Mack did not set fit to call Mr. Hiller to testify in the great sham battle Mr. Mack is waging against the utilities. Hiller has lost 20 pounds and has become afflicted with Recklinghausen, a nervous disease, since his fight started. But he was gradually arriving at a new understanding of some things.

Wrote to Roosevelt
"On Aug. 27," he continued, "I wired Governor Lehman and wrote President Roosevelt. On Aug. 31 I received an acknowledgement of my wire from the Governor. That evidently forced a hearing from TERA."

"On Sept. 7 I received a hearing at TERA headquarters before Schoellkopf, F. I. Daniels, Executive Director and Solomon Lowenstein. At that hearing I was told that would be notified whether I would be reinstated or not. "A week later, Sept. 14, I received another note from Schoellkopf, telling me to keep in touch with him. "On Sept. 27 I wrote again to President Roosevelt. "On October 2, I was visited by a federal agent from Washington. This was a reaction to my letters to the President.

"On Oct. 16, I got a polite note from the Chief of Correspondence of Union, which has a long record of militant struggle, have likewise chosen delegates to attend the National Congress. Peabody, Mass., to Send Two
PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 24.—A conference held here in support of the National Conference on Unemployment Insurance has chosen two delegates to attend the sessions of the National Congress. One of the delegates is from the National Leather Workers Union, and one from the relief workers.

U. S. Barge Line Send Delegate
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 24.—Barge loaders on the government-controlled Federal Barge Lines, who are completely organized in this port and in St. Louis, Mo., elected a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at the last meeting of the Marine Workers Industrial Union Local 501, Local 5095 the sister local in St. Louis, is expected to take similar action at its meeting tomorrow.

New York Show Delegates
NEW YORK.—Twenty-two delegates have already been elected by the Fur Workers Industrial Union in the New York area to attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. The unemployed furriers, the trade board and the

FAILURE TO EXPOSE FARMER-LABORITES CONDEMNED BY C.P.

Minnesota District Resolution Calls for Campaign to Explain Capitalist Nature of Program of Farmer-Labor Party

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—A warning that the fight against Farmer-Laborism in this State must take on a far more serious political character if the capitalist nature of the Olson policies are to be effectively exposed, was sounded yesterday in a resolution issued by the district committee of the Communist Party here.

Pointing out that the Farmer-Labor Party has carried out consistent capitalist policies during its entire period of office, the Communist Party resolution states: "The anti-capitalist talk of the Farmer-Labor Party and its tirade against the profit system and unequal distribution of wealth and income actually conceal its purpose of preserving capitalism and maintaining capitalist exploitation. "The whole system of social demagoguery of the Farmer-Labor Party is embodied in its program of 'Co-operative Commonwealth.' The Farmer-Labor Party and the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats heralded this 'Co-operative Commonwealth' as the 'New Social Order' to replace the bankrupt capitalist system.

"Actually, the 'Co-operative Commonwealth' is State Capitalism, that is, the capitalist government will take over the bankrupt industries and safeguard the investments and profits of private capital. Instead of the workers and farmers being exploited by individual capitalists and trusts, they are to be exploited by gigantic government monopolies. Under the Farmer-Labor 'Co-operative Commonwealth,' capitalism will be able through the use of the state machinery more effectively to deprive the workers of their civil rights and the rights to organize and strike. "The resolution warns that the 'capitalist class aims of the Farmer-Labor Party are demonstrated by its jingoistic, patriotic, flag-waving and Red-baiting campaigns, all of which actually encourage the development of fascist ideology and actions."

Analyzing the failure of the Communist Party to make any headway against the influence of the Farmer-Labor Party, the resolution continues: "In this election the masses saw in the Republican Party the rallying center of most reactionary capitalism headed by the Staal trust, large banks and the Citizens' Alliance; and in the Farmer-Labor Party the rallying center of all progressive and pro-labor forces. This illusion of the masses was especially strengthened by the concerted Republican attack of 'Communism,' 'Socialism,' 'Marxism' on the Farmer-Labor Party program. The failure of the Communist Party to explain the capitalist nature of the Farmer-Labor Party program, to clearly present the revolutionary solution of the crisis, made it difficult for the masses to see the basic class divisions and that their interests were represented ONLY by the revolutionary

numbers that well-known liberal, H. Edmund Machold, chieftain of the New York State Republican Party. And just to even matters up, it also includes Charles E. Norris, Democratic State campaign manager for Al Smith in the 1922 gubernatorial campaign. "Life may be bitter for the recipients of Mr. Schoellkopf's relief, but fortune has smiled long and languishingly on his utilities. Niagara and Hudson's gross earnings in the three months of April, May and June of this year were \$18,124,167. In the same period of 1933, they were only \$16,504,000, thus leading one to the suspicion that Mr. Schoellkopf has not been doing so badly by himself in the last twelve months. "Schoellkopf's little subsidiary of Niagara and Hudson, the New York Power and Light Company (which serves Cohoes, among other cities) had an operating revenue of a mere \$5,971,831 in the three months ending Sept. 30 last—a piece of change not to be sneered at either. "In the interest of unemployed workers of New York State, as well as those who work under him in the T. E. R. A. apparatus, that Mr. Schoellkopf, according to Poor's Register of Directors, is a director in twenty companies, most of which are utilities organizations or intimately connected with this evidently profitable industry.

Companies in which Mr. Schoellkopf is either a director or holds office follow: Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corp.—Vice-pres. and Director. Schoellkopf and Co.—Directors. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co.—Director. The Niagara Falls Power Co.—Director. The Lockport and Niagara Power & Water Supply Co.—Director. Niagara Gray Bus Lines, Inc.—President and Director. Niagara Electric Railway Co.—Director. Niagara Street and Chemical Co., Inc.—President and Director. The Niagara Street Railway Co.—President and Director. Niagara Shute Corp. (Mfg.)—Vice-pres. and Director. Niagara Shute Power Corp.—Vice-pres. and Director. Tonawanda Power Co.—Director. Lower Niagara River Power & Water Supply Co.—Director. Mohawk Hudson Power Corp.—President and Director. New York Power & Light Corp.—Chairman and Director. St. Lawrence Securities—President and Director. Frontier Corporation—Vice-pres. and Director.

So much for this phase of the New York relief situation. Tomorrow we will discuss other angles of New York State relief, introducing certain other evidence from the city of Cohoes. (To be continued tomorrow)

List of Directors
"The fact that our Party, composed in the main of militant workers and farmers who have recently broken with Farmer-Laborism, is as yet not imbued with a revolutionary political understanding made it impossible to withstand the influence of Farmer-Laborism seeping into the ranks of our Party. This inevitably led to serious right opportunist mistakes which manifested themselves throughout the Party. "Showing that the capitalist policies of the Farmer-Labor Party will inevitably give rise to disillusion among the masses, the resolution calls for the immediate organization of the masses, and lists the basic tasks in the district:

Summed up, these are: 1. Clarifying the Party and the working class on the capitalist character of the Farmer-Labor program. 2. Strengthening work in the trade unions. 3. Forming united fronts in relief struggles, and other struggles for the immediate needs of the masses, especially with Socialist Party and A. F. of L. workers. 4. Intensifying revolutionary work in the countryside, coming forward with the Communist program for the ruined farmers, popularizing the achievements in all this work of the Soviet Union. 5. Persistent popularization of the slogan of the revolutionary way out of the crisis through the establishment of Soviet Power.

EXPOSES GRAFT



KARL HILLER

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Washington acknowledged my letters to the President, which had been turned over to FERA and from there sent to TERA for action.

Fired by Schoellkopf
"On November 21, I received a letter signed by Schoellkopf and dated November 7, informing me that I would not be reinstated."

It will be noted here that the letter was dated November 7—exactly twenty-four hours after the Election Day—thus indicating clearly that Mr. Schoellkopf seemed to be fully aware of the danger of Hiller's revelations before elections. The conclusion is inescapable that Schoellkopf and the other officials were stalling Hiller until all possibilities of this scandal breaking in time to cause immediate political damage to certain people was past.

But while Schoellkopf was giving Mr. Hiller what is commonly known as "the run-around," the utilities, T. E. R. A. chief was letting the grass grow under his well-shod feet. Not long after Hiller left Cohoes a squad of auditors, from both the T. E. R. A. and the New York Power and Light Company (Schoellkopf used both freely and interchangeably) descended on the T. E. R. A. office in Cohoes to "clean up" matters.

On Sunday, Dec. 16, the writer visited Cohoes and interviewed people connected with the relief organization there. Describing the visit of the Power Company and T. E. R. A. auditors to Cohoes after Hiller had been removed, a T. E. R. A. employe told me the following:

Changed Records
"They fixed it so that all the records have been changed, in order to remove all evidence of crime, for according to our own statistics, anyone presenting a false claim for payment to the state is guilty of a felony. "The dates have been changed to agree. The dead people's names have been changed and in their place the names of living relatives or dependants have been written in. The original commitments have been destroyed. But not the copies in Hiller's pocket."

"During the course of their work in Cohoes in destroying the evidence, we were told by our informant, the auditors held a conference with the head auditor of the New York Power and Light Company in Troy, directly across the river from Cohoes. "Why did T. E. R. A. auditors confer with utility auditors? All of the above facts were confirmed by Charles A. George, former T. E. R. A. head in Cohoes, who was forced out of the T. E. R. A. because of his staunch support of Hiller and his fight against corruption within the T. E. R. A. Mr. George, a retired engineer who had served as chairman of the T. E. R. A. committee in Cohoes without pay for six months until he resigned in disgust, was interviewed by the writer at his modest cottage at 74 Breslin Avenue, Cohoes, on Sunday, Dec. 16. He smiled grimly: "I spoke out at the time it was formed. Or, in other words, the company which Mr. Schoellkopf heads wasted stock for at least \$52,000,000—and, of course, demanded a 'lifetime' interest on this highly liquid capitalization. "We quote from the New York Times story of Dec. 19, describing this fact:

"The write-up" of \$32,000,000
"was brought out by a table prepared by Mr. Seymour [a witness named W. G.] from the company books. It showed the approximate book value of the securities received by Niagara Hudson from the holding companies it absorbed to be \$147,000,000; the value placed by Niagara Hudson on the shares of the companies that it received to be \$239,000,000, making the write up more than \$92,000,000. "A by-lawman inquired asked Mr. Seymour why any assets were represented in the \$32,000,000 increase. "No, sir, there was not," Mr. Seymour replied. "It was just stock jobbing? "That is correct." "Relief may be at subsistence level in New York State, but the same cannot be said of the salaries of the Niagara Hudson officials. These gentlemen manage to get along on mere pitances of five figures. Salaries rose in that company from an annual figure \$109,893, in 1929 to \$132,236 in the first six months of 1934. And this does not include dividends on the many shares held by the officers or special bonuses that these kindly gentlemen usually vote each other.

Mr. Seymour says that you will see Mr. Schoellkopf's Niagara Hudson, it is not wedded to any one political party. On its board of directors it

staff have still to meet and elect their representatives. The delegates already elected include seven from the shop chairman and the delegates, eight from the membership meeting, two from the Greek workers' section, and three from the retail furriers. The workers of the Columbus Laundry and the Snow White Laundry workers endorsed the National Congress at their last shop meetings, and committees were selected to conduct a campaign in the shops for the raising of funds to send delegates to Washington.

Relief Hearing in Queens
NEW YORK.—Woodlawn Branch 168 of the German Sick and Death Benefit Society here gave their backing to the National Congress at their last meeting and elected one delegate, Henry Peiselt, to attend the sessions. The Unemployment Councils of Queens have called a public hearing on relief at Public School 85, 2842 31st Street, Queens, Friday night at 8 o'clock. Workers' children will be examined for malnutrition by doctors and registered nurses stationed at the Workers' Center, 2520 Astoria Boulevard, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The reports of the physicians will be given at the mass meeting on Friday.

Lowell Shoe Workers Gain Victory Over Company Union

Workers in Two Shoe Plants Vote Down 'Independent' Union

Joint Council Leaders Block Militant Action to Enforce U. S. and L. W. U. Contract in Chelmsford Shoe Co.

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—Previous to the vote taken in Lowell at the Chelmsford Shoe Co. to decide whether the workers in that shop wanted the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union or the Lowell Shoe Workers' Independent (company) Union to represent them in collective bargaining, the Independent Union had managed to sign an agreement with the United Wood Heel Company here in Lowell.

Fortified with this entrenchment, the rats, "Mickey Mouse" Dempsey and the "Sultan" of Suffolk St., Charlie Georges, widely proclaimed that they would have all the Lowell shoe workers under their banner in no time.

However, when the Chelmsford Shoe crew voted for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, the chairman of "Mickey Mouse" and the "Sultan" was boundless. But that isn't all, imagine how these rats felt when a few days later the crew of the United Wood Heel Company threw out the agreement with the Independent Union and forced a U. S. & L. W. U. agreement to be signed in this factory.

This was victory number two gained by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

As far as the Chelmsford plant is concerned, that shop is still operating without an agreement of any kind. The blame for this rests on the shoulders of the Joint Council who will not call the crew on strike to force the owner of this factory to sign a contract with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. This is the kind of leadership we shoe workers in Lowell have at present.

Instead of taking concrete action

as is the wish of the rank and file, the local leadership dickers and gabs while the manufacturer is getting his work out.

The agreement presented is understood to be a regular "General Office" contract which has a clause giving up the workers' right to strike and another clause calling for

the settlement of all disputes through an arbitration board. The bone of contention between the manufacturer and the union is the article that calls for an increase in wages if the cost of living rises in the future.

There is an undertone among the rank and file shoe workers here that real action must be taken in the near future or there will be the devil to pay. Everywhere that shoe workers assemble there is talk of strike, a general strike in the shoe industry, some go as far as mentioning Jan. 15 as the date for action.

The dictatorship of the Joint Council in meetings with resistance in the local meetings and they have been warned that hereafter the will of the rank and file must be obeyed or drastic action will be taken.



Elevator Union Chiefs Attack Militant Action

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The remarkable militancy of building employees, which won the admiration and support of the entire garment center during their brief strike in November, is systematically sabotaged by the officials of Local 32-B, section of the American Federation of Labor.

To paralyze all calls of militancy, these leaders resort to extolling "the virtue of patience" and uttering grave admonitions against paying heed to Communists, who "love to create violence" at the behest of "bosses 9,000 miles away."

Grumblings of unrest, or dissatisfaction with the entire arbitration procedure, sweep through Local 32-B. Growing into open denunciations and increasing in volume, this wave of dissatisfaction threatens to overwhelm the officials. And so, patient Griselida together with the favorite "red scare" are introduced.

"Patience! You must have patience!" cried the secretary of the union at a meeting on Dec. 18, at 20 West 135th Street. Then, with a typical A. F. of L. philosophy, he explained that "nothing built quickly is ever built well"; and that the act of waiting in expectancy enhances the enjoyment of benefits, "whatever they'll be."

"We stand for a gradual increase. We don't expect to get everything, or very much, now. But year after year, as soon as the contract is up, we'll demand some more. We must climb the ladder, rung after rung. And I'm speaking to you new members, especially, who are always talking about action!"

That is the demagogic sponge he is employing to absorb the militancy of the members, and at the same time he is deftly effacing the illusion for getting a "square deal" from the Arbitration Board. Craftily he is preparing them for disappointment. Already he confesses that not much will be won. But yet, he bids them be content. Little by little, rung after rung, year after year, is his message to them in the face of living conditions, food prices and rent rates that leap, day after day, hour after hour, and with tax after tax.

But the secretary is a radical. "We are radicals," he declared. "But there are sane radicals and insane radicals. Don't listen to supposed friends who try to tell us how to run this union. All they want to do is create violence—they love violence. They are not your friends. They are working for a boss; a boss 9,000 miles away. They don't want to win a strike; what they want is revolution. What they want is to have you call them Commissar."

We publish every Wednesday letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

This man has all the earmarks of a colossal and dangerous misleader, so please if it is only possible, see if we can get out a pamphlet exposing him.

Enclosed is a dollar to help out. We wish it could be a thousand.

Constant Reader.

A. C. W. Officials Stall In Making Payments From Jobless Fund

Workers Forced to Appeal to Boss to Get Justice at the Hands of the Union Officials

By a Needle Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Here is some experience we had with Hillman's administration of the Unemployment Fund in the Wolter and Smith Shop, 110 Fifth Ave.

We had a very bad season this year. It lasted only about five weeks. At the present time we are only turning out 250 to 400 coats a week and the shop has a capacity for a thousand, so you see how slow it is. Before the season we were out of work completely for four months, until we got a reduction in prices.

We workers in this shop, all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, went to see the Business Agent Weiner of our Local 25 about getting some of the money that is supposed to be paid out of the unemployment fund. Weiner told us he couldn't do anything, the shop was working. He didn't give a damn about the fact that we had been out for four months and were hardly making anything now.

The next day we went to see Hollander, in the general office of the Amalgamated, and asked him about the unemployment insurance. He said that it was no use talking to him, he had nothing to do with it.

Seeing that we couldn't get anything from the union officials we went to one of the bosses, Plotnick, a member of the Socialist Party. We told him that we weren't getting any payments out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Plotnick became very angry when he heard about it, and told us, "I'll see that you get what is coming to you. I just sent these people a check for the fund, and I didn't know that my workers weren't getting anything out of it."

He then called up Hershkovitz,

a union official and a bigshot in the Socialist Party. Plotnick told him that we were all good standing members of the union and paying dues as he himself checked up on this. He even said over the phone, "If this is a racket I'll stop paying to the fund."

Later Hershkovitz promised that we will get the \$10 which is due us according to the rules under which the Unemployment Insurance is supposed to be run.

Two days later our union books were taken up in the shop for the unemployed payments. This was done very quietly and due to the fact that it is very slow three workers do not there and did not turn their books in. All of us, with the exception of these three received our money.

One of the three happens to be a very old man, aged 72 years, he actually started to cry when he heard that he had been left out. The shop spoke to Weiner, the Business Agent, and he said it was too late, these workers had not turned in their books on time and therefore could not get their money. The old man was told to come to the meeting of the Executive Board of Local 25. He went there and after waiting for three hours was told that he could not get his money. He began to argue and they just threw him out of the office.

We again went to Plotnick and took up the case with him. Plotnick immediately promised Hollander, and made him promise immediate action. These three workers have turned in their books, the checks were made out for them, but a week has gone by and they haven't gotten their money. What we workers in the Wolter and Smith shop want to know, is what happened to this money?

in their welfare. He interjects "God Bless Him" at every opportunity, whether he is speaking of his customers, his faithful scabs or the disgruntled ones who are now suing him. There is only one exception to this rule. He never asks God to bless the strikers.

Bergoff becomes sentimental

Bergoff never loses his sanctimonious bearing. When the name of Two-Gun Regan is mentioned he objects politely, "Don't call poor old Harry Regan that name." He admits he gave his witnesses lunch money, for after all, "The poor devils have

Florida Adopts Expulsion Plan For Transients

By a Worker Correspondent
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Considerable has been printed in the press recently about the deportation by Jugo-Slavia of 27,000 Hungarians, between which two countries war appears impending. Not much has been said about the deportation daily of hundreds of U. S. citizens by one state to another in this country, wherein a state of war has not yet been declared nor threatened between associated states.

About Thanksgiving Day of this year, the State of Florida, requiring a large amount of improved highway and county road construction to be done—and the thousands of multi-millionaire, New York State tax evaders who several years ago established their legal residence in the income-tax-free State of Florida for the purpose of evasion, being too poor to pay for this in cash—the State let it be known, through the media of Associated Press and United Press, that henceforth "transients" without funds or visible means of support would no longer be thrown into the chain-gang road building camps where ever intercepted, but would, on the contrary, be given their choice between the chain-gang and work for the Federal Emergency Relief Agency at the U. S. uniform standard wage of 90 cents a week cash and three squares a day and a place to flop, in exchange for 30 hours labor per week.

As anticipated, this widespread publicity brought about desired results. But it came quicker than conceived by its sponsors. Within ten days the state was flooded with thousands of hungry and discouraged applicants for these jobs at a 3 cents per hour wage. In desperation, the humane governor, Scholtz, of this great state, which at late a date as 1932 fashioned a 20-pound iron ball attached to a log-chain or else a six-foot inch-long pickaxe shackle welded to the ankles of his freight-train riding convicted prisoners, and which locked them in iron-barred lion cages at night in those mosquito-infested swamps—this humane governor was compelled to broadcast to the nation that already more than eleven thousand had responded to the call; that the state "cannot handle any more" transients, and at the same time appealed to the Governor of Georgia to help in the problem of preventing the "disappointment" that must inevitably ensue to persons now enroute to this Utopia unless intercepted and turned back at the northern borders of the State of Georgia.

The Governor of Georgia is already seriously considering the problem, and the newspapers are practically a unit in endorsing it. No more are the transient wayfarers taken before "the squire" and 30 or 60-day sentences imposed willfully, but they are now hustled into trucks and hauled by the dozens to state lines and told to stay out of Florida on penalty of arrest and conviction. "The Law" is much in evidence at state line highway points and county road entrances, as well as at the railroad terminals, within the state. Florida welcomes tourists (with money), but the guy with only a gallon of gas in his tank and "no visible means of support"—as well as "the bum" out of work—keep out of "our Southland."

WORKER'S HEALTH

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

Removing Tonsils
COMRADE M. H. R. of Hartford, Conn., writes:—"I have had indurated tonsils for five years that don't trouble me at all. Some doctors have told me to have them removed, and others have told me that as long as they don't bother me to let them stay in. What is the best thing to do under the circumstances. I would like to know just how the throat looks when one has laryngitis."

Our Reply
We believe that the tonsils are an important link in the chain of throat protection. They protect the throat and also the bronchial tube and lungs from invading germs. In the light of the above theory and, in so far as your tonsils do not trouble you, we see no reason why you should have them removed. However, we advocate the removal of those tonsils that are infected, that are irregular in contour, and are diseased; particularly those tonsils that are troublesome and produce repeated sore throats.

In laryngitis the throat is red and inflamed and the vocal cords are red and swollen. There is hoarseness and speech is difficult.

Dr. Casten to Lecture Tomorrow Night
DR. DANIEL CASTEN will lecture tomorrow night on Venereal Diseases, Cure, Prevention and Social Significance, under the auspices of the Medical Advisory Board at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. J. Alonzo will discuss the control of this problem in the Soviet Union.

Tears of the Womb
COMRADE M. M. writes about complaints which are associated with tears of the neck of the womb (cervix) due to childbirth. A tear in the womb such as you describe is considered a very simple case for operation. You were unnecessarily alarmed about this operation being a risk to your life. This is a safe procedure. Treatments with medicine take too long and do not produce a cure.

Do not worry about the care in

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

The Reader Has Her Say

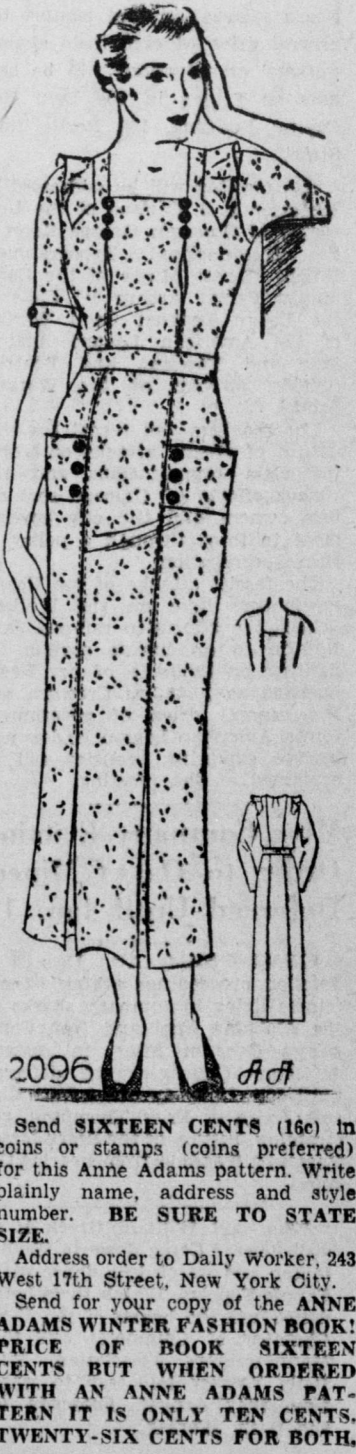
The readers of the column have the floor today, to voice their varying opinions, their comments, criticisms, suggestions.

FROM Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.
"L. Z." writes: "I believe it is up to the women to start a campaign for the repeal of the sales tax. Let pent-house dwellers and coupon clippers bear the burden of the tax. For those of us who count our pennies and make about four purchases per dollar, the rate of taxation is really four per cent. I think that middle class store keepers would gladly sign petitions against the tax, as well as workers!" ("L. Z." and others who feel as she does, should get petitions against the sales tax from the United Council of Working Class Women, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

FROM Cleveland, Ohio. "R. G."
Writes in regard to the woman whose husband won't let her attend working class meetings. "My husband, also, felt I should stay at home, and only occasionally attend a lecture or an affair, but I became interested in the class struggle. He became furious, after several months, and demanded I give up my organizations or my home. However, I was doing all I could to have him join me in the organizations. I had several comrades approach him. Finally, after something like a revolution in my own home, my husband was sold on my being active. He began to notice many things, owing to his better understanding of the working class movement. I became able to express myself at meetings. This made my husband feel proud. He would even go so far as to help me look up good subjects for discussion.

"The Woman's Section of the Daily Worker is the feature I never miss. Many times I refer back to certain problems. Especially do I use 'In the Home' features for our Women's Councils." (The Working Women Contest ends Jan. 25, 1935. So if you are going to write a letter to say what you would do, if your husband would let you attend working class meetings, do it now. Send it direct to Working Women, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"W. C. B." from Roxbury, Mass., writes to say: "Lipstick, rouge, etc., is a business racket. What we should do is to tell the girls the reason why their faces are pale and they need make-up. What our girls need is not lipstick, in order to mix with the workers, but the correct approach." (Comrade "W. C. B." I certainly did not want the readers of this column to believe that I advocated lipstick alone as an approach to young girl workers. What a very superficial statement that would be! I have no quarrel with your statement that cosmetics are no necessary, but a racket. I have no quarrel with the idea that the better thing would be healthy, rosy, cheeks and lips. I



Letters from Our Readers

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of interest to the Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and wherever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

COUGHLIN ON WAR
New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrade Editor:
A few of us think that a pamphlet on Coughlin is imperative, if it can possibly be done.
I have just read the letter asking for it in today's 'Daily' and I can add my few words to say that your correspondent is not only right, but

It has been a shock to us to realize how that beastly demagogue is roping them in almost wholesale. His attitude on war is even more brazenly put in the World-Telegram of Dec. 18, wherein he states, "I'm against war, but let's be practical. We are going to have war. Human frailties make it inevitable."

This man has all the earmarks of a colossal and dangerous misleader, so please if it is only possible, see if we can get out a pamphlet exposing him.

Enclosed is a dollar to help out. We wish it could be a thousand.

Constant Reader.

Worker Describes Suit Of Scabs Against Bergoff

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I happened to drop into the Municipal Court at 56th Street a short time ago and took a seat in the courtroom for a while.

A witness was bickering with a lawyer. "Don't yell at me. I can hear well." The lawyer, bald as a yellow, yelled even louder, "I'm not yelling at you, besides, doesn't Bergoff yell at you? You should be used to it."

Bergoff? I knew the name. The scab-herd who boasts of breaking strikes. The man who rounds up hundreds or thousands of gangsters whenever Big Business is threatened. Sure enough. There sat Bergoff, surrounded by a battery of four or five attorneys, leaning back in his chair, smirking at the vulture-like lawyer haranguing the witness.

I listened to the testimony. The witness is saying that he scabs for Bergoff, and knows that the scabs were brought in "waiting and travelling time" for the day in question. Quietly the lawyer asks him, "Do you have a gun on you?" and learns that he has. Assuming an air of shocked amazement, the lawyer rants on about "private citizens who come to court armed."

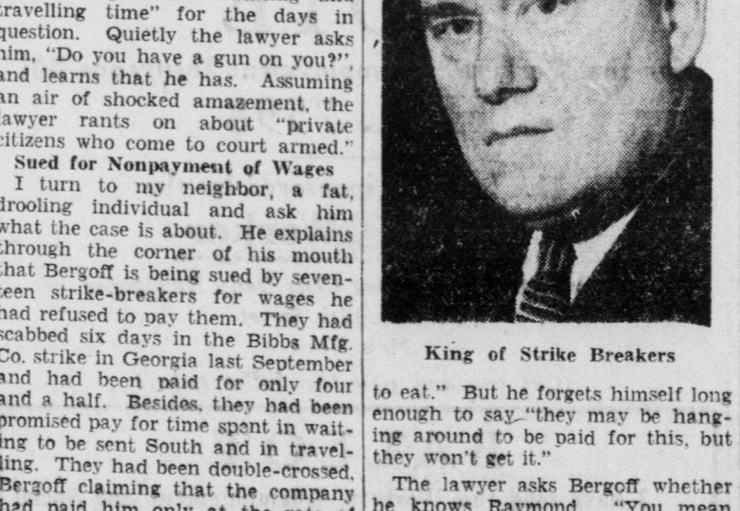
I turn to my neighbor, a fat, drooping individual and ask him what the case is about. He explains through the noise of his mouth that Bergoff is being sued by the scab-strike-breakers for wages he had refused to pay them. They had scabbed six days in the Bibbs Mfg. Co. strike in Georgia last September and had been paid for only four and a half. Besides, they had been paid for time spent in waiting to be sent south and in travelling. Bergoff claiming that the company had paid him only at the rate of four and a half days per scab. "The son of a bitch has been pulling this stuff for 20 years and this is the first time we put up a fight," my informant says.

The next witness is Wilson, who, it develops, is another of Bergoff's faithful scabs. Wilson gets excited when he is asked whether he has the reputation of being a stool pigeon, and shouts to the lawyer cross-examining him, "That's your monicker. You're also a rat. I know you're protecting," and leaves the stand with a satisfied smile. Bergoff's lawyer who says never a word during all of these quarels, next calls Bergoff himself to the stand.

Bergoff on the Stand

The self styled "King of the Strike-Breakers" takes the oath and sits down. He answers his lawyers politely and smoothly. Yes, he knows the presidents of all the railroads personally. He once worked for the District Attorney of New York County. He's been in the "business" for many years and quit to go to Florida where he lost several millions. The judge becomes interested and discusses Florida Real Estate with the witness of the record.

Bergoff brags about his son, Earl, who is now running the business, the father acting, "in an advisory capacity." He tells how he organizes scabs, how they are also his friends, he who consorts with railroad and bank presidents. Some of his "men" he informs us, have been working for him for years, having bounced him on their knees as a baby. He takes a fatherly interest in the scabs and is interested



King of Strike Breakers

to eat." But he forgets himself long enough to say, "they may be hanging around to be paid for this, but they won't get it."

The lawyer asks Bergoff whether he knows Raymond. "You mean Harry Raymond?" he asks.

"Raymond of the Daily Worker who was formerly an editor for the 'Telegram,'" the lawyer informs him.

He realizes a trap is being set. "No I don't know that Raymond. But I represent the daily worker." He then amuses himself by wrangling with the lawyer about whether he means "daily workers" or "Daily Worker," succeeding in leading his inquirer away from the danger of explaining away his prosecution of Harry Raymond of the Daily Worker for criminal libel, as a result of articles exposing Bergoff as a strike-breaker.

Another Bergoff "Man"
The next witness testifies against Bergoff. He is one of the scabs suing for the money promised him. When Bergoff's lawyer accuses him of having served time for a "stick-up" he denies the charge. "I'm no stick-up man," he protests. "I only served time for shooting my girl friend." Finally the case is finished.

The judge reserving decision flees to his chambers. Outside, the horde of thugs present during the trial, most of whom are suing Bergoff in other cases, are swearing at the double-cross by the boss scab.

"We'll get the bastard," they shout.

Bergoff runs the gauntlet of their scowls and curses, a smug smile lighting up his jowls, and well can he smile. For a letter from the Bibbs Company stating that Bergoff had been paid at the rate of six days per scab had been kept out of evidence on technical grounds!

"Honor among thieves" was never meant to apply to scabs.

Negroes Pay High Rents In Rockaway
By a Worker Correspondent
ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.—As workers and fighters for the rights of the working class and the Negro people, we decided to write a letter to the Daily Worker about conditions of the Negro people in Rockaway Beach.

We know that this paper is a friend of both Negro and white workers. For that reason we want you to know the condition of Negroes in Hammel.

We read that the Negro and white workers in Chicago and Detroit are fighting for their rights. It is high time for the Negro and white workers of Hammel to wake up as conditions are very bad here. The Negroes in Hammel are discriminated against in many public places. They are forced to live in houses where there is no electric light nor steam heat, where there is bad water conditions, and still they have to pay high rents. Take a place like the court between 83rd St. and 84th St., which is too filthy for a human being to live in.

There are two restaurants in Hammel, the heart of the Negro district, which don't hire any Negro help. These are the Seven Brothers and the White Palace. Something should be done about it.

Or take the case of a family living at 290 83rd St. They have five children. They have to pay \$30 per month rent for the house which contains no electricity and no steam heat. There is no one in the family working, and they can't get any kind of help from the city, the Welfare in Richmond Hill, because they have only been in the State seven months.

There are many such cases in Hammel. In fact, they are too numerous to name.

Negro and white workers of Rockaway, wake up. Make an effort to help yourselves, and the ones that are suffering in Hammel and Rockaway Beach.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT SEEMS as though the plays running in New York are agitating a great many people. Today, comes this lengthy communication, from one of our most talented poets, about the Theatre Union's present play, Friedrich Wolf's "Sailors of Cattaro."

"I want to voice my appreciation of what I consider the most important political play as yet produced in America by any revolutionary organization. I refer to the Theatre Union's current 'Sailors of Cattaro.'

"It seems to be that the 'Sailors,' both as a piece of dramatic workmanship and as a political document, stands head and shoulders above either 'Stevadore' or 'Peace on Earth.'

"The variety and actuality of working class characters, the subtlety of its understanding of the differences within the bourgeoisie itself, the clarity and depth of its understanding of the problem of revolutionary insurrection and, above all, the unswerving realism with which the whole plot is presented, mark it, for me, as the outstanding production of the Theatre Union to date.

The Sailors of Cattaro

SOME of the people who have seen the play, while granting its tremendous dramatic power, argue that the problem it presents is of limited appeal to the American working class. They argue, for example, that the theme with which the play deals, the revolt of the Austrian sailors in the bay of Cattaro in 1918, and its analysis of the causes of the failure of the insurrection, does not have the same appeal to American workers as would a play dealing with more specific American problems, with conflicts based upon the actualities of the contemporary American scene.

"Nobody will deny that if a play of the same dramatic force, with the same level of political development, were to be presented in America dealing with the problems of the American working class, the 'Sailors of Cattaro' should have secondary consideration. But the actual production to date of the revolutionary workers' theatres testify to the fact that a play with these qualities and playwrights with the understanding of Friedrich Wolf of the basic problems of the revolution do not as yet exist here.

"Our playwrights are only beginning the initial spadework of building the architecture of a revolutionary theatre. They are aware of and concerned with, as yet, only the more elementary problems of political stagecraft. Their plays represent only the first awakenings of political and class consciousness of both the author and the audience.

"But does it follow from this, that, if a foreign play exists which rises to a higher level, and is concerned with deeper, more fundamental aspects of the struggle for power on the part of the world working class, this play should be buried from sight and not produced until the American workers, like the Austrian, have had their insurrections among sailors in the Panama Canal or a revolt in the Pacific Fleet?

"The same consideration would blot out for the American workers those novels which have appeared in English translation, like 'Barricades in Berlin,' or 'Storm Over the Ruhr,' which deal with the barricade fights and the civil wars of the German workers. One could argue that these books should not be published because as yet in America workers have not mounted barricades, nor armed themselves for the insurrection.

"Potemkin" and "Sailors"

THE problems of the working class are fundamentally identical all over the world. And what the Austrian sailors faced in the Bay of Cattaro in the war year of 1918, when sick of slaughter and hungry for home they revolted and took over command of the Austrian sailors for a week, the American workers will also some day have to face. And what they learn today from the experience of the Austrian sailors will tomorrow be of incalculable benefit in solving their own problems. "So far I have only defended the play's right to be produced, and indicated the value of its political message. But, besides its understanding of the basic shortcomings of the sailor's revolt, besides its 'lecture' qualities, of great importance as these are, it is primarily as a human document, as a dramatic instrument that the great strength of the play is revealed.

"Properly, the play should be compared with Eisenstein's 'Potemkin.' Both deal with the revolt of sailors, both are revolutionary documents, both are epics of the class struggle. Of course, the play or necessity must lack the swift moving, dynamic, inclusive force which the film possesses. This is an advantage the medium of the film holds over the stage. It has a greater visual range, a bigger canvass, it can achieve more monumental quality. Nevertheless, as a piece of drama, as a work which shows the conflict of the various forces between and within classes, I prefer 'Sailors of Cattaro.'

A Fine Play

IN EISENSTEIN'S work, there was little differentiation among the types of sailors, and among the officers of the ship. One saw the class struggle in a simple, black and white scheme. Officers versus sailors, bourgeoisie versus proletariat. In 'Sailors of Cattaro,' however, Wolf, probably because of the greater political experience he had had, probably because of the fact that he was a direct participant in the struggles of the workers (he was jailed and sentenced to be shot in 1920 when the Kapp putsch captured the government for a few days), reveals a greater knowledge of the internal struggle among the sailors themselves and among the different class-types of the officers.

"You see among the men, fed with rotten food, driven to useless deck-scrubbing day after day in order to 'discipline' them, bottled up in the harbor for year, a wide range of characters; the boss'n, the leader of the revolt, strong, yet weak, indecisive, knowing what is right yet unable to make the final decision; men, superstitious, weak, bewildered, anxious to avoid unavoidable bloodshed, anxious to be home with their wives rather than carrying the struggle through to its inevitable, iron conclusion; scabs and deserters, and loyal, far-seeing workmen. And among the officers, the lieutenant, a typical martinet, a product of the naval schools, a slave driver, and the subtler, aristocratic captain, no less determined to keep power, but shrewder, cleverer. These are all characters one meets in the struggle whether in the Bay of Cattaro or in the strikes in Toledo.

"And above all the action is kept clear and vital, the acting simple and convincing for the most part, and the settings excellent atmospheric backgrounds for the movements of men. It is a long time, I think, before any of our own playwrights will be able to produce a play as fine as this. All the more reason why we should see this one now.

"ALFRED HAYES."

In Memory of Sergei Kirov: Bolshevik Leader and Brilliant Mass Organizer

Dedicated His Life to Creation of a New Society

By KNORIN

ONE of the best leaders of the Leninist Party, a brilliant mass organizer, one of the most prominent collaborators of our great Stalin—Sergei Mironovitch Kirov has fallen at the hands of vile murderers. The name of Kirov calls to mind the whole history of the struggle of the working class for the October Revolution and for the construction of socialist society. Illegality, imprisonment, exile, work again in the building up of the Bolshevik Party; then organizing of the October Revolution, civil war in Astrakhan, Zariazin, Baku. Then the construction of Soviet Azerbaijan, construction of Soviet Transcaucasia, triumph over all opposition, first Five-Year Plan, building up of Socialist Leningrad. This is the life story of Kirov, but it is also the history of the Bolshevik Party.

The hard, difficult struggle against the class enemy, against the Russian and foreign bourgeoisie, trained Kirov and placed him in the first ranks of the Bolshevik Party, in the first phalanx of the comrades-in-arms of our great Stalin. As an irreconcilable enemy of the least deviations from Bolshevism, Kirov fought in Transcaucasia for the Leninist line of the Bolshevik Central Committee. The Party placed him as the best mass organizer, at the head of the Leningrad organization. He became a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its secretary.

"Each of us must be imbued with the firm discipline of the Party; every member of the Party must give the Party everything he possesses, and everything that he receives in the way of training and self-education must serve the cause of the Party," declared Kirov two months ago, at the Plenum of the Leningrad District and Town Committees of the C. P. S. U. He was filled with that spirit of Bolshevik discipline which must serve as a model to hundreds of thousands of Bolsheviks. He was filled with the greatest determination and joy of life.

WHEN at the Seventeenth Party Congress of the C. P. S. U. he declared with enthusiasm that it was "a joy to live in these days," the foreign agents, the Russian White Guards and their hangers-on asked: How is it possible for a worker to say that it is a joy to live at a time when thousands of proletarians are pining in prisons, when death sentences are daily occurrences? However, Kirov was fully justified in declaring that it is a joy to live in these days, for we live in a time when the old order is passing into oblivion and in the whole world a new order of society—the order of the proletarian dictatorship—is being born to the accompaniment of the greatest birth pangs.

Kirov was justified in saying that today it is a joy to live, for the past is disappearing, and with it everything that for centuries oppressed the peoples of the largest country of the world. Kirov was able to say that it is a joy to live today, because he was creating with his own hands a new society, a new happy life for the 160,000,000 people of the Soviet Union.

This joy of life was and is an expression of Bolshevist confidence in Socialism.

Kirov was bound by the closest ties to the broad toiling masses of the Soviet Union. He embodied his flaming enthusiasm, its great belief

Significant Issues Involved in the Saar Presented in Booklet

The American Committee for the Status Quo in the Saar announces the publication of a very important booklet, "The Saar—Powder Magazine of Europe." This is the first publication presenting in unified fashion all the various issues involved in the Saar question. The significance of the recent Franco-German pact, the status and strength of the United Front, the recent formation of the German Christian Front composed of Catholics, Protestants and FORMER MEMBERS OF THE NAZI GERMAN FRONT, indicating the demoralization of Hitler's forces in the Saar, the significance of Hitler's position in Germany with reference to the outcome of the plebiscite on January 13, and many more related phases of this extremely important issue are all clearly and comprehensively treated.

All workers and enemies of the Nazis should read this pamphlet in order to be fully acquainted with the vital situation in the Saar. Copies can be obtained at the Workers' Bookshops at five cents a copy.



Murdered by class enemies December 1, 1934

In socialism, the firm will of the working masses of the Soviet country to fight for the setting up of the new society.

Placed at the head of the great proletarian State of the Soviet Union, Kirov did not allow himself any rest; he devoted all his forces

Assassination Will Rouse Millions to New Struggle

to working for the benefit of the toiling masses. Read the speeches of Kirov! There is not a single problem of the Bolshevik Party on which Kirov has not expressed his opinion. There is not a single question concerning the masses which he would not have decided. The example of Kirov shows what great deeds every Bolshevik is capable of who bases himself upon the will of the toiling masses and upon the theory of Lenin and Stalin, and dedicates himself unreservedly to the service of the Party.

Kirov was a brilliant organizer. Only such an organizer was able to lead the Red Army to victory in Astrakhan and Baku. Only such an organizer was able to restore industry in Baku. Only such an organizer was able to weld together with a firm hand the Leningrad Party organization, restore the Leningrad industry and secure the brilliant successes of the collective farms of the Leningrad district.

KIROV was a brilliant propagandist and agitator, who knew how to talk in Bolshevik language to the masses about their misery and to lead them forward. Only such a propagandist and agitator was able to explain to the masses of the Red Army men the necessity of fighting against White Guardist Denikin bands to the last, to rouse the masses of Turkish workers and peasants and rally them round the Party, completely shatter the influence of the Trotskyist opposition in Leningrad and weld together the Leningrad working class into a Bolshevik whole for the struggle for the victory of Socialism.

Kirov has fallen at the hands of a vile murderer. The defeated and shattered class enemy is no longer able to frustrate socialist construction; he is already incapable of waging an open fight against the power of the working class. The foreign bourgeoisie is supporting the remnants of the class enemy, who are attempting to take revenge on the victorious Bolshevik Party. These remnants of the class enemy are incapable of destroying the work of the Bolsheviks, but they attempt to kill individual men who led the country to victory.

Great is the sorrow of our Party, of the country, of all workers and peasants engaged in building the socialist society. However, Kirov's death will rouse fresh sections of the working class to take up the ruthless fight against the remnants of the hostile class, and strengthen still more the will of the toiling masses for the struggle for the construction of the classless socialist society. The secret agents of the Russian and of the international bourgeoisie will be ruthlessly annihilated. Kirov's life still will triumph.

Close the ranks still more firmly 'round the Leninist Party! Rally today more closely 'round our great leader Stalin!

Questions and Answers

This department appears as a daily feature on this page. All questions should be addressed to Questions and Answers Department, Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

Question: What is the significance of the abolition of the bread-card system in the Soviet Union? Why was the price of bread raised, if the object is to raise the living standards of the workers?—F. M.

Answer: The abolition of the bread-card system of rationing bread in the Soviet Union is based on the increased demands of the workers as their standards of living progressively rise. Before the collectivization of agriculture in the U. S. S. R., the bread-card system was necessary because the small individual peasant farms were unable to meet the greater demands, not only of the city proletariat, but of that section of the peasantry engaged in raising so-called industrial crops, that is cotton, flax and the like.

Now with the socialization of agriculture, the collective and state farms are in a position to supply the entire population with bread without the mechanism of rationing. In 1933 there was a record harvest of grain; and in 1934 despite a severe drought in certain sections of the Soviet Union, the crop was only about two per cent lower due to the increase in the sown area, the use of irrigation methods, etc.

Consequently the Soviet Government now possesses more than enough grain to meet the increased demands of the workers without the ration system. As V. M. Molotov said in his report on the question to the November plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "the abolition of the card system is evidence of the new successes of socialism. . . . We are abolishing the card system because we want to take a new step forward in improving the supply of the population."

On January 1st the ration scheme will go out of existence, and the population will purchase bread in state and cooperative stores without cards. At this time uniform retail prices will be established in the different territorial zones of the U. S. S. R. To meet the advance in the price of bread that this entails, the wages of workers and all sections of the population have been raised by 10 per cent.

The increased price will not prevent the worker from satisfying his increased demand. Paradoxically enough, the increase is part of the technique to meet this rise in demand. Until now there were two prices for bread. The first, a low price often below the cost of pro-

duction, was the ration price. The other was the high price that prevailed in the open market.

By establishing wide distribution at a government price much lower than that which was the level in the open market, the government drives down open market prices to the scale set by the cooperative and state stores, and in addition does away with the sources of speculation in bread.

Thus the rise in wages will enable the worker to meet the rise in the price of bread. And then the low retail prices in the stores will wipe out speculation, and enable a freer flow of bread to the entire population.

The lowering of bread prices will lead to the lowering of other food products. In this connection it is important to note that the Second Five Year Plan will increase the real wages of the workers by over 100 per cent. This will be accomplished by raising wages and lowering retail prices so that in 1937 the worker will be able to buy twice as much with his wages as he did in 1932. Already his real wages have gone up 25 per cent since 1932, according to V. V. Obelensky-Ossin, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gospplan).

It is significant that the Soviet workers and peasants solved the bread problem as they solve all such problems through the socialist planning of industry and agriculture. The basis of such planning is the overthrow of capitalism and the setting up of a Soviet government, a government of workers' and farmers' councils. In a Soviet America workers would not go hungry while granaries were bursting from excess supplies as they do now under capitalism.

Question: Is it true that Comrade Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, during the course of the textile strike made the statement that "the Socialist Party leaders were hired by the bosses"?—G. J. H.

Answer: Comrade Hathaway categorically denies making any such statement. His views on the textile situation can be found in his pamphlet "Communists in the Textile Strike" where he discusses the Communist position in detail.

G. J. H. and all workers should be on the lookout for persons and groups spreading the kind of distortions made above. They deliberately spread such misinformation in order to block the movement of workers to the Communist Party. Communists always use facts in proving the correctness of their analyses and tactics. Only their enemies resort to slanders as a political weapon, since they are afraid to debate with Communists on questions of policy and strategy.

Revolutionary Poet Hails 'Foundations' in Huge 10c Edition

By ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

Revolutionary will the American workers have. But revolutionary knowledge we still lack. To circulate basic theoretical material among the masses of workers is a task to which every class-conscious worker and intellectual should dedicate himself.

This 100,000-copy edition of Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism," especially calls for our devotion. In it three of the greatest minds, three of the greatest achievers of the world revolution are brought to us. For Leninism is Marxism of the imperialist stage of capitalism, and Stalin is Lenin's clearest and most creative expositor.

From my experience of nearly twenty years in capitalist publishing houses, I may add that, at 10 cents, this book of nearly 60,000 words, a full size book, is a triumph of publishing for the people.

93 Dutch Intellectuals Demand Roosevelt Free The 9 Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—A copy of a telegram to President Roosevelt, demanding the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, sent by the Holland Scottsboro Committee, with headquarters at Amsterdam, has been received here by the International Labor Defense.

The Committee, of which G. Mannoury, well-known professor of mathematics at Amsterdam is chairman, has enlisted the support of 93 prominent intellectuals, including many writers, artists, university professors, physicians, and lawyers, for the Scottsboro campaign.

LABORATORY and SHOP By David Ramsey

SOVIET INVENTION

The number of inventions in capitalist countries has been steadily decreasing during the crisis years. Secretary of Commerce Roper in his annual report to the president boasted of the fact that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the number of patent applications had only decreased from 79,822 to 79,650 in contrast to the much greater decrease of previous crisis years. But it is significant that there was still an absolute diminution, and the trend seems to be in the direction of a falling rate of invention. A contracting economy must call for "a moratorium on invention." Scientific activity has more and more been canalized into war preparation. Decaying capitalism has become a fetter upon further scientific progress.

What capitalism is really interested in can be gotten from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's annual report. He made a fervent plea for "research." Then he went on to outline the kind of research that the department is conducting. Prominent among the research jobs was a study of the causes of tax delinquency.

The capitalists are more interested in such questions than they are in subsidizing fundamental research. This illustrates how the profit drive is paramount and how everything else is subordinated to it under capitalism.

In the Soviet Union the destruction of capitalism has brought about a tremendous increase in all forms of creative activity. The October Revolution tapped the latent talents of workers and peasants. The past seventeen years have demonstrated the profound insight of Lenin when he called these latent talents "an untouched spring of great abilities." He pointed out that capitalism had repressed these talents "by the most brutal exploitation, excessive hard labor, unemployment and miserable wages." The revolution, in Lenin's words, "brought out these qualities, demolished all obstacles, and led the toilers out upon the broad road of the independent creation of a new life."

The outburst of creative activity can be gauged from the increase in the number of inventions. In 1913 under Czarism, 5,398 patent applications were filed and of this small number 75 per cent were from foreigners living abroad. In 1932, however, there were over 20,000 patent applications, and only 1.36 per cent were from foreigners. This does not exhaust the number of inventions. Melnichanski, chairman of the Committee on Inventions of the Council of Labor and Defense, points to workers' proposals, some of which are of the greatest importance, as constituting an enormous source of inventions. In 1931 there were 877,292 such proposals; in 1932, they had increased to 811,000; and in 1933 there were over a million such suggestions.

In other words invention has become a mass movement. The All-Union Society of Inventors has over 800,000 members. It provides in-

ventors with material and technical help, pushes important ideas, and represents the inventors before government bodies. It has done much to raise the technical qualifications of its membership.

To stimulate this mass creative movement the government set up the Committee on Inventions of the Council of Labor and Defense. This body issues certificates of discovery and patents. It is the clearing house of technical information for industries on the lookout for the latest technical innovations.

The government further facilitates invention by setting aside fifty per cent of all savings realized from discoveries and rationalization proposals. Of these sums, ten per cent is turned over to the Society of Inventors, the rest is devoted to solving research problems.

The significance of patents and certificates of discovery differs in the U. S. S. R. from the customs prevailing in capitalist countries. There are patents similar to those in capitalist countries, but these are issued principally to foreigners. The Soviet inventor does not become the private owner of his discovery. But he is rewarded, in addition to having permanent economic security and never having to fear that his invention will be stolen or pigeon-holed. He receives a certificate which testifies to his being the discoverer of the particular innovation. As soon as it is applied industrially, he receives 25 per cent of its premium in advance and the rest when it is determined how much it saves and so on.

There is no monopoly of inventions such as prevails in capitalist countries. Every invention is made available to every industry that will find it useful. For this reason if a patent is granted to a Soviet citizen, he must make it available for industrial application within three years. After that time the patent is voided, and the discovery is applied without compensation to the inventor.

As with all other fields of Soviet activity invention is very carefully planned, and is an important part of social economic planning. The problems confronting industry are posed in an organized manner, and they are worked out in conjunction with the inventors' organizations. The most important problems of the moment are widely published, so that every worker knows just what innovation is most urgently needed by industry.

Besides the work of special institutes and inventors' organizations the suggestions of individual workers in the plants and factories are immediately picked up. They are furnished with technical assistance, and the discovery is put on a practical basis with their active participation. If a worker-inventor shows special promise, he is sent to technical schools where his gifts can be trained for a higher degree of utilization. It is significant that half of Professor Joffe's world-famous staff of research assistants at the Institute of Applied Physics are former worker-inventors.

'Working Woman' Will Publish First Collectively Written Love Story

The Working Woman announces that in its January issue, which will be off the press in a few days, there will be published, the first story written collectively by a group of workers. The story, named by the workers themselves "Stockyard Stella," was written collectively by workers of the Chicago stockyards who have based the story on their own experiences.

The story will run in three issues of the Working Woman, beginning with the January issue. The workers wrote it by meeting at least once a week in one of the houses in "Backtown" near the stockyards. Each week additional workers came, some of them simply to observe and say nothing, others to participate actively in the writing

of the story. "Stella would say it this way" they would tell one another.

The workers first saw the Working Woman when a woman writer for the magazine brought it to their attention, and interested them in the idea of writing a love story, based on the lives of the young men and girls who work in the stockyards.

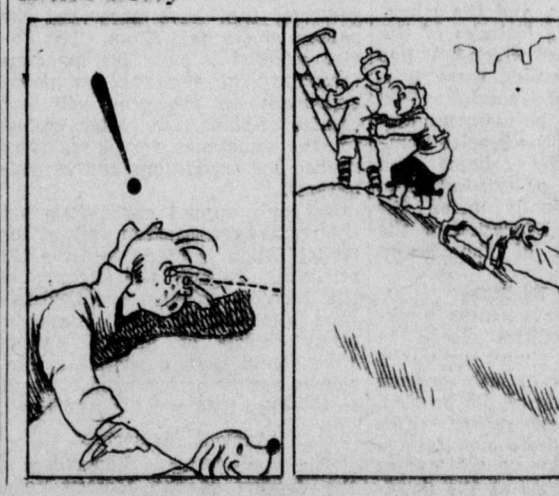
"We could picture Stella's love for Eddie, the tractor man," one of the workers writes, "because many of us have fallen in love with young men who work in the yards, driving tractors and trucks, cutting meat, etc. And for a villain—one does not have far to search when one works for a big bully who grinds profits from the lives of workers."

TUNING IN. A list of radio programs including: 1.00 P. M.—WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Songs; 2.00—WAFB—Fred Allen, Comedian; 3.00—WBNS—The Glenn Miller Orchestra; 4.00—WDR—Dance Music; 5.00—WDR—Broadway and From Broadway; 6.00—WDR—Dance Music; 7.00—WDR—Dance Music; 8.00—WDR—Dance Music; 9.00—WDR—Dance Music; 10.00—WDR—Dance Music; 11.00—WDR—Dance Music; 12.00—WDR—Dance Music.

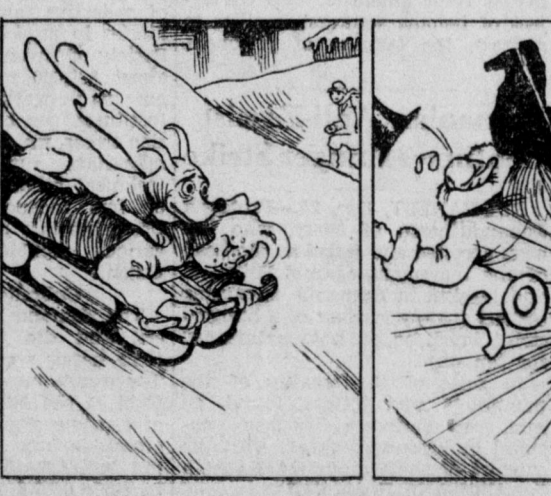
HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935. I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America! Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____ (All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

Little Lefty



WHAT A PAL!



by del



PHILADELPHIA, Pa. EUROPA THEA. Market above 18th Street. 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 LAST DAY Directed by GZEGA VERTOV Music by SHAPORIN

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934

'Educated' Anti-Labor Magistrates

MAYOR LA GUARDIA has presented his own "solution" for the unemployment problem among the college graduates and professionals. La Guardia proposes that college graduates take the next examination for patrolmen. The few selected college graduates that La Guardia would put on the police force would, of course, after a period of training, be used to enforce injunctions gotten out against strikers, to send unemployed demonstrators to jail, and to throw into jail their fellow white collar workers, such as the strikers at Ohrbach's department store, who are now being arrested by the score.

La Guardia prefers to shut his eyes to the sources of crime, which are rooted in the misery and poverty of the capitalist system which he upholds, and to put forward the erroneous idea that crime can be shot out of existence.

La Guardia, in attempting to entice college graduates and especially new members of the bar, into the ranks of patrolmen, holds out to them the hope of becoming city magistrates. "I have an idea that I would like to appoint city magistrates from the police department," he said in his address to 103 members of the police and fire department up for promotion.

But La Guardia is taking no chances on his appointments—he wants "safe" magistrates and he would put these college graduates through the mill of rigorous training in the art of sending workers to jail. "They would serve as patrolmen for a year, put in about two years in the detective bureau, six months in the Corporation Counsel's office, and about two years in the District Attorney's office. Then they should have a turn at desk duty in police stations," he says. City magistrates handle "labor" cases. La Guardia is following the same policy as the Department of Justice of the Federal Government, of creating well-trained anti-labor corps to be used against the workers.

La Guardia's proposal to thus create "career magistrates" is in line with the creation by his police department of an anti-strike rifle squad—the creation of "dependable" fascist bands which he can rely on to carry out orders when strikers or unemployed workers come before them.

The Pope and Peace

POPE PIUS XI just as avidly blesses "peace" this Christmas as the cardinals, bishops and priests of the church blessed the imperialist war makers in the days of the last world slaughter.

Catholic priests, Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis then utilized the religious poison instilled into the mind of the youth to drive them into war for the holy cause of their various imperialist rulers.

No one can doubt that the papacy is very nervous these days over the question of the imminent war danger. The chief reason for this is that the Catholic church makes it a practice of keeping its ears close to the mass rumblings of discontent, and undoubtedly has heard that the toilers and oppressed are not as sheep-like this time as they were when the imperialists were ready to plunge them into the last world war.

The Pope wants prayers for peace to resound through the world. We may be sure that the dupes, for example, in the United States, or the Krupps in Germany, or the Crestus in France, and the Armstrongs in England, go to their churches regularly and pray for peace, not wasting a moment to speed war preparations as they never have before.

His holiness admits that the world is closer to a war than ever before in all history. But he is afraid of what may happen to the war-makers, not at the hand of god, but at the hand of the people.

If the rulers make war, the Pope threatens that he will call on god to disperse them.

But the only war-makers in all history who were ever effectively dispersed were the Russian ruling class when the proletariat and peasantry, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forever wiped out capitalist domination. In other words, the revolutionary proletariat brought not only peace, but bread and land to the people by transforming the imperialist war into a civil war against the war-makers.

And when the Pope cries for "peace, peace, peace," we answer, "Yes, peace not in the Latin litanies, but in reality for mankind; the peace which can be achieved only by the toilers and oppressed in all countries fighting against their enslavers; the peace for which only the Soviet Union among nations fights for with all its revolutionary strength, the peace that can only come and be safeguarded for mankind with the end of the cause of war—capitalism.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Unity of the Unemployed

THE New York Post, a "liberal" capitalist newspaper, is forced into a position of recognizing the power behind the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and the historic National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which will meet in Washington on Jan. 5.

In a leading editorial on Monday, Dec. 24, the Post declares: "The American people are at last reaching the stage where they are willing to fight for social security. . . . On this question the masses of the people are moving beyond their leaders with accelerating rapidity."

"Expression of the public desire," the Post continues, "will shortly be provided by the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. All shades of political opinion, labor organizations and other interested groups will be represented."

In its comment on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and after setting forth its provisions, the Post states that "the bill that the American people will accept will have to be cast in some such forthright terms as these."

COMPARE this with the campaign of the Socialist New Leader in the question of unemployment insurance or with the despicable role played by the renegades from Communism.

While the New Leader is compelled by the very pressure of its membership and of the members of the Socialist-controlled unemployed groups and trade unions to tip its hat to the drive toward unity, its maneuvers are transparent. The continuous appeal for unity made by the National Unemployment Councils have met with complete rebuff on the part of the leadership of the Workers' Unemployed Union.

Yet in the name of "unity," David Lasser, Socialist leader and chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union and of a "National Provisional Committee," in a leading article in the current New Leader, wherein he writes of unemployment insurance among other things, makes not one mention of the united front behind the Workers' Bill and the National Congress.

On the most burning united front issue before the working class, the question of unemployment insurance, the New Leader, which is dominated by the right-wing of the Socialist Party, has maintained complete silence and sabotaged the drive behind the National Congress.

Norman Thomas, who at the first National Youth Congress gave lip service to the Workers' Bill, has capitulated to the right-wing of the Socialist Party, and has used his column in the New Leader to hinder the building of the united front, slander the Soviet Union and thus widen the breach that separates the American working class.

LOVESTONE carries out a similar role of slander and wrecking. Thus this renegade from Communism writes: "What is the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance? Nothing but the latest puppet organization of the Communist Party, just another name for the bankrupt Unemployed Councils. It is merely another 'Red' paper organization today and can never, in the nature of the case, become anything else." And with these words, a renegade contributes his efforts toward blocking the drive for genuine unemployment insurance.

In the A. F. of L., Green's whole aim has been to head off the growing revolt of the trade unions' members, who are demanding real unemployment insurance instead of the spurious schemes which he advances.

Despite the conscious sabotage, the words of the Post hold true—"The American people are at last reaching the stage where they are willing to fight for social security and stability."

The rank and file of the Socialist Party and of the A. F. of L. should cement this unity. The members of the Communist Party must bind the united front in action wherever it has thus far been formed, and build the united front locally in every section of the country.

The National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be a united front in spite of the sabotage.

Macy Store to Fire 5,000 Employees

(Continued from Page 1)

year of 1933 shall be laid off on Saturday night, Dec. 29 in the employment office.

(b) People employed before Jan. 1, 1933 shall not be laid off until after January 1, 1935. Their lay-off will be scheduled and the person called for by the employment office during the week of Jan. 7.

"Their layoffs are to take place during the day, with the individual being paid for the full day. Every effort is to be made to avoid the appearance and rush of a mass lay-off." (The last sentence is underlined in the instructions.)

Point 3, headed "Hospital Follow Up," shows how sincere Macy's "Merry Christmas" is.

"On Dec. 6, the record office will send Miss Simpson a list of all people employed up to Dec. 6, who have been rated "poor risks" by the hospital, or who are on temporary O. K. This information will be posted on the layoff sheets and these people must be paid off. If any of these people, employed before Oct. 15, are very desirable, refer the person to Mr. Bemis and he will get in touch with Dr. Lake who will make the final decision as to whether the person may be re-examined or should be laid off."

"The parts in the instructions on the 'hospital follow up' indicate that the medical examination must conform to the needs of the company not the condition of the workers examined.

New York Nazi Split Bares Graft

(Continued from Page 1)

make Haegele formal owner of the paper, so that now it was easy for the Haegele group to take complete possession.

After this counter-charges began to fly back and forth in numerous leaflets, uncovering a mess of scandal similar to the frequent exposures of corruption in Hitler Germany.

Meanwhile, the Yorkville Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, in conjunction with the German Workers' Clubs and the Anti-Fascist Action Committee, has issued a leaflet to the members of the Friends of New Germany, in which it was pointed out that this collection of scandals was indicative of the true "principles" of fascism, that Haegele was only attempting to secure a soft job for himself and that the place of the German workers was not in the ranks of the agents of capitalism but with the anti-fascist forces, who fight against fascist terror and for the right of the working class.

At a meeting called by the Yorkville Committee of the L. A. W. F. last Friday in the Yorkville Labor Temple, more than 300 workers pledged themselves to fight unceasingly against the leadership of the Friends of New Germany and to expose their corruption to German workers.

Everywhere, the working class pondered the wage slavery of the capitalist system, seeking for a way out of the crisis, moving steadily toward the road of proletarian revolution, when the golden parties of the kings, priests, industrialists, landlords, bankers and parasites will find the fate which Karl Marx long ago predicted for them—"they will be sprung high into the air when the proletariat rises."

Yuletide Carols Hide Rumblings of War (Continued from Page 1)

Party Life

Party Recruiting Weaknesses Shown in Two Letters

WE HAVE written many times in this column about recruiting, and the attention that it is necessary to pay to the workers whom we contact. Evidence still piles up in the office of the Central Committee that the comrades in the districts are not paying sufficient attention to their contacts, and that the workers still find it difficult to join our Party. We are printing today letters from two workers, one a miner, and one a veteran, which strikingly illustrate this. One of the aims of the recruiting drive which is now being conducted should be to see to it that every worker who is in contact with our movement has an opportunity to become a member of the Communist Party.

From a Pennsylvania Miner

I HAVE been trying desperately to become a member of the Communist Party for over a month and am now further off from being a member than when I started.

In the first place, I wrote to you asking for the Y. C. L.'s address, to whom you forwarded my letter, and who responded and in turn told me to write to the branch nearest me, which I did do, but did not hear from the same as yet (56 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia).

On Nov. 27 I again wrote to the Y. C. L., Box 28, Sta. D, New York, but received no reply. But when I subscribed to the Young Worker, they received the letter, but stated the letter of Nov. 27 they did not receive.

I had also written to the Communist Party National Office in regard to becoming a member, but who told me they were informing the branch nearest me, 2002 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh—and also told me to write direct, which I did, but as yet have received no reply.

My case with the International Labor Defense is the same, and whose letter I am forwarding to you.

Here before you, you have an excellent view of the situation, and I must say that we shall never establish a Soviet of America if these organizations render such services to everyone as they render to me.

I am situated in a farming and mining district about 80 miles from Pittsburgh and am a coal heaver and a member of the U. M. W. A. There are also numerous farmers' organizations in this locality known as granges, with fairly large memberships, who also have their problems and grievances to solve.

In a letter from the Workers Bookshop a comrade suggests that I organize a group of sympathizers, which I would wholeheartedly do if I would receive assistance from the various organizations whose addresses the Workers Bookshop sent me, and told me to ask for assistance in this field of work. . . . I could be of use to the Communist Party if they would only give me a chance. . . . I assure you that in me you will find an ardent and militant fighter if you just instruct me as to how to launch my attacks against war and imperialism.

(Signed) M. D. Pennsylvania, Pa.

From a Chicago Veteran

My Dear Sir:

As a reader of your very valuable paper for a good many years, I would like to offer a little criticism of Party members' contact with non-Party sympathizers.

As I say, for about ten years I have read the Daily Worker, bought literature at different places, in order to increase my little knowledge of the workers' movement, but not one man or member of the Party has ever asked me to join, in spite of your appeal for members. They will give you a slip applying for membership, but there is no follow-up to see that a fellow gets in while he is in the notion. I know a lot of chaps who have failed to come in because of this "holier than thou" attitude. If these leaders would open up to us and be a little freer toward us outsiders, we perhaps would understand them better. This is not only in Chicago, but all over the country.

I am a veteran drawing \$18 a month, my only income, but I manage to get by with the help of a friend or two. I would like with all my heart to become an active worker in the Party of the workers' only hope, and if I am eligible under your by-laws I will be highly honored to be admitted to membership.

Sincerely yours, J. K. Chicago.

German Communists Hit Nazi Swindle in Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The illegal district committee of Berlin-Brandenburg of the Communist Party of Germany has issued a statement which exposes the winter relief swindle promulgated by the Nazis and calls for the organization of solidarity groups among the anti-fascist trade unionists, with the object of helping workers' families in distress, the families of prisoners, etc.

Rumanian Anti-Fascist Continues Hunger Strike

BUCHAREST, Dec. 25.—Professor Constantinescu of Jassy, who has been arrested and jailed as the head of the movement against Hitlerism and fascism in Rumania, is causing serious anxiety because of a hunger-strike which he has now maintained for ten days.

In spite of the legality of the pamphlets and letters found on him, the Professor has been accused of having prepared, with the support of the Communist Party, a "revolution in Rumania."

"... AND I'LL KEEP THIS TO PAY THE LIGHT BILL!" by Limbach



Soviet Union Blazed Broad Road Of Science, Research and Invention

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Dec. 25.—Professor Julius Schaxel, a German now working in Leningrad laboratories on important research problems was recently deprived of his German citizenship by the Nazi government because he stayed too long in the Soviet Union. Schaxel then wrote a letter to the press explaining why he remained in the U. S. S. R. He says: "When in the spring of 1933, I received the esteemed invitation of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., I accepted it in October of the same year, with all the more pleasure as I had twice previously carried on scientific work in the Soviet Union for prolonged periods of time. I had thus become acquainted by my own personal experience with the tremendous development of cultural forces which was a result of the October Revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. . . . Furthermore, precisely for my speciality, biology, there are opportunities for development here both in the field of theory and practice, such as nowhere else in the world."

From Brides, India, H. G. Naik, professor of chemistry, writes to the Soviet press to thank the Trade Unions of U. S. S. R. for making it possible for him to visit the Soviet Union, and says: "I feel that real education in my life, late as it is, has begun with my visit to your country. . . . The greatest facilities given to your countrymen for the development of science and consequently industry and agriculture, for education and, consequently, culture, and the relations of all these on the social order are touchstones of the brilliant work and colossal progress which he who runs may read."

These are the two latest of many foreign scientists who have paid tribute to the work of Soviet science, and to the opportunities placed in the way of scientists here to do their work.

The opportunities, indeed, are unlimited. Every few days there is announced in the press some new institute for the special study of some particular problem in science, either applied or pure. On the one hand we have such an institution as the Pulkovo Observatory which is working to finish a plan made in agreement with all other observatories in all countries in order to graph every inch of the sky in order to observe star movements, and on the other hand we have such an organization as the Research Institute of Communications, which has just announced the perfection of the first Soviet-made stroboscope. A stroboscope, the announcement states, is an instrument for observing a rapidly revolving shaft as clearly as though it were standing still, not in motion at all.

Ranking from the "hot laboratories" installed now on a number of collective farms, and the laboratories in most big factories of the Society of Inventors, which now has about 800,000 members, there is a growing network of laboratories and institutes, run by the main production trusts, run by the Peoples Commissariats, run by colleges and technical schools, or existing more or less independently under the Commissariats of Education of the various republics of the Soviet Union.

Not only special expeditions but the regular construction work of the Soviet Union is made to serve the scientist. During the digging of the Moscow subway, archeologists were attached to the job and so many objects of ancient culture were found that a special exhibition is now being arranged of them, to be called "Moscow Old and New."

The same thing is happening in the digging of the Moscow-Volga

canal. Already a certain Professor O. Bader has been placed in charge of twelve ancient memorials, burial grounds and dwellings, of men living on the border line between the old and new stone age—these memorials having been unearthed by the excavations for the canal.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, American Negro who has been doing scientific work in the Soviet Union for a number of years now, remarks, in a press article describing these finds, that the Soviet anthropologist is happy in not having himself bound down like anthropologists abroad by preconceived, unscientific racial theories, such as the Aryan theory of the German fascists.

The same thing applies to other branches of science. There is in the Soviet Union, for example, no suspicion of new inventions, no theory of a "Moratorium on Research and Invention," such as is gaining favor among the capitalist masters of England and America.

Neither is the Soviet scientist hounded out of his job because of his personal politics, as the Germans chased Einstein away. Like all other Soviet citizens, the scientist is free to work and to live and be happy, whatever his opinions in religion, sociology and politics, as long as he does not actually engage in counter-revolutionary plots. The famous case of the psychologist Pavlov, who is given every possible facility for his valuable experiments, is provided with premises, laboratories, assistants, mechanisms, and all the expensive animal and physical necessities his work requires, might be cited as proof of this latest statement. For Pavlov is not only so religious that he crosses himself whenever he passes a church, but is notoriously reactionary in his political opinions.

Scientists Honored

The working masses and the workers' state not only give freedom and facility for scientific work, but highly honor successful scientists, and care for their families after their death, care for them, too, in old age.

On the fiftieth anniversary (Nov. 20, 1934) of the scientific work of the Academician agronomist, Williams, the Peoples Commissariat of Agriculture voted to organize in his name a new agronomical and soil museum, to establish five scholarships in his name, to reprint all his books, to get out an almanac devoted to his work, to present him personally with an automobile, and to spend 100,000 rubles on a jubilee celebration in the place where he lives.

The Commission for Aid to Scientists works directly under the Council of Peoples Commissars of the U. S. S. R., and takes special pains to see that scientists get dwellings, pensions, food supplies, medical care, subscriptions to foreign literature and periodicals, etc. The commission operates sanatoriums and rest homes for scientists at Peterhof, the Crimea, Teberde, Essen-tuki, Sochi and on the Volga. It has turned the palace of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna in Leningrad into a permanent home for aged scientists, where the old men live in rooms carpeted with Persian rugs, with furniture of Karelian birch and mahogany, decorated with masterpieces of painting and sculpture. They live on their pensions, but some of them continue working, from choice, because they feel, as do most of even the older generation of scientists and, of course, all the younger ones, that the Soviet state and socialist society has done so much for science and scientists that it deserves even the last ounce of strength in return.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

The Truth About Abyssinia British-Italian Pact Why the War Starts Now

ITALIAN Fascism is marching into Abyssinia, clearing the way with its bombing planes, hoping to turn this Ethiopian country into a new Manchukuo.

You will not find the real story behind this sudden imperialist thrust of Mussolini on the African continent in any of the capitalist newspapers. They try to make it appear as a border incident, a misunderstanding over a boundary survey and grazing rights. Because the Abyssinian troops resisted the murderous advance of Italian fascism's colonial army, Mussolini's progress is not as rapid as he expected.

The present colonial adventure of Mussolini has its origin in an agreement between British and Italian imperialism made in December, 1925. At that time Great Britain and Italy agreed between themselves that they would support each other to secure for the British the right to build a dam at Lake Tsana, the source of the Blue Nile. The British required this dam in order to turn tens of thousands of acres of desert land into cotton-producing area, so that it would be less and less dependent on American cotton.

But Mussolini, of course, got his consideration for this little piece of imperialist bargaining. In return for Italian fascism's support to the British imperialist aims of penetrating Abyssinia to control Lake Tsana, Mussolini was to be supported in his robbery of Abyssinian territory—in precisely the place where the Italian army is now marching—for the purpose of building an Italian-owned railroad between Eritrea (an Italian colony) and Abyssinia.

ABYSSINIA at that time protested to the League of Nations. Great Britain replied that no encroachment was intended, and the matter was dropped publicly only to come out now with the war-like actions of Mussolini's troops.

It is very clear indeed that Mussolini would not undertake his present aggressive actions against Abyssinia without the consent of British imperialism. The two robber powers are preparing for the rape of Abyssinia and the division of the spoils.

Recently Mussolini's troops, heavily armed with the most modern weapons of war, preceded by bombing planes, made an attack on the Abyssinians. They defended themselves until the last ditch, causing the death of 80 of the Italian troops, wounding 400, though the battle cost 100 Abyssinian lives.

The matter then came up before the League of Nations. The question arose on whose territory did the fighting occur. Now there happened to be a map in the League of Nations press room made in 1897 by the Italian Geographical Society, which showed Ualal, the spot invaded by Mussolini's bandits, well within the Abyssinian frontier.

THE ITALIAN delegates stormed and demanded a more "authentic" map. So they got hold of a map made up by Mussolini's cartographers in 1925, at the time the British-Italian agreement was made for the rape of Abyssinia. And this map, too, showed the territory violated by Mussolini's troops as 100 miles inside of Abyssinia.

Italian fascism, in other words, had already encroached one hundred miles into Abyssinian territory. Mussolini has decided that maps are more accurately drawn with bombs thrown from fighting planes, and machine-gun fire.

In recent years, new imperialist factors have entered the struggle for the control of Abyssinia. Japan, under the leadership of the thought nothing of setting the style in modern colonial thievery by its seizure of Manchuria, entered the Abyssinian scene as the savior of the colored races from white imperialism. Japan began to maneuver with the Abyssinian ruling class in order to gain advantage against the other imperialist robbers, who were better situated territorially to seize Abyssinia outright.

At one time American imperialism, under Hoover, also was playing the game of "protecting" Abyssinia, in the interest of Wall Street.

THE RECENT action of Italian fascism seems to indicate that some inside deals have been made, not unconnected with the sharpened naval rivalries. Japanese imperialism seems to have lessened its propaganda in and around Abyssinia, in return for British naval support against their common foe, Wall Street, and are conceding to Italy and Britain a dominant hand in Abyssinia.

Mussolini, with the growing acuteness of the economic and financial crisis in Italy, finds it necessary to undertake some war adventures to stave off internal conflict. Mussolini knows now is the time for a wholesale raid on Abyssinia, for the seizure of its rich and undeveloped natural resources (including gold, oil and other minerals). British imperialism has given him the signal for the carrying out of the 1925 agreement, which was never voided, and tens of thousands of Abyssinian people are slated to be butchered, unless the Italian fascist plot for colonial aggrandizement can be stopped by the revolutionary struggles of the workers throughout the world.

CORRECTION

In the editorial in the Daily Worker of Monday, Chauncey A. Weaver of Des Moines, Iowa, was referred to as president of the American Federation of Musicians. Weaver is not president but a member of the executive committee of the union and was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco.