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Daily Worker

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U.S. CUTS 4,000,000 OFF RELIEF

EXTERMINATE ALL CLIQUES, SAYS PRAVDA

Editorial Warns That Spies Will Be Treated Mercilessly

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (By Wireless).

Under the headline, "A menacing Accusatory Document," the leading editorial of the Soviet Communist Party organ, Pravda, comments as follows on yesterday's indictment against the terrorist members of the former Trotskyite-Zinoviev bloc, which organized the murder of Sergei Kirov hand-in-hand with White Guard fascist groups:

"The indictment in the case of the White Guard terrorist assassination of Sergei Kirov is a menacing accusatory document, not only with regard to the mortal enemies of the masses who killed the proletarian tribune but also against the real inspirers of their ideas. The workers of the Soviet country, and also the whole world, now know that the organization of the White Guard terrorists in Leningrad was composed of the members of the Zinoviev anti-Soviet group, that the platform of the Trotskyite-Zinoviev bloc formed the ideological baggage of this band of murderers.

Indictment Names Plotters

"The indictment gives the names of those who directly organized and executed Kirov's assassination. Who are these persons? They are the fragments of anti-Soviet grouplets now broken to atoms, the kulak puppets, the hired murderers openly offering their services to the world counter-revolution and paid by its representative. With bestial hatred against the Party, rejected and disdained by the working masses, falling to the level of the White Guard emigrant scum, these penetrated into the Party, simultaneously renouncing their treachery and at the same time concocting assassinations with terrorist groups against Kirov and other leaders of the Party.

"As a next natural step they connected themselves with the consul of a certain foreign state, receiving from him money and handing him spying information. This is the most characteristic detail of the rap-prochement: The former Zinovievists, basing all their anti-Soviet plans upon the aid of the international bourgeoisie through intervention and connecting themselves with a foreign consulate, would immediately attempt through him to get into touch with the old counter-revolutionary, Trotsky. All the forces hostile to the toiling masses and the Soviet country were intertwining into a contemptible dirty ball. The Trotsky-Zinoviev bloc, in conjunction with the imperialist clique, act with the same methods of spying and white terror struggle, for the same "ideals" inspiring the most reactionary of the White Guard emigration.

White Guards to be Punished

"How is it possible to measure the cynicism of the remnants of the Zinoviev groups, their baseness, their treachery? The White Guard vermin, who penetrated the corridors of Smolny Institute (where Kirov was assassinated) in order to deal a blow at one of the noblest, most loyal and bravest sons of the proletariat, will not remain unpunished. Thousands of meetings and assemblies of the working masses throughout the whole country unanimously demand the shooting of all the organizers and executors of this abominable crime, to the very last one. There is no place in the land of the Soviets for such damned traitors! Let the dogs and the scum of the White Guard hand, both without and within the country know, let the hired hack-writers of the fascist press, who raised a howl in defense of the White Guard terrorists, know: An end to talk, gentlemen! The mighty Soviet country will not allow the formation upon its territory of underground branches of the "Fraternity of Russian Truth" or of spying fascist centers. Revolutionary law, strictly and impartially defending the Soviet regime, defending the rights and conquests of the toiling masses, is merciless to murderers and spies!"

Garage Men to Strike

In Twin Cities Jan. 3

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—

Between 2,000 and 2,500 garage mechanics and workers of automotive repair shops in the Twin Cities are affected by a decision of a joint board of unions in both cities, made yesterday, for a strike to begin at midnight, Jan. 3.

The workers demand a 30-hour week, and wages ranging from 65 to 90 cents per hour.

Troops to Quell Jobless? 'Perhaps,' Says Richberg

N.R.A. Chief Tells Manufacturers That Present Relief Costs Less Than Suppression of Unemployed By Force of Arms

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—A leading Roosevelt spokesman, Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, today urged business men here to consider the problems of relief "realistically" on the ground that the cost of present relief is less than the cost of armies which otherwise would be necessary to hold the starving jobless in check.

The reference to the use of force against the jobless came toward the end of Richberg's speech where he was justifying to the assembled manufacturers and government officials the Roosevelt policy of treating the relief problem through work relief.

"Perhaps it might be cheaper even in a money sense," Richberg stated, "to find work for these idle hands than to support the armies necessary to hold them back if once these millions of pleading fingers turned into threatening claws."

Continuing this idea, Richberg said, "The gravest dangers that threaten America are those of internal dissension."

Richberg admitted the failure of the Roosevelt New Deal to solve the problem of unemployment or give adequate relief for the jobless, stating, "Year after year we have been offering to several million able men and willing workers only a carefully measured charity. . . . During each of these years we have added about 500,000 new workers to the lists of the unemployed."

Richberg gave figures on relief rolls that he contradicted by the latest statements of Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, saying that "the failure of the relief rolls to increase substantially in October, November and December, is the most heartening indication of a permanent gain in employment." Hopkins' figures, released yesterday, show an increase of over 120,000 to the Federal relief rolls October to November alone.

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COP'S SON IS A JUROR IN TRIAL OF 18

Judge Denies I. L. D. Lawyer's Request for Mistrial

By Jack Crane

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 28.—

The drawing of jury panels from the frequenters of pool rooms and beer halls was sharply challenged by Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, during a tilt with the prosecution yesterday in the selection of jurors for the trial here of 18 workers charged with violating the California Criminal Syndicalist Law.

Gallagher pointed out that the challenges of the defense had been exhausted in its fight against the prosecution's attempt to pack the jury with stool pigeons, employees of the police department, and other anti-working class elements. His demand for additional challenges for the defense was denied by the court, which also rejected a defense motion to prohibit the prosecution from using its remaining 11 challenges.

The latter motion was challenged by Charles O. Busick, Jr., attorney for the defendant Norman Mini. The court finally granted the defendant one additional challenge.

Juror Against Strikes

The anti-working class bias of several jurors was clearly revealed in the statement of Juror Chidester, under questioning by the defense, that he believed strikes to be unlawful, and in the statement of Juror Mrs. Gawne that she is opposed to the right of self-determination so far as Negroes are concerned. Juror Chidester's father is a night patrolman for the Burns Detective Agency, and his brother is a special policeman for Libby, McNeil and Libby.

Gallagher charged the prosecution with placing stool pigeons in the cells of both the woman and man defendants, and in planning Mrs. Rose on the jury. The defense had previously brought out that members of the District Attorney's staff were frequent visitors at the home of Mrs. Rose and had accepted several gifts of ducks from her since the case opened.

Another Related to Dist. Attorney

Under questioning by the defense, Juror Mrs. O'Brien admitted that her husband is the uncle of the wife of District Attorney McAllister, thus revealing close family relationship between the District Attorney and one of the jurors.

Declaring that under these circumstances, the defendants could not get a fair trial, Gallagher requested the court to declare a mistrial. The motion was denied by Judge Dal M. Lemmon, presiding.

S. P. Members Score Panken On Court Post

NEW YORK.—The members of the Greenwich Village Branch of the Socialist Party of which Jacob Panken is a member have called upon him to make a choice by withdrawing his appointment by Mayor LaGuardia to the lucrative post of judge in the Domestic Relations Court and between his membership in the Socialist Party.

The disapproval of Panken's fellow branch members was expressed at a regular meeting of the branch on Wednesday night in a unanimously adopted resolution calling on the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to withdraw its approval of Panken's acceptance of the appointment.

The resolution expressed the opinion that membership in the Socialist Party is not consistent with the acceptance of a political appointment at the hands of the representative of a capitalist political machine.

Tennessee Mill Hands Start Strike on Pay Cut

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—

The strike of 525 hosiery workers of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, in Roseville, which was voted by the workers last week, was officially called yesterday, by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the response was 100 per cent effective.

The workers decided for a strike when wage cut notices were posted by the company last Friday. Pickets were stationed this morning.

CHILD DIES AT MINE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—

One child died here and three others narrowly escaped death when the mouth of a small mine at which they were gathering coal for their families caved in and buried one of them.

'Unemployables' Lopped Off; Work for All on Relief Rolls Ordered in Wage-Cut Drive

Insurance Congress to Convene as Jobless Face New Attacks

16 Party Leaders Write For 'Daily' Lenin Issue

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—The Workers Book Store and Workers School Committee, taking up the question of getting the widest possible distribution for the Special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition of the Daily Worker, which will be published on Saturday, Jan. 19, today pledged itself to sell 5,000 copies of the issue.

A committee was elected to plan the campaign. Anyone interested in helping the committee is called upon to notify the Workers Book Store at 1638 Fifth Avenue.

Sixteen outstanding leaders of the Communist Party will contribute articles to the special edition, it was announced yesterday. Among them will be Earl Browder, Jack Stachel, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, Bill Gebert, and John Williamson. Among the subjects dealt with will be the united front, trade union policy, the position of the intellectuals, and fascism and war.

All organizations are urged to send in their orders for bundles immediately!

Workers and organizations should send in their own greetings and collect greetings for the "Daily's" Anniversary. Make the special edition a testimonial to the "Daily's" influence!

A greeting coupon is on another page.

HITLER OUSTS HOWE HAILS FORMER AIDE FOR PROGRAM

Agriculture Minister Is Forced to Resign In New Rift

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—One of the last of the leading Nazi opponents to Hitler and exponent of a wider and more effective demagoguery in tricking the workers and peasants of Germany into at least partial neutrality toward the fascist regime, the Minister of Agriculture, Walter Darre, has been reported deprived of his post.

The "resignation" of Darre was long put off for tactical reasons. Recent "purges" carried on among the highest Nazi officials, such as the dismissals of Hans Brueckner, Governor of Silesia, and Gottfried Feder, the former high-pressure salesman of the fascist "philosophy," has crystallized into a deep-set hatred of intriguing among the rival fascist officials. The direct intermediary between German industrialists and the Hitler government machinery, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Finance Minister, long the bitterest enemy of Darre and his intentions of carrying out so-called experimental reforms, was the immediate lever responsible for the ousting of the Minister of Agriculture, it is agreed here.

The expulsion of no less than four high authorities in the Nazi administration is recognized as part of a pre-arranged plan annihilating all "wings" and rivalries among the Hitler officialdom. Such a plan is an absolute prerequisite for the effective mobilization of the country in every way for the coming life and death struggle of German monopoly-capitalism with other imperialist powers, a struggle now centering around the battle for the Saar.

Death Announcement Shows Fascist Tieup Of Russian Newspaper

Further evidence of the fascist and counter-revolutionary connections of those recently executed by the Soviet Government for terrorist activity is contained in an obituary notice published yesterday in the open counter-revolutionary organ of the Russian White Guard fascists in the United States, Rossia. The notice reads:

"Nikolai Ivanovitch Isakov announces in great grief the new assassination by the Soviet Government of his relative, lance-corporal Nikolai Nikolievitch Mosyagin, who was shot in Petrograd among the 37 in the manner of the socialist rule of Russia by the left-wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party."

The "left-wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party" is the pre-1903 title of Lenin's Party, the present Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

New "Security" Pact Offered By Britain Aimed At Germany

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A move on the part of British imperialism to re-shuffle European alignments was indicated this afternoon by an authoritative report that England intends to propose a general "security" pact to major European countries two days after the Saar plebiscite.

The suggested pact would center around a so-called "guaranteeing" of the independence of Austria. That this protocol is ultimately aimed at Germany, and that the proposed pact is probably a move soon to be overshadowed by an even more decisive gesture on the part of British monopoly-capital, is generally admitted here.

A. F. of L. Chop Delegate Chosen

NEW YORK.—Riding over the opposition of their union officials, workers of the Levine Knitting Mills, assembled at a shop meeting

last night to elect a delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party members lent their active support to the Congress and elected official delegates.

More Relief Cuts

"Administration leaders pointed out tonight there would be a marked trend toward eventual balancing of the budget through reduction of wage expenditures," the American stated, indicating in clear terms that government economies would be made by direct cuts in the relief to the unemployed.

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Sponsoring committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, yesterday called upon all groups backing the National Congress to rally their full membership in all cities for mass demonstrations on Monday, Jan. 7, in answer to the new moves of Roosevelt against the jobless at the time when their delegates in Washington will present demands to Roosevelt and to Congress.

The National Unemployment Councils, through its National Secretary Israel Amter, called upon all Council members to swing into instant action in support of the Jan. 7 demonstrations. "The demonstrations on Jan. 7 will be the expression of the demands of the employed and unemployed workers for genuine unemployment insurance," Amter said. "The Unemployment Councils must be the driving force to rally thousands of workers behind these demonstrations.

Meanwhile, from all sides new support was rallied behind the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Unemployed Leagues, riding over the opposition of their national leadership, union locals of the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party members lent their active support to the Congress and elected official delegates.

Insurance Congress to Convene as Jobless Face New Attacks

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Action around the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance was spurred yesterday following the announcement by Federal Relief Director Hopkins that he has already issued orders for cutting down the federal relief rolls twenty per cent, nopping 4,000,000 off relief by Feb. 1.

Hopkins issued his statement following a conference with president Roosevelt in which secretary of Interior Ickes and other Roosevelt administration leaders took part.

Four million "unemployables" will be taken off federal relief and given over to the localities, Hopkins announced. The rest of the nineteen million on relief will be dependent entirely on work relief, according to the Roosevelt plan.

The scale of "wages" on the work relief plan was not announced, but undoubtedly it will be maintained at subsistence levels. Recently the minimum wage of thirty cents an hour on federal work relief was abolished by order of the Roosevelt administration. The work relief plan announced by Hopkins, as Roosevelt spokesman, is aimed to aid the wage cutting campaign, since the wages of work relief workers will be extremely low and will be cut down the whole wage standard.

"Economy" to Be Stressed

It was made known yesterday by Roosevelt spokesman that Roosevelt will stress "economy" and "balancing the budget" in his message to Congress. This means that Roosevelt is rapidly carrying through the program of the bankers laid down at White Sulphur Springs of drastic relief cuts, and a general attack on the workers' living standards, and denial of federal unemployment insurance.

Seventy per cent of all relief costs are now met by the federal government and the throwing of 4,000,000 on the local relief lists will sharply cut down the status of the message to Congress. This means that Roosevelt is rapidly carrying through the program of the bankers laid down at White Sulphur Springs of drastic relief cuts, and a general attack on the workers' living standards, and denial of federal unemployment insurance.

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Delegates Prepare to Leave for Insurance Congress

New England Groups to Get Mass Sendoff

Tremendous Support of Social Insurance Sweeps Country

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—Workers here will give their delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance a mass sendoff Thursday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m. at the Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley St. Following the meeting the New England delegation will leave for Washington in a body. A speaker from the National Sponsoring Committee will address the meeting.

Delegates will be present from shoe workers' unions in Lynn, Lowell, Haverhill, Brockton and other centers, painters, carpenters and needle trades, and from the industrial centers of New England granite workers, railroad, metal and textile workers.

Several language organizations, which include Finnish, Lithuanian, Armenian, Polish, Jewish and Lettish workers, have announced that representatives will report to the sendoff meeting and leave for Washington with the other New England delegates.

Detroit A. F. of L. Locals Elect
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—American Federation of Labor locals here are defying the official ban of William Green and his corps of bureaucrats at the head of the American Federation of Labor and are electing delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Among the locals that have thus far elected delegates are Painters' Local 37 and 42, Electrical Workers 17 and Butchers Local 630.

Other labor organizations throughout the state are electing delegates and a large Michigan delegation is expected. Arrangements are in charge of the Detroit Conference for Unemployment Relief and Insurance, 2540 Park Ave., Room 1.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 25.—The Jackson Workers Club has elected a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

Struggles of the unemployed are growing in this city under the leadership of the United Workers Association. This organization, at whose call workers recently backed the City Commission's chambers in the fight for relief, is now preparing to carry the fight to the County Relief Commission. The United Workers Association is also securing signatures for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7558) on the ballots issued by the Daily Worker.

Lewish Valley Meeting Wednesday
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 28.—A meeting of all delegates from Allentown, Bethlehem, Emsw and Easton to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be held here Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 7 p. m., at the International Workers Hall, 1753 Mechanics Street. All members of the sponsoring committees are urged to attend to make plans for the transportation of the delegates.

The latest reports from Lewish Valley show that there will be 50 delegates attending the National Congress. This figure may be increased by delegates from organizations not yet heard from.

Unemployed League Head Rebuffed
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—The last meeting of the District Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Unemployed Leagues defeated the stand taken by President Anthony Ramaglia, who fought against sending delegates to the National Congress. The District Executive Committee went on record that the individual League branches have the right to send delegates to the National Congress.

Plans for sending the delegates to Washington were completed at a meeting of the delegates and the Allentown sponsoring committee at Sunday.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—The Painters' Local 7 of the A. F. of L. unanimously voted to elect a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. This was done despite letters by Green and Branch, who is secretary of the Central Labor Union, condemning the Congress as being of Communist origin.

League Acts on Workers' Bill
BARBOURSVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 27.—Local 35 of the West Virginia Unemployed Leagues here endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill at the last meeting of the local. Daily Worker ballots for the Workers' Bill are being distributed among the membership.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Barbers Local 107 of the American Federation of Labor has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and elected one delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Five Elected in Houston
HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 27.—Five delegates, white, Negro and Mexican workers, were elected to attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at a recent conference of 200 held here.

Although those attending the conference were unemployed workers for the most part, representatives of the carpenters local union and of the Age-Limit League are serving on the local committee. House to house canvassing and tag days will raise funds to send the delegates to Washington.

Workers on Project Back Parley
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—More than 400 workers employed on Pro-

SECRET ORDER TO FIGHT UNIONS

American Newspaper Publishers Association
370 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
L. B. PALMER, General Manager

BULLETIN No. 6321 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934

These bulletins are strictly confidential and for your personal use only. Sec. 3, Article VIII, By-Laws.

SPECIAL BULLETINS OF PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.
Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, members will receive with the bulletins this week two pamphlets, entitled "The Newspapers and The New Deal", Series 1 and 2.

CAREFUL USE OF WORDS IN LABOR CONTROVERSIES

The following excerpts from a letter from a member may prove of interest to publishers.

"I wonder if editors, in their handling of strike news, have given consideration to the powerful psychological influence and implications of the careless use of the words 'labor' and 'scabs' by reporters and copy readers. I was struck by this misuse of words in some of the dispatches and headlines on the textile strike in Tuesday's papers.

"For instance, one large newspaper in its head lines referred to the men who remained at work as 'scabs'. A proper reference to them, in my opinion, would have been as 'workers' in contrast to 'strikers', the latter of course being those who had quit work.

"The spokesmen for the strikers were referred to in practically all dispatches as the representatives of 'labor' or the leaders of the 'workers', whereas they were neither. They were the spokesmen and leaders of a group who had quit being workers and were not at the moment 'labor'.

"For years, in my opinion, the representatives of strikers have gained support from the public at large through reference to them as the representatives of 'labor', implying that they acted and spoke for all labor, which of course is not the fact. At no time in the history of this country has any man or any group of men been authorized to speak for labor as a whole. More accuracy in reporting and a nicer use of words in head-writing would serve better to clarify the uses. In my newspaper the use of the word 'scab' except in a quoted statement is not permitted. Neither is the careless use of the word 'labor' permitted."

A secret strikebreaking order sent to all its members by the American Newspaper Publishers Association instructs editors to color all strike news in favor of employers and against strikers. It says that strikers should not be referred to as "workers" and that "scabs" should be referred to as loyal workers. The order was exposed by the Guild Reporter, organ of the Newspaper Guild.

Professional Workers Project 13 B, in the City Hall and Civil Courts Bldg., endorsed the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, and are raising funds to send two delegates. Interest in the Workers' Bill can be judged by the fact that in two days one worker was able to sell \$5 worth of two-cent and five-cent literature on Workers' Unemployment Insurance.

Among the workers active in preparation for the sending of the delegates, are two leading Socialist Party members, two Communist Party members, and a number of locally prominent trade-unionists. At a neighborhood conference to support the Washington Congress, the five churches and welfare groups participating voted support of the Washington Congress, and pledged to raise funds to send two delegates from the neighborhood, one to be elected by the Scruggs Memorial Baptist Church, and one to be elected by the Church of God in Christ. A joint committee of all five organizations will help these two churches to raise funds for their delegates. The pastors and congregations of these organizations pledged full support of the campaign for the Workers' Bill.

Organizations from Missouri, Arkansas and southern Illinois who are sending delegates to the Washington Congress are urged to get in touch with Sam Dukes, Unemployment Council, 1229 North Leonard, St. Louis, Mo., for information on how to save more than 50 per cent on railroad accommodations to the Congress. Plans are to send a special railroad car from St. Louis.

195 From Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—To date, 195 delegates have been elected to the National Congress from the local Philadelphia area, according to incomplete reports of the sponsoring committee. Delegates were elected yesterday from Painters Local 426, Carpenters Local 1073, Railroad Clerks Victory Lodge 2151, Jewish Bakers Local 201, Chatham Knitting Mills, Union, and a Millinery Union.

Others include twenty-five A. F. of L. locals, eleven independent and Trade Union Unity League locals, sixteen children elected as delegates from various organizations, and a number of other groups.

Spanish Terror Victims To Be Aided By Benefit
A dance and show for the benefit of the worker victims of the Spanish revolution will be held today under the auspices of the Spanish Workers' Club at the Centro Galicla, 153-59 West 64th Street.

The chorus, Operato Italiano, many famous singers and dancers, as well as instrumental artists will be featured at the affair, to which throngs are expected to come. The Centro Galicla has a capacity of 3,000. Dance music will be provided by Andy D'Aquila and his Spanish Cavaliers.

Greet the Daily Worker on the 11th Anniversary. Ask your mass organization to send its revolutionary greetings today.

Are you collecting greetings from your friends, your fellow-members in trade unions and mass organizations, for the special 11th Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker? Do this today!

Foreign Born Refused Bail By U.S. Court

NEW YORK.—Judge Martin P. Manton of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has refused to set bail for the release of John Ujich from Ellis Island. The Government is setting up every obstacle to prevent the release on bail of workers now held at Ellis Island until it can deport them to fascist Italy and other countries where they face severe persecution. The case of Ujich, along with that of Ray Carlson, is now being appealed.

A mass protest meeting under the auspices of the Ujich Defense Committee and the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will be held Sunday, at 2 p. m. at 108 West 24th Street, the Jugo-Slav Workers' Home, to demand the release of Ujich and all other militant workers now being held for deportation.

D. C. Morgan, Secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and other speakers will discuss the steps that are being taken in the fight for the release of Ujich, Carlson, Christ Popoff, Oscar Mannisto and others being held for deportation. The campaign that is being waged against the proposals made at the Dickstein Committee hearings for revoking citizenship and deporting the foreign-born workers who join working class organizations, will also be discussed.

Fur Workers Meet to Halt Holiday Labor

Aiming to eliminate completely all overtime work, especially on Saturday, the Fur Workers Industrial Union, in an announcement made yesterday, called upon all active furriers to report to the headquarters of the union, at 7 o'clock this morning to help put a stop to this practice.

"Overtime work is detrimental to the interests of all furriers," the union pointed out, "not only because it is contrary to the rules and agreements of the union and thereby undermines the conditions won through years of struggle, but is particularly harmful at this time, when the number of workers unable to get work is growing with the approaching slack season."

In making the announcement, J. Winogradsky, manager of the union, attached particular importance to special meetings of all active furriers at noon today in the headquarters, 131 West 24th Street.

He refused, however, to disclose what the meeting is called for. "The active furriers will respond to the meeting when announced," he said, "they know from experience that we don't call special meetings on short notice unless something very important is coming up."

Has your unit ordered a special bundle of the 11th Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker? Orders must be in by January 12. Plan now for mass sale of the Daily Worker before factories, from house to house and at concentration points.

'34 Strike Wave Forecasts Sharp Fights in '35

Workers Showed Militancy in Biggest Strikes Country Has Seen

By Carl Reeve

More than one million and a half workers walked out on strike in 1934, in the most powerful strike wave in the history of the country. As a new year begins, the great unrest of the workers, the tremendous fighting capacity and radicalization turned against the attacks of finance capital, in the past year, has in no way receded. In the basic industries of the country—steel, coal, auto, textile, rubber, etc.—the workers realize that their problems have not been solved under Roosevelt's N.R.A. and are preparing for even bigger struggles in the immediate future.

The strike wave of 1934 was marked by the largest strikes in the history of the country, by the extreme militancy and radicalization of the rank and file of the strikers, and by the bloody repressive measures of the government and the employers' hired bands of gunmen. The strike wave of 1934, directed against the conditions brought about under the N.R.A. were of high political content and were in the main directed against the decisions of the Roosevelt government boards, and the conditions brought about under the N.R.A. codes.

The great general textile strike, of far more than a half million workers, and the San Francisco general strike in sympathy with the West Coast marine strikers, with 145,000 on strike in all, stand out as the two most significant strikes of the year. These two strikes symbolized the influx of hundreds of thousands of workers into the A. F. of L. unions, and the repudiation by these masses of workers, of the class cooperation no-strike policies of William Green and the American Federation of Labor.

On the West Coast the longshoremen won some concessions as a result of the strike because the militant rank and file leadership partially overcame the terror of the

Chinese Rally Will Support Workers' Bill

An open-air meeting under the auspices of the Chinese Unemployed Alliance will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the corner of Bayard and Mott Streets to rally the Chinese people in support of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. All workers have been asked to join this meeting to show their solidarity with the Chinese workers.

A delegation from the Chinese Unemployed Alliance recently visited the Chinese Consul-General and the Chinese Benevolent Association and won endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

William Yim, chairman of the delegation, pointed out that the Workers' Bill is the only unemployment insurance bill which does not discriminate against the Chinese people.

The Consul-General, J. K. Yip, gave the Workers' Bill his full support, but explained that, as a representative of the Chinese government, he could not demand that the United States government enact it. The Consul-General promised to write Congressman Lundeen, who introduced the Workers' Bill into the last session of Congress, urging that he continue his support of the bill. It was pointed out by the Chinese workers yesterday that by this maneuver this agent of the hated Chiang Kai-shek in no way commits himself or his murder government.

Y.C.L. to Hold Lenin Meeting on January 13

The New York District of the Young Communist League will issue a Souvenir Journal as part of the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg campaign. The Journal will consist of greetings and advertisements from mass organizations and small businessmen. In addition, there will be printed the names of all individuals who contribute to the campaign.

Contracts and collection lists for the Journal have already been sent to the sections and units. The League units are urged to approach all sympathetic organizations in their neighborhood and all small shops which are patronized by the workers. This financial drive to cover the expense of the campaign is to be utilized also to mobilize masses of workers, youth and adult, for the mass meeting to be held on Jan. 13, at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, at 7 p. m.

As yet, the response from the sections and units in the financial drive has been very poor, it was announced by the campaign committee. All contracts and collection lists which have been filed are to be sent to the District Office immediately. The deadline for the Souvenir Journal is Jan. 5. Sections and units are urged to organize flying squads to visit the local organizations and shops. In addition, the District finance committee urges that Party sections and units be approached to give greetings to the Y. C. L.

Soviets Celebrate Advances in Fight Against Illiteracy

45 Million Who Lived in Darkest Ignorance Under Czarist Rule Taught to Read and Write Under Proletarian Dictatorship

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (By Wireless).—At this moment, when the collapse of the educational system in the United States is being admitted by many government sources, when the public schools in nine states have been shut down "for lack of funds," the entire Soviet press marked yesterday as the fifteenth anniversary of the day on which Lenin signed the decree on the liquidation of illiteracy in the proletarian dictatorship. This decree of the Soviet People's Commissars framed the beginning of the enormous work of the complete abolition of illiteracy, a work which comprises one of the chief parts of the cultural revolution in the Soviet Union.

Now, fifteen years later, illiteracy on the whole has been liquidated throughout the U.S.S.R. and a central place is being occupied by a different task of a higher type—the task of the liquidation of semi-literacy. In order fully to estimate the entire significance of the gigantic work performed in fifteen years, it is necessary to mention a few figures:

78 Per Cent Were Illiterate

Before the revolution seventy-eight per cent of the population of Russia were illiterate. Even in the census of 1920 in the R.S.F.S.R. (the White Russian republic) and Ukraine there were 670 illiterates per thousand. An especially low percentage of literates existed in the villages among the women in the "national" regions (the former Czarist colonies in Asia mainly).

Lenin's decree, published in 1919 during the war devastation, was the beginning of the victorious advance of socialist culture. One million adult illiterates had learned to read and write even in 1920. Year by year the Commissariat of Education and the Down with Illiteracy Society, led by Mikhail Kalinin, developed an ever wider campaign for the complete literacy of the population. During these years, with the help of state and Soviet social organizations, 45,000,000 persons became literate.

National Regions Advance

The national regions, which formerly were especially backward, have achieved enormous successes. For example, Adigei Autonomous Region, which had only three per cent literates in 1917, had practically liquidated illiteracy in 1921. Ingushetia before the revolution with under one per cent literates now has wiped out all illiteracy. General compulsory education is now operating in all these regions.

A country which had inherited a barbarous and pitiful legacy from Tsarism has advanced with unparalleled energy along the path of real mass culture. In the struggle against illiteracy the trade unions played a great role. Significant note should be taken of the increase in the expenditure of the trade unions towards the liquidation of illiteracy. In 1928 the trade unions expended for this purpose 1,563,000 rubles, in 1929 they spent over 6,000,000 rubles, in 1930 and 11,000,000 rubles, and in 1934 over 25,000,000 rubles. Tens of thousands of peasants and workers, who were recently illiterate or semi-illiterate, are now teaching others in the management of collective farms and factory shops, have become the engineers, technicians, and agronomists, or work in the Soviets or in the trade union and in the co-operative societies—in every way administering their workers' state.

With the election of delegates from the State Committee of the Socialist Party and the unemployed in the International Seamens Union assured, the sponsoring committee here stated yesterday, the Providence Central Federated Union (A. F. of L.) voted Wednesday night to send Joseph Cahir as their official delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Other delegates include Madeline Rondina of the Providence Y.W.C.A. and Bryn Mawr Alumni Association, Albert Iannucello, business agent of the Barbers Local 224, and a delegate from the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Leagues Give Support
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The Oklahoma unit of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues joined in the similar action by other groups of the same organization and endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and elected an official delegate.

Despite the fact that Truax, Johnson and Ramaglia, the national leaders of the Unemployed Leagues, have opposed the Congress, the rank and file continue to rally in its support. One delegate to the County Committee in Columbus reported that Arnold Johnson had instructed the County Committee to adjourn any meeting at which the National Congress is brought up.

S. P. Gives Support
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Two delegates to the National Congress were elected at a recent conference of fifty delegates from trade unions, unemployed and the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The Socialist Party delegates reported that his local would have sent a delegate to Washington, but feared disciplinary action by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 28.—The Slavian Fraternal Society here has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and elected one delegate to go to Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The United Scenic Artists, Local 829, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, has elected two delegates to attend the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. The Young Democratic Club of the Second Assembly District in Brooklyn and Branch 115 of the International Workers Order, Brooklyn, also elected delegates at their meetings yesterday.

Stars Point A.A. Acts
BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Local 11 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union at Sparrows Point, three locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Upholsterers International Union, and the Carmen's Local of the Railroad Brotherhood, all unions of the American Federation of Labor, will send delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

In line with the Congress, the fraternal groups sending delegates to it are calling a conference for Sunday at which plans will be made to form a permanent committee on unemployment insurance.

A mass send-off meeting to greet the local delegates will be held here Friday, Jan. 4, where the speakers from the National Sponsoring Committee will address the audience.

4,000,000 Are Cut Off Federal Relief
(Continued from Page 1)
Wednesday night reaffirmed their endorsement of the Workers' Bill and the National Congress and their previous election of a delegate.

William Schaeffer, business agent of the Joint Council of United Textile Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 155, into which the workers are organized, bitterly opposed the action of the workers.

Despite the union official's threats that the delegates could not go in the name of the shop, the workers defended the Workers' Bill and the National Congress while the official attempted to wiggle them into supporting of William Green's "reverses" schemes.

The delegate elected is Anna Berzin, chairlady of the shop.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—

Building Union Loses Again In Arbitration

Realty Board Members Refuse to Live Up To Agreement

Threats of strike on the part of officials of the Building Service Employees International Union, without as much as consulting the membership, and refusal by spokesmen of the Realty Board to live up to provisions of the agreement reached a month ago, marked the first sessions, yesterday and Thursday, of the arbitration committee set up at the time.

The Realty Board retained Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious open-shop and injunction lawyer, to represent it. Edward McGuire represented the union, and Harry H. Curran, chairman, presided.

Reporting to the shop chairmen's meeting Thursday night at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., James J. Bambrick, president of the union, stated that the question of wages "was out altogether" as far as the real estate interests were concerned. Considerable resentment to the one-man union idea as practiced by Bambrick and a complete lack of democracy characterized the stormy meeting of the shop chairmen.

Jobless Plan Brooklyn-wide Demonstration

Demanding an immediate 25 per cent increase in cash relief, full payment of rent, gas and electricity, issuance of winter clothing, relief to the single unemployed workers, no discrimination and endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Unemployment Councils has called upon all Brooklyn workers to assemble at Borough Hall today at 10 a. m.

During the demonstration an elected committee of the workers will present demands to Borough President Ingersoll. Following the demonstration, workers will march to the county relief office at 201 Adams Street, where a similar committee will place relief demands to the Borough relief supervisor.

As a climax to this demonstration and similar borough-wide demonstrations throughout the city, the Unemployment Councils have called upon all workers to rally at City Hall, Monday, Jan. 7, at 12 noon, at the city-wide demonstration called by the New York Sponsoring Committee of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

This city-wide demonstration will set forth three central demands—an immediate 25 per cent increase in cash relief, abolition of the sales tax and increased relief to be provided by direct taxation on the wealthy and the corporations; endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by the La Guardia administration.

TRACTOR PLANT FILLS QUOTA
(Special to the Daily Worker)
KHARKOV, Dec. 28 (By Wireless).—The Kharkov Tractor Plant has fulfilled its annual production program ahead of schedule. In the second year of the Second Five Year Plan the plant produced 40,000 tractors.

60-HOUR WEEK IN GERMAN BAKERIES
BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The labor week for women in bakeries and pastry shops is henceforth to be 60 hours, according to orders given by the Commissioner of Labor for Silesia and published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official organ for the Office of Works for the Reich.

WHAT'S ON
Chicago, Ill.
New Year's Eve Celebration Monday, Dec. 31, at 2725 Birchwood Blvd. Auspices John Reed Br. 546 I.W.O. Adm. 30c.

A. Newhoff, organizer I. L. D., will speak "World Significance of the Scottsboro Case" Sunday evening, Dec. 30, 8 p. m. at Chicago Pen and Hammer Forum, 20 East Ontario St. Admission Free. Time: 9 p. m.

Bobolice Frolic, New Year's Eve, given by Theatre Collective. Unusual entertainment. Adm. 25c. 3419 Roosevelt Road. Time: 9 p. m.

Philadelphia, Pa.
New Year's Eve Dance and entertainment Monday, Dec. 31, at Girard Manor Hall, 211 W. Girard Avenue. Good orchestra, bar and buffet.

South Phila. Br. Friends of Soviet Union presents "Two Thieves or Religion in Christ Russia," a Soviet film. Sat. Dec. 29, at 1205 Taylor St. Two shows: 7 p. m. and 9 p. m. Subst. 25c.

Lenin Memorial Meeting Friday, Jan. 5, 1935, at the Market St. Arena, 48th and Market Sts. Prominent speakers, excellent program. Buy tickets early.

War or Peace in the Saar Plebiscite? Lecture and discussion at Lulu Temple, Broad & Spring Garden Sts. Auspices Phila. Relief Comm. for Victims of German Fascism. 8:15 p. m. Thursday, January 3, 1935.

Open Forum, Dec. 30—3:30 p. m. at Lenox Hotel, 125th St. and Lenox Ave. St. Good speaker and discussion on topic for the night. All invited to attend. Auspices: B. Phila. Br. P.S.U. Xmas Sermon: "Religion in the U. S. S. R.," by Comrade Skeroff, at 2760 Kensington Ave., Saturday, Dec. 29, 11:30 p. m. Admission free.

Lawyer's Banquet: Friday evening, Jan. 4, 8 p. m. at Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Aves. Prominent speakers and talents. Adm. 50c. Auspices International Labor Defense.

Cleveland, Ohio
The 10th Ward Assembly Unemployed Council will hold a benefit for its Washington Delegates Jan. 1, 2 p. m. at Stovien Hall, 9507 St. Clair Ave.

Army Considers Recruiting 50,000 Youths for Service

MILITARISTS PLAN TO TAKE CCC BOYS FOR WAR SERVICE

Is Part of Vast U. S. Program of Preparing for Imperialist War; Strength of Standing Army to Be Increased to 165,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The United States Army is considering the recruiting of 50,000 youths from the C.C.C. camps directly into the army, government officials said yesterday.

This militarist move will have two purposes, officials declared; it will reduce the government cost of caring for the jobless youths in the C.C.C. camps, and it will provide the army with "the right kind of recruits."

The C.C.C. youths have already been subjected to military training and jingoistic propaganda. Under-Secretary of War Woodring in an article early this year in Liberty, described the C.C.C. camps as a training ground for "economic storm troops" and for "social security against chaos."

The present move to recruit 50,000 jobless youths into the Army is part of the War Department action to increase the standing Army to 165,000. All military services in the government are rapidly building themselves to record strength.

Dr. G. O. Vennesland

Dentist
4816 N. Western Avenue
Longbeach 0757
Chicago, Ill.

Newark, N. J.

MASQUERADE BALL

Given by Newark Hungarian Workingmen's Home
SUNDAY, DEC. 31
Laurel Garden
487 Springfield Avenue
Music by Bedal's Gypsy Orchestra
Tickets 35c in advance, 45c at door.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

FRIDAY, JAN. 18th MARKET ST. ARENA
at 8 P. M.
Toscha Seidel, Famous Violinist - Red Dancers - Speakers

BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL New Years Eve Celebration

Monday, December 31, 1934
NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL
42 WENONAH STREET, ROXBURY
Concert Starts at 9 P. M. Dancing from 11 till morning
Two Large Jazz Orchestras
Symphony Quartet, Special Soviet Selections by
Frehelt Gesang, Fiedin and Russian Quartet
Checking 75 cents, with ticket 60 cents
Auspices: Daily Worker, Freiheit, New International Hall

NEWARK, N. J.

3rd ANNUAL STATE-WIDE BAZAAR

Given by
N. J. DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY
Sat., Sun., Mon., Dec. 29th, 30th, 31st
Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark
SATURDAY NITE
MASQUE BALL
Admission 40c
Combination Ticket 75c
SUNDAY AFT.
LECTURE
SUNDAY AFT.
SOVIET NITE
Admission 35c
MONDAY AFT.
CHILDREN'S DAY
MONDAY NITE
BANQUET, Adm. 50c
Admission 15c

Cleveland, Ohio

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

RED PRESS MASQUERADE BALL

PROSPECT AUDITORIUM
2612 Prospect Avenue
DANCING - GOOD ORCHESTRA
FAMOUS SOVIET MOVIE
DEC. 31st
Admission at door 30c, with ad 25c
ARRANGED BY DAILY WORKER, MORNING FREIHEIT and YOUNG WORKER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11th Anniversary DAILY WORKER

FEATURING
NEW THEATRE NIGHT
PRESENTING
STEVEDORE CAST - NEWSBOY - LYNCHED - TROOPS ARE MARCHING - CAPITALIST FOLLIES OF 1934 - And Many Other Attractions
25c in Advance 35c at Door
Tickets at 2019 West Division St., 305 So. State St., 4365 So. Park Ave., 3228 West Roosevelt Road.

Movie Camera Plant Men Go on Strike

40 Workers Put Tools In Bond and Set Up Picket Line

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 28.—Picketing has been started at the Mitchell Camera Corporation plant, 655 N. Robertson Blvd., following a lockout of employees, members of the Motion Picture Workers' Industrial Union.

The lockout followed a wage dispute and the plant locked out the workers in an effort to break up the unionization of the tool and die workers, who build and repair motion picture cameras.

The company, according to Harvey Wolf, organizer of the union, is paying highly skilled and technical workers from 85 cents to \$1.08 an hour, a scale much lower than prevails in studio repair shops and other camera plants.

The union elected a committee which presented demands for a flat 10 per cent increase in wages. The company replied by stating it would close its doors. Later, the excuse was given that it was closing for annual inventory. However, in the past no such inventory shutdown has occurred.

"All of the 40 tool and die workers have agreed to place their expensive sets of tools in a bonded warehouse," said Wolf, "to be taken out only in the event that they obtain work in places other than the Mitchell corporation or unless the company agrees to terms. This will prevent strikebreaking and possible efforts of the company to take the men out of the union fold and return them to work. The equipment can be released only upon orders of our strike committee."

Gold Miners Reject Mayor Rossi's Offer To Arbitrate Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Mayor Rossi, who achieved an unenviable nation-wide reputation as a strikebreaker during the general strike here, has received no reply to date on his offer to act as mediator in the strike of 900 gold miners in Amador County. His qualification for settling the strike, he explained, is the fact that he was born in Amador County.

The miners have ignored the offer because they know Rossi as a strikebreaker, and the operators have ignored it because they are determined not to deal with the union.

Meanwhile Timothy A. Reardon, state director of industrial relations, has vainly tried every means of persuading the workers to return to the mines, leaving their demands in the hands of arbitrators. So open was his strikebreaking attempt that the Sacramento Federated Trades Council protested last week, declaring that "it brings the State of California under suspicion as a strike-breaking agency."

The main task in the deep South is to weld the iron unity of Negro and white workers and poor farmers in the struggle for higher wages, against the Bankhead Act, for the rights of the Negro masses, and against the growing fascist terror sweeping through the deep South. The Communist Party has from the beginning realized this need, and has raised the slogans of unity before the masses as the means of effective struggle for the immediate burning needs, as well as for winning the masses for the whole program of the Party, which alone can free the Negro masses, as well as the white workers and farmers.

The basis for real unity was established by the wholesale attacks on the already unbearable standards of the Southern workers during the length of the crisis. The New Deal further intensified the exploitation of the workers by legalizing the "differential" wage, and by the crop destroying and cropper destroying Bankhead Act, at the same time increasing the terror and lynching against the Negro masses, and further depriving the Southern people as a whole of their rights of free speech, assembly, etc.

Wave of Strikes
The spenser of the masses was a wave of organization, the building of the A. F. of L. unions into mass organizations, and the development of the greatest strike wave in the history of the South (Alabama coal and ore strikes, textile strike, etc.) On the farms the Share-Croppers Union grew in Alabama, began to lead struggles for the right to sell their own cotton for the croppers, and the strike for higher wages for cotton pickers, and reached a membership of some 10,000, for the first time taking in white farmers. In Arkansas the Southern Tenant Farmers League grew as the expression of the Negro and white tenants' willingness to resist the attacks of the landlords and their government.

In all this wave of organization and struggle the Communist Party consistently called on the workers and farmers to organize solidly, to struggle militantly, to unite white and Negro on an equal basis, and to defeat any attempts on the part of misleaders to confuse the struggle in the interests of the

bosses and landlords. The struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys won the love of millions of Negroes, the support of the struggles of the Share Croppers Union won the sympathy of the farming masses, and the correct slogans, the exposure of the fakers won the respect of the coal and ore miners and textile workers, and thousands of the best rank and file trade unionists and local leaders. Militant Socialists throughout the South expressed willingness to work together with the Party for a whole series of immediate demands.

Wave of Terror
The sharpening of the terror following the Birmingham May Day demonstration brought the work of the Party under new conditions. The wave of arrests, the raids, the beatings, the confiscations of any literature was directed towards isolating the Party from the masses, and destroying the Party organization. At the same time an attack was launched against all militant activities of the workers. A. F. of L. leaders were given long sentences on bombing charges which they denied at their trial, and which they branded as attacks on organized labor. A wave of arrests in Atlanta was matched in Birmingham by more than thirty arrests and long sentences in many cases. The Downs Ordinance was launched to provide nine months in jail for mere possession of more than one copy of any revolutionary leaflet. This red baiting found an echo in the activities of Robert Moore, head of the Alabama Federation of Labor who announced that names of all Communists in the labor unions would be handed over to the police. Negro fakers like Robert Durr, a petty editor who prints a paper for the sole purpose of attacking the Party and the I. L. D., began to poison the air.

The brave and determined struggle of the Party in the face of all the combined terror of the police, the demagoguery of the labor fakers, the mouthings of the Southern misleaders, won the further respect and liking of the working masses. They sensed that the terror against the Party was in essence an attack against the living standards of the masses, and that the heroic fight

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

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

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

Union to Push John Spivak Fight Against Urges Support Forced Labor of I.L.D. Drive

An organizational tour of the Midwest, covering locals of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union and unorganized furniture centers, was decided on at the last meeting of the General Executive Board of the union.

Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the union, will begin the tour in Pittsburgh on Jan. 7 and 8.

Kiss will take up the question of trade union unity, the fight against wage cuts, the fight against the federal government's policy of forced labor on mattress projects, and for the endorsement of the workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. He will take up the effects of the N. R. A. codes on the furniture workers.

The dates of the tour are as follows:
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7-8, 1935; Cleveland, O., Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13; Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; Rockford, Ill., Jan. 25, 26, 27; Evansville, Ind., Jan. 29, 30, Feb. 1, 2; Cincinnati, O., Feb. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9, 10; Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 13, 14, 15; Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22, 23; Cleveland, O., Feb. 25; Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27; New York, N. Y., Feb. 28.

ZINOVIEVSKY CHANGED TO KIROVO

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (By Wirelens).
The request of the local organizations and population of the town of Zinovievsk, in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, to change the town's name to Kirovo was granted by the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Texas Code Fight Finds NRA with Boss

Pecan Shellers Face Hard Battle Against Winter Hunger

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 28.—With the statement that a "study" of the situation involving the enforcement of the code inaugurated for the pecan shelling industry, must first be made, W. L. Penck of the litigation division of the N. R. A. has announced that no present effort will be made to enforce the code in this city. Knowing that no injunction against the code is needed as long as there are going to be no prosecutions against violators of the code, Federal Judge J. McMillan did not grant the petition of the Southern Pecan Shelling Association and thirty-four other complainants for such an injunction.

El Nopal, rank and file union of the shellers, is fighting to enforce the code. This organization, comprising of 2,000 members, has been pledged the co-operation of many independent local organizations in addition to various organizations over the country. The A. F. of L. refused to endorse the code, it is reported.

With winter at hand, the failure of the N. R. A. to enforce this code, which would have guaranteed the pecan shellers \$6 a week and forty hours, instead of the more miserably 15 cents per day, which is the average scale at present, at least 8,000 shellers will find themselves fighting starvation harder than ever. Their living conditions deny many beds to sleep in, much less food, which is barely enough to keep life in the body.

Police Chief Orders Union Out of Town

SEABROOK, N. H., Dec. 28.—Runaway employers in search of "cheap labor" are welcome to Seabrook, but if unionists follow to try to organize the workers and demand a decent living, they will be arrested for "creating a disturbance." Such was the verdict of Chief of Police Ernest Crandall, here.

Barr and Bloomfield, shoe manufacturers, moved from Lynn, Mass., and set up a plant just across the state line here. As members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union from Lynn and Haverhill approached the state boundary, Chief Crandall and three patrolmen barred their way. "The first person to step into New Hampshire will be arrested," said Crandall.

The workers, about 50 in all, shouted to the workers of the factory but eventually went home. Two days later another auto-load of shoe workers tried to force an entrance into New Hampshire, but were turned back. The workers inquired from one part of the United States if a passport was needed to travel to another.

TIGHE 'PEACE' PLAN IN STEEL INDUSTRY AIDS WAR PROFITS

Leader of Amalgamated Association Backs 6-Month 'Truce' To Insure Smooth Fulfillment of Government War Orders

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—Supporting the line of the administration for a six-months "truce" in the steel industry so as to insure the smooth fulfillment of expected war orders, the top leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are doing their utmost to stop mass disillusionment with the Steel Labor Board through which the rank and file demand for action is finding an immediate outlet.

As an instance of this can be cited proposed plans of the A. A. heads for maintaining at all costs the "peace" presented to the Amalgamated workers in certain plants in McDonald and Duquesne plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, the rank and file forced Tighe and his assistants to turn down the company's proffer of "recognition of union committees as representatives of only those workers who are in the union." But the substitute plan proposed by Amalgamated Attorney Charlton Ogburn for the workers' consideration was even worse.

These proposals began by accepting, justifying, and providing for the continuance of the status quo of company unions and their committees: "It is agreed that the company will receive and negotiate, for the purpose of collective bargaining, with the representatives of any organization of its employees." The Tighe proposal continues, of course, by qualifying the above as only to apply "until there shall be an election in the plant supervised by the Steel Board, to determine by what organization the employees of said plant shall be represented."

But the accomplished fact of company unions and all the attendant sham "bargaining" with employees under such schemes, is the strongest legal point on which the steel trust today attacks the "intervention" of the Steel Board. In the seven months of the Board's existence, that body has ordered one election out of the hundreds of petitions submitted—West

Virginia Rail Co.—where even a vote of more than three to one for the A. A. has brought neither recognition nor an agreement. So that, while they demand that the steel workers sit and wait patiently through months more of delay by the board, Tighe and Co. want it understood that negotiations are by no means to be broken off with company unions, but rather strengthened.

After the election (there has been one) Tighe's plan provides that "the company will receive and negotiate in said plant with representatives of that organization only" which receives the majority of votes, and "any agreement shall apply to all employees of said plant." But the last proposal of this misleading plan of the A. A. top leadership, is the rankiest of the lot:

"All cases of discrimination in employment, for any cause, discharge or preference of employees hereafter arising, which cannot be settled by direct negotiation, shall be submitted to the Steel Labor Board for final decision. Both employers and employees shall agree to abide by the Board's decision."

In an interview not long ago, President Tighe declared that his desk holds a huge stack of cases of discrimination in not one of which has the Board forced the re-employment of the victimized worker. Tighe demands that the steel workers continue to put their trust in the Board which thus betrays them.

But the rank and file of the union say the final word in all these issues, and the above treacherous proposal was turned down unanimously by the Carnegie Steel Company workers affected.

WINTER in U.S.S.R. (RUSSIA)

A Torgsin Order will enable your relatives in the U.S.S.R. to buy heavy clothing, shoes, underwear, foodstuffs, household utensils, tobaccos and countless other domestic or imported articles. These gifts will be doubly valued with the oncoming of the long Russian winter.

Prices compare favorably with those in America
For Torgsin Orders see your local bank or authorized agent



SHOES for the Entire Family... at Reasonable Prices

Children's SHOES 98c and up

ECONOMY SHOE STORE

H. Wylge, Prop.
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LADIES \$1.65 SHOES 1 up
MEN'S \$1.95 SHOES 1 up

We accept all relief orders. Bring this ad. and get a souvenir.

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ORGANIZED 1881—INCORPORATED 1899

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Sick and Death Benefit: \$18,500,000.00

Workers! Protect Your Families!
In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes:
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$355 at the age of 16 to \$170 at the age of 44.
CLASS B: 30 cents per month—Death Benefit \$350 to \$220.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick benefit paid from the sixth day of filing doctor's certificate, \$9 and \$12, respectively, per week for the first 50 weeks, half of the amount for another 50 weeks.
Sick benefits for women, \$7.50 per week for 45 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 45 weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, Paul Sturm, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Big Sendoff Arranged for Delegates to National Congress

FINAL DIRECTIVES ARE ISSUED TO ALL REPRESENTATIVES

New England and New Jersey Delegates Will Address the Mass Meeting Next Friday Night at the St. Nicholas Palace

NEW YORK.—A conference of all New York delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be held at Irving Plaza, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, Thursday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock. This meeting will make final plans for the organized participation of the New York delegates in the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. All New York delegates must attend and New Jersey and New England delegates are urged to be present if it is at all possible.

Final directives issued by the New York Sponsoring Committee ask all delegates to register at once in person at the office of the committee, Room 641, 80 East 11th Street. The registration fee is 25 cents. The office will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Those delegates who have sent in credentials by mail must also report in person.

Fees for transportation, food and lodging must be brought into the New York office. The price for round-trip from New York, food and lodging for the Congress is \$10.25 per delegate. If delegates have other means of obtaining food and housing in Washington, the round-trip transportation alone is \$5.00. If the delegates have other means of getting to Washington, they can obtain food at 75 cents a day for three meals, and lodging for 50 cents to \$1.00, depending on the kind of accommodation desired.

The round-trip transportation which has been arranged requires that all who wish the low rate shall leave together on the same train. Return tickets, however, are good on day coaches only any time up to January 11.

All organizations should report at once to the New York Sponsoring Committee on the sale of supporting stamps and tag-day cans. All tag-day cans must be opened only in the office of the New York Sponsoring Committee at which time 40 per cent of the contents will be turned over to the collecting organization. These funds are desperately needed for deposits on lodgings in Washington. Funds should be rushed at once.

New York, New Jersey and New England delegates leave by special train for Washington from Pennsylvania station at midnight on Jan. 4. All delegates should attend the send-off meeting on Jan. 4 at the St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 65th Street, where a reserved section has been set off for them.

As soon as delegates reach Washington they should report to the Washington Auditorium, 20th and E Streets, N.W., where eating and sleeping assignments will be made. The telephone of the Auditorium in Washington is Metropolitan 9615.

Mass Sendoff
There will be a mass sendoff rally for the New York, New Jersey and New England delegates at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 65th Street at 8 p.m., Friday, January 4th. Outstanding and representative speakers will report on progress and objectives of the Congress and a theatrical performance will add spice to the program. All organizations are urged to support their delegates and to march in under the banners of their organizations. Delegates will leave for Pennsylvania station after the rally.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to all non-delegates, except that members of organizations of unemployed will be given a special low rate through tickets issued by their unemployed organization. All organizations are asked to bring donations to the sendoff rally.

Benefit Sunday
Prominent theatrical people are contributing their support to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance by appearing at a benefit variety show at the New School for Social Research on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 30 at 2:30 o'clock. Every turn on a gala program is a contribution to the campaign for adequate unemployment and social insurance. Among those who will be on the program are Elmer Rice, author of several successful Broadway plays, J. Edward Bromberg, of the Group Theatre, Sam Jaffe, a leading Broadway star. The Buntin and Cutler Puppers will present an eversion skit, "Chimel's and His Yiddene" and Tamira dancers will do a satire on

Jobless on West Coast Rebuild Organizations
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—The growing success of the unemployment organizations in San Bernardino County has aroused the workers here to rebuild the strong movement that was so successful here last year.

A mass meeting has been called by the State Unemployment Committee, to which the Relief Workers Executive League and the Public Workers and Unemployed League are affiliated, to take place on Jan. 7, at 233 South Broadway.

The principal feature of the meeting will be an analysis of the San Bernardino unemployed movement. The organization there, 6,500 strong, has won work relief budgets amounting to \$75 each per month and additional winter relief such as blankets, wood and groceries.

Second Year of New Deal Demonstrates Steady Trend Toward Fascism and War

Wall Street Monopoly More in the Saddle Than Ever Before

By Milton Howard

It is now almost two years since the Roosevelt New Deal began. Its basic features are emerging even more clearly.

And they reveal themselves as the program of the Wall Street monopolies for the domination of the domestic market and the country's economy, with parallel preparations for the aggressive drive of American imperialism into the arena of the world markets.

It is eight months since the Communist Party held its Eighth Party convention where the Roosevelt New Deal was again exposed as the program of an intensification of the workers' misery and the tightening of their grip on the country's economic and political life.

Today, it is not difficult to observe the complete correctness of the Communist Party analysis.

What have been the dominant political developments in the past year. Several things stand out.

First, is the steady increase in open political reaction as expressed in statements by leading administration spokesmen and simultaneous police and military terrorism against the workers.

Second, is the record-breaking war preparations.

And third, is the powerful advances which the Wall Street monopolies have made in their control of the government, the capitalist state machine.

Taken in their sum, these political developments express the fact that Roosevelt is fulfilling his purpose—the carrying through of a ruthless redistribution of the national income in the interests of the monopolies, giving them a larger relative share, and the protection of these monopoly profits, as well as the whole system of exploitation on which they rest, through the development of increasing government reaction and terrorism.

Trend to Fascism
The New Deal, in short, has, in the past year, made very definite steps toward the "open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, chauvinist elements in finance capital," toward fascism. One has to emphasize here, of course, that this process toward fascism is far

from complete, that it is masked by new kinds of Roosevelt demagoguery which still retains all the old trappings of "social reform." But the trend is unmistakable.

The fact that the economic content of the Roosevelt New Deal is becoming increasingly fascist, with the inevitable development of a politics of fascist terrorism found, during the year, guarded or overt recognition by leading Roosevelt spokesmen.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, early in the Spring of 1934, for example, wrote in his famous pamphlet, "America Must Choose."

"The new types of social control that we have now in operation are here to stay, and to grow on a national or world scale. . . . As yet, we have applied in this country only the barest beginnings of the sort of social discipline which a complete economic and political nationalism requires. . . . We must be ready to make sacrifices to a known end."

Have we not here all the familiar political tags of a fascist program, the "social discipline," the "economic nationalism," and the "sacrifices to a known end?"

This was the calculated political prophecy of a leading Roosevelt spokesman early in the Spring of this year. Subsequent developments fully bore out the picture he was painting.

During the past week, the fascist trend of the Roosevelt New Deal was admitted by at least four capitalist or bourgeois-liberal spokesmen, with Prof. Calvin Hoover of Duke University stating to the American Economic Association only three days ago that the New Deal "is on the same path as fascism and national socialism" of Hitler or Mussolini.

In this connection, the recent revelations of active fascist organization by leading Wall Street banks and industrialists are, of course, wholly understandable. The rapid rise in fascist organization outside the Roosevelt government itself only reflects the growing fascist tendencies of the Roosevelt government policies inside the White House.

At a given historic moment, when the political needs of the capitalist class demands a united front against the onrushing forces of proletarian revolution, then the Roosevelt machine will merge with the fascist forces now getting ready for business.

It is necessary to emphasize

with the greatest insistence that the new relation of fascist organization in Wall Street does not by any manner or means halt this organization for one moment. This very practical organization for fascism continues, and will intensify as the crisis deepens.

The elections all over the country demonstrated that the masses are looking more eagerly than ever for a way out of the crisis, and that they still hope that Roosevelt will fulfill his New Deal promises of a fight against the yoke of the "money changers." The discussions in the Daily Worker emphasized that the election results, far from indicating a decline in the radicalization of the masses, showed a profound radicalization that has thus far expressed itself only in record-breaking strike actions.

Growing Disillusion
It is inevitable that the disillusion of the masses will soon find political expression in increasing battles against the whole bourgeois state apparatus. In the present period, even the smallest economic struggles rapidly bring the masses face to face with the power of the capitalist state, and propels them into political struggle against the government acting as a strike-breaker.

The Roosevelt government is already preparing for this. Its spokesman, Secretary of Commerce Roper, pledged to the biggest industrialists at the recent Congress of American Industry in New York that the New Deal is entering on its "second phase," which his outline showed clearly enough to contain all the necessary measures for the bolstering up of the monopoly control through political terrorism.

As evidence of this Roosevelt preparation for increasing fascist measures against the masses we may cite the rapid growth in the police and military apparatus, and the beginning of a carefully planned drive against the Communist Party with the spearhead in the Congressional Committee for the investigation of "un-American activities."

Roosevelt, of course, is the chief organizer of this drive, though he keeps himself in the background, working mainly through his Congressional and police agents.

Monopoly Domination
After two years of the New Deal, the Wall Street monopolies today stand in positions of more direct control of the government apparatus

Roosevelt Is Preparing To Maintain Profits Through Terrorism

than at any time in the history of the country. Today, the biggest Wall Street industrialists convene publicly to prepare practical directions for Roosevelt and Congress. The recent White Sulphur Springs conference was just such an executive committee giving orders to Roosevelt. The similarity to the mechanism of the advance of German fascism is obvious.

In the past year, one political proposition of the Communist Party has been confirmed with extraordinary fullness. This is the thesis that all governmental entrance into the field of economic "control" (like the N.R.A., for example) does not strengthen the domination of the government over capitalist production, but on the contrary, strengthens the domination of the capitalist cliques over the government. Today, in the light of the economic results of the New Deal as expressed in enormous increases in profits for the monopolies, the truth of this Communist Party thesis has been proved against all false theories of liberals and Social-Democrats about the "socialization" of the capitalist state.

The last twelve months have witnessed a slash in the real wages of the whole American working class. This cannot but find political expression. The Communist Party faces the task of bridging the gap between the fighting militancy of the masses against economic misery and the political expression of this militancy in class conscious struggle for the seizure of power.

More and more, the fight for bread, for decent working conditions, for relief and unemployment insurance becomes a fight for the revolutionary way out of the crisis. Today, the united front becomes of decisive importance in defeating the capitalists.

Roosevelt is "safeguarding the fear" by growing terrorism, as he prepares to launch his record-breaking military machine into the world arena for the re-division of the world markets.

Imperialist war and fascism, these two horrors of capitalist decay are now the main enemies of the American working class which can be finally conquered only by working class revolution.

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SURVEY EMPHASIZES NEED FOR WORKERS' CONTROL OF RELIEF

Fight for Supervision Over Distribution of Aid by Workers Is Necessary Part of Struggle for Social Insurance

By Simon W. Gerson
(This is the third and last article of a series on corruption and graft in the New York State relief situation.)

RELIEF administration in New York State is nothing short of scandalous. This we proved in the two previous articles, discussing the little city of Cohoes (N. Y.).

There we saw that the New York Power and Light Corporation, a subsidiary of the Niagara and Hudson, the organization headed by Alfred H. Schoellkopf, chairman of the State Temporary Relief Administration, had rendered duplicated bills to the local relief bureau. We also found strong evidence that collusion existed between local merchants and people within the local relief organization.

A T.E.R.A. auditor, Karl Hiller, 16 Oswald Court, Oceanville, Long Island, who discovered the evidence of fraud and brought it to the attention of his superiors was promptly discharged. Despite a fight for reinstatement that has gone all the way to the White House, Hiller has never been put back on the T.E.R.A. payroll.

Food spoilage, discovered on a huge scale in New York City, was also revealed on a proportionate scale in Cohoes.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIEF
Graft
What shall be the attitude of labor and all other fighters for genuine unemployment insurance towards this type of disclosures? Shall they merely "deplore" the revelations of graft, wait for the usual type of investigation and then pray that "good" men will be placed in charge of relief administration?

The answer to this question is put very clearly and precisely in the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the measure introduced by Representative Lundeen (Farmer-Labor, Minn.) in the last session of Congress and known there as H.R. 7598. This bill, originally drafted by the Communist Party, and endorsed by over 2,000 American Federation of Labor organizations, will be a central point in the discussion at the forthcoming National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, January 5, 6 and 7 at Washington.

The bill, as is fairly well known, calls for unemployment insurance to be paid to every person out of a job now or losing his job in the future.

As a guarantee that unemployment insurance will be administered democratically, the bill calls for control of unemployment insurance by committees of workers. This will make it virtually impossible for capitalist politicians to build up political machines on the basis of the administration of the insurance funds.

For Workers' Control of Relief
The Communist Party has consistently fought for the application of the same principle in the administration of relief. Ever since the historic demonstration on March 6, 1930, when the Unemployment Councils, actively supported by the Communist Party, unfurled the banner of unemployment insurance and immediate relief, it simultaneously called for workers' control of relief administration.

Capitalist politicians, of course, do not want hide nor hair of this. They want a set-up which they can control. They want an administration into which they can place "their" people. (The Republicans are just as guilty of this sort of thing as the Democrats!) They want—and have set up—a bureaucracy, the inner workings of which are well hidden from the masses of the people, the unemployed above all, as well as the rest of the tax-paying population.

Forced by the struggles of the unemployed to give some minimum of relief, they have built in New York State a bureaucracy controlled from the top down by Alfred H. Schoellkopf, the great utilities magnate. Graft, corruption and intimidation are inevitable in such a set-up.

The struggle against graft in the relief administration cannot be separated from the struggle for workers' control of relief. In every city, in every town and village where there is a relief organization, workers, farmers and small taxpayers should organize to demand control of the administration of relief by elected representatives of all these groups.

This should not mean a displacement of workers within the relief administration at present employed. It implies above all supervision, control by the masses of the relief dispersed in each locality.

This would mean a more equitable distribution of relief, and would largely do away with discrimination. It would prevent coercion of families on relief rolls who do not "vote right." It would, to a great extent, do away with graft and corruption and make impossible such a situation as we have in New York State, where a utilities baron like Schoellkopf can actually traffic in the misery of the unemployed.

This is a problem which will be elaborated on by the Washington Congress for Unemployment Insurance. It is an issue around which masses of workers and farmers throughout the country can unite in common struggle. It is part and parcel of the growing fight of the American masses for the right to live.

Canadian Unemployed Strike in Relief Camps For Right to Organize

VANCOUVER, Canada, Dec. 28.

A strike led by the Camp Workers Union against the blacklist in the relief work camps of the National Defense Department of British Columbia is spreading so rapidly that 40 camps and almost 1,000 workers are already involved.

The strike started when delegates on an unemployed delegation to Victoria were blacklisted by the defense department. After a short strike in protest against this action the leaders of the strike were evicted from the camp. The workers responded by spreading the strike demanding the abolition of the blacklist, reinstatement of the blacklisted

men, an end to discrimination against workers active in organizing and for the right to organize.

The managers of the forty relief camps involved have carried on a consistent policy of evicting and blacklisting any of the men who dared to act for decent conditions. Much sympathy has been aroused by the strike and a number of unions have sent their expressions of sympathy and financial support to the strikers through the Camp Workers Union.

BARGEMEN ON STRIKE
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 28.—Four hundred bargemen in this port who have been on strike for over four weeks have returned to work, winning a 35 per cent wage increase for most of the workers. The rate will be 67½ cents per hour in place of the former 50 cents. The rate for overtime will be 85 cents.

Socialist Will Address Lenin Memorial Rally In Providence Jan. 20

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—

Victor Modzjewski, a member of the Rhode Island State Committee of the Socialist Party, and Margaret Cowd, editor of the Working Woman, will be the main speakers at the Lenin Memorial meeting here, Sunday, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m., at the Swedish Workmen's Hall, 59 Chestnut St.

Modzjewski, who is known to Pawtucket textile workers for his activity in the General Textile Strike, returned two weeks ago from a tour of the Soviet Union with the American Workers' Delegation sent over by the Friends of the Soviet Union. Modzjewski will speak on the topic, "Socialism Today in the Soviet Union."

The Lenin Memorial meeting will climax the recruitment drive of the Communist Party here, and is expected to be the largest ever held in this city. A public report will be given on the extent of the fulfillment of the two-months organizational plan.

CONFERENCE IN DETROIT
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—The Communist Party has called a conference Sunday, Jan. 6, at 10 a.m. to organize the biggest Lenin Memorial Meeting that has ever been held here. The conference will be held in Finnish Workers Hall, 5969 14th Ave., near McGraw. All organizations are asked to send delegates.

The Lenin Memorial meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2:30 p.m. in Arena Gardens, Woodward Ave. and Hendrie. Various workers' organizations are cooperating in the program.

Investigation of Fur Union's Unemployment Insurance Fund Proves Plan Is of Tremendous Value to Workers in the Industry

By Al Steele

The unemployment insurance funds of trade unions, particularly the fund of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, received considerable publicity recently in connection with the hearings of the McCormick - Dickstein Congressional Committee on "un-American" activities.

The furriers, fur dressers and dyers of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union are the only trade unionists in the United States who have a properly organized and well functioning unemployment insurance fund, paid by the manufacturers and administered by the workers through their union.

Prompted by inquiries of numerous workers' organizations, the Daily Worker arranged for an interview with Joseph Winogradsky, Manager of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, to explain how the fund was established and how it functions, as an example to be followed by the union.

Disproves Charges Against Fund
During the interview, Winogradsky explained many details of the operation of the fund, which further disproved charges by William Green, Matthew Wolf and by manufacturers at hearings in Washington that it is detrimental to the workers whose unions adopt it. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union was denied an opportunity to present documents disproving these charges before the Washington hearings, but they were answered by a statement of Ben Gold published in the Daily Worker on Dec. 19.

Between telephone calls and various interruptions Winogradsky, replying to the question as to when the fund was established, stated:

"We really established our unemployment insurance fund in 1932,

Establishment of Fund Followed Winning of Strike in 1932 in Which This Issue Was One of Main Demands—Union Members, at Open Meetings, Allocate Money to Each Case as It Comes Up

when we won the strike and signed the collective agreement with the New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association."

It is important to note that the question of the fund was one of the outstanding demands in the strike. It is the winning of the strike that is responsible for the existence of the fund.

"Let no one believe," he said, "that any manufacturer will agree to the establishment of this kind of a fund unless forced into it by the strength of organized labor. Any union that wishes to establish an unemployed fund, and all should, must realize that this, among other demands of the workers for the improvement of their conditions, if they are to be attained, must be militantly fought for."

Bosses Pay 1½ Per Cent
In the furriers' fund, Winogradsky related, the manufacturers paid one per cent of their total payroll to the fund last year, and are paying one and a half per cent in 1934.

"What is the method employed by the union in the administration of the fund?" he was asked.

At an open membership meeting of approximately 3,000 furriers, he explained, a committee of 11 rank and file workers was elected. All the monies received for the fund are placed in a separate account in the name of the committee. New committees are periodically elected in the same manner, to take the place of the old ones.

At open meetings individual furriers make application by filling out a special blank kept by the com-

mittee in special files for unemployment relief. The committee investigates each case and reports its findings at another open meeting where each case and the amount recommended by the committee on the basis of its investigation, are either approved or rejected by the members.

Controlled by Membership
"Is it true, as charged at the hearing in Washington, that anybody can get relief at the meeting?" he was asked.

"This is a contemptible lie," he replied. "Let me prove it to you." He picked up his phone and after being connected with a representative of the committee, he asked to be shown an application blank. The blank not only showed the trade and place of former employment, but also showed a record of membership in the union and numerous details of personal life. "This should convince anybody that no one who is not a furrier could get relief even if he passes unrecognized through the meetings where his application is made and case discussed," he stated.

"Five dollars."
"What does the committee do in the case of shortage of funds when new applicants are added to those regularly receiving relief?"

"In such cases new applicants are rotated with the old, so that every one gets an equal opportunity to receive some relief."

When asked how the committee accounts for monies received and paid out in addition to maintaining bookkeeping records Winograd-

sky explained that financial reports are made periodically and regularly to open meetings, that they are released to the press and are published in the Needle Worker, the official organ of the union.

Finance Reports Made Yearly
As for the manufacturers who contribute to the fund, they can receive financial reports at any time upon request. Whether or not such requests are made, semi-annual and annual reports are sent to the manufacturers. They also have the right to question whether or not a given recipient of relief is a furrier. They have, however, nothing to do with the actual distribution of funds.

"Is it true, as charged at the Washington hearings, that workers also contribute regularly to the fund?"

"This is absolutely untrue," he replied indignantly. "They are purposely confusing the question of dues payments with payments to the fund. This is charged by the enemies of the union in order to discredit the union."

Pay Two Per Cent
He further explained that the furriers pay 35 cents a week in dues when employed. When unemployed they are maintained in good standing and are exempt from dues payments. Back dues are paid by the fur workers, once again employed, on the basis of schedules issued by the union before a season starts. These set up a certain small percentage, the payment of which brings the card up to date. Inability to pay dues at any time during the year is taken up before the membership committee of the union and there settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Among the fur dyers and dressers the system is slightly different. Here the manufacturers pay three per cent of the payroll to the fund which is administered in the same fashion as among the furriers.

\$84,569.86 from Bosses
At this point Winogradsky distributed an auditor's report on the furriers' fund for the period between Nov. 15, 1933, and Nov. 30, 1934. For this period the statement showed that \$84,569.86 was received from the manufacturers. Two hundred seventeen dollars and twenty cents was received in voluntary donations from individual workers and \$394.05 in fines paid by workers for overtime put in against the rules of the union, which were credited to the unemployment fund. This makes the total of receipts \$85,191.11.

The statement on distribution showed that during the same period \$40,940.15 was paid out in relief, leaving a balance as of Nov. 30, 1934, of \$24,249.55.

Space does not permit a description of the considerable work done by the union through its Unemployed Local and Council in getting additional relief through the medium of Home Relief Bureaus and other social services. We submit only bare figures.

Through this work between Nov. 1933 and Nov. 1, 1934, 473 workers were receiving relief from Home Relief Bureaus, 7,221 food checks were obtained, 3,514 rent checks paid, 3,118 gas bills paid, 3,112 electric bills paid, 60 clothing checks received, medical attention received by 14, coal by 5, \$115 in cash relief for single workers was obtained from the Jewish Social Service, as well as relief from other sources for 110 single workers, 576 delega-

tions visited Home Relief Bureaus during this period.

When asked about the work done by the union in support of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and the approaching Congress, Winogradsky stated, "We must admit, in self-criticism, that in spite of the fact that we have participated in all demonstrations and conferences in support of the Bill, insufficient work has been done by the union to force its enactment."

"I hope you'll rub it in good and hard when you deal with this question in your paper, so that the members and leaders of our union will realize their shortcomings and try to correct them in the future."

In preparations for the Congress, some work has been done. Delegates have been elected from most sections of the union and more are being elected. The money necessary to send the delegation to Washington, however, is very slow in coming in.

He explained that the approaching slack season makes it somewhat harder to collect money in the shops, forcing the union itself to raise the funds through the arrangement of socials, dances and similar affairs.

Toward the end of the interview Morris Angel, in charge of this work, stepped into Winogradsky's office. When asked what he thought of the possibilities of sending the complete delegation, composed of between 20 and 30 workers, he replied:

"While it is true that it is difficult to collect money at this time, for the reasons pointed out by Brother Winogradsky, I want to assure you that we are doing everything in our power to make certain that our delegation gets to Washington. Among other methods used to raise funds for this purpose is a film showing on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at the union auditorium."

Insurance Congress Sabotaged by Muste and Socialist Leaders

Rank and File in Their Organizations, However, Are Going Over Heads of Leadership to Endorse Workers' Bill

By I. Amter

In order to prevent the united front in the struggle for relief and unity of the unemployed organizations, and particularly in order to prevent united action behind the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill at the Washington Congress on Jan. 5-7, the Socialist and Muste leaders of the unemployed organizations are endeavoring to prevent the rank and file from uniting behind the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. These people know that the masses of the United States want unemployment and social insurance. They also know that the Workers' Bill is not only the only genuine unemployment and social insurance bill, but is the only bill that will provide insurance for the 16,000,000 unemployed. Not a single other bill, whether drawn up by Federal or State commissions, or by private institutions, such as the American Association for Social Security (A. Epstein), or the American Association for Labor Legislation (John Andrews), will afford the single penny of protection for the unemployed. All the other bills are "unemployment" bills, allegedly intended to provide insurance for a short time for workers now employed who in the future may lose their jobs. But all these bills are so constructed that even these workers may be deprived of insurance. In addition, they all act as strike-breaking bills.

The National Unemployment Council has proposed the united front of the Socialist and Muste controlled unemployed organizations—not once but many times. On occasion and in certain localities—Pittsburgh, Youngstown, New York, Philadelphia, Illinois, etc.—the united front on certain issues has been achieved. This has been effected not through the good will of the leadership, but through the part that the united front and unity are essential for most effective struggle on the part of all the unemployed. It has been achieved through the mass pressure of the rank and file. When directly approached, the leadership of these organizations refused the united front; when the rank and file made an action, these leaders fled to change their position, as for instance, in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh.

Reject Cooperation

In preparation for the Nov. 24 demonstrations, the Socialist and Muste national leadership of the unemployed organizations united—but they rejected the cooperation of the National Unemployment Council. In spite of this rejection, the locals of the National Unemployment Council participated in various localities. In Chicago, where a real united front was achieved, the demonstrations were pitifully small. This shows not only the weakness of the Socialist and Muste controlled unemployed organizations, but also the irresponsibility of their leadership towards the unemployed masses. Is not the aim of demonstrations to increase the fighting power of the masses and aid them in getting their demands? Surely that can be the only purpose of demonstrations, and the only reason that the masses participate.

Weak Demonstrations

But what was the result of the refusal of the Socialist and Muste leaders? The best demonstration was in Chicago—25,000, of whom 20,000 were brought into the streets by the N. U. C., 5,000 by the Workers' Committee. In New York, 6,000, of whom no more than 1,000 were brought out by the Workers' Unemployment Union and were kept away by strict lines from the remainder brought into the streets by the N. U. C. in Pittsburgh, about 500; Columbus, 100 to 150; Gulfport, Miss., 1,000; Milwaukee, 1,200; Charleston, W. Va., 100, etc. In Newark, Ohio, despite the bluff of a demonstration of 20,000 (out of a total population of 30,000), there were only 70 in the demonstration. Other demonstrations showed militancy, but a very weak participation.

Why is this brought forward sharply? Because the Socialist and Muste leaders continue their irresponsibility toward the unemployed in refusing the united front, in keeping the workers divided, not on issues that they themselves bring forward in order that they, the leaders, may continue in control of their rank and file. This division only helps the government and the bosses and perpetuates the division that the unemployed want ended.

Muste-Socialist Split

In spite of these facts both the Socialist and Muste organs speak about the "gigantic" demonstrations on Nov. 24th, the "greatest outpouring of unemployed since the depression began" (Lasser, Dec. 14th). This is the sheerest humbug, and only harms the unemployed movement.

In response to the letter which the National Unemployed Council sent on Nov. 30, to a so-called "National Action Committee," supposedly representing the Socialist and Muste-Socialist united front organizations, we learn that the Muste-Socialist united front no longer exists, but is split up into two groups, as before. The political

Communist Party Tells Lovestoneites to Admit and Correct Errors as Way to Enter Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America publishes the following letter to the "Communist" Opposition (Lovestone group) as educational material for our new members, showing the inevitable ending of all opportunist oppositions to the Leninist line of the Communist International:

To the National Committee and all members of the "Communist" Opposition,
51 West 14th Street,
New York City.

We have received a letter from the secretary of your group speaking in the name of your "National Committee" in which it is proposed that we meet with representatives of your group to discuss the building of a "new" organization to fight against war and fascism, and also to "join in a common effort to bring about a better political understanding between our organizations so as to pave the way to complete unity."

Surely there is no need to carry on any discussions on the first point. Especially do we see no ground for discussion on the basis of the appeal to the American League Against War and Fascism contained in your letter. Can the members of the Lovestone group talk about united action seriously and at the same time approve the vicious and provocative approach to the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism contained in your letter to us? In what way is the language here different from that of the open enemies of the Communist movement?

No discussion is possible with you on the united front, so long as you carry on such anti-Communist slanders and actions. A united front with your handful of followers is at any rate of little consequence in the labor movement. If you change your ways and really wish to honestly support the position of the Party in the struggle is leading you can show it in the practical daily work.

Now as to the second point in the letter regarding "a better political understanding... so as to pave the way to complete unity." We are sure that you are fully acquainted with the position of the Party on all important questions of fundamental policy and tactics. We also are well acquainted with the view of your group. There is no need to organize any discussion merely for the purpose of restating our respective positions which are well established. The only way which any understanding can be reached between us is by your group abandoning its anti-Communist position and fully accepting the policies and tactics of the C. P. U. S. A.

It is not necessary for us to go into the motives behind the sending of the letter to us. But every member of the Lovestone group who sincerely wishes to fight capitalism and be part of the Communist movement ought to ask himself the question: why did the leaders of the group send this letter to the Communist Party when only a few months ago after the Comintern informed through the columns of the "Communist International" that all the followers of the Brandler group who wish to come into contact with the Comintern should address themselves to the respective Communist Parties. The Lovestone group instead of taking this honest course, opened up a new "offensive" against the C. P. U. S. A. in the form of "an open letter" to the membership of the C. P. U. S. A.

Unmistakably the following are chief reasons why Lovestone is now compelled to make this latest maneuver:

1. Because the C. P. U. S. A. is now completely united on the basis of the line of the Comintern and is making rapid progress in all fields of work, especially in the trade unions, and in the building of the

Party and the Communist Party. The Socialist Party supports the Communist Party, the A. F. of L. The Communist support, organize and take the rank and file in opposition to the class-collaboration policies of the bureaucrats. It is this which raises the fear of the Socialists and Musteites, so that they do everything in their power to eliminate Communists from their unemployed organizations. These reformist leaders, bureaucratically trying to control their organizations, fear the leadership of the rank and file against their pussfooting policies.

Sabotage Interests of Jobless

The rank and file of the Socialist and Muste controlled unemployed organizations must take note of the sabotaging activities of their leaders. The sabotage of the National Congress and the expression of their struggle not for themselves, but also by throwing its forces into the struggle for relief, against evictions, against discrimination of Negro and foreign-born, for the Workers' Bill? Does the C. P. not also mobilize all its sympathetic organizations in the struggle? It does. Does it follow then that the N. U. C. forces endorsement of the Communist Party on N. U. C. affiliations? In the last elections, the N. U. C. recommended to its affiliated bodies endorsement of the C. P. on the above grounds, but also proposed that the locals of the N. U. C. arrange symposiums and invite speakers of all parties to present their platforms. If as a result of these symposiums, the workers in the N. U. C. more heartily endorsed the C. P., it merely proves that they recognize that the C. P. represents their interests.

The third point is drawn in artificially. The purpose of this point is to bring down into the membership organizations the differences that exist even in the ranks of the Socialist Party. The N. U. C. not only gives support to all A. F. of L. workers on strike—not the truck drivers in Minneapolis, the longshoremen and general strike in San Francisco—but to workers in independent unions that go into struggle. In turn locals of the A. F. of L. give open support to the N. U. C. in all parts of the country, as they support the Workers' Bill. The reason this point is raised is the difference in policy in the same unions, between the Socialist

face? You represent only a handful of individuals with very little connection among the masses. Those of your followers occupying leading positions in some trade unions in New York and vicinity are after only in these "commanding" positions by grace of A. F. of L. bureaucrats with whom they are allied (Zimmerman), or have lost all support of the masses as a result of their reactionary and class-collaborationist policies (Keller).

What is true of the united front on the field of struggle against war and fascism is unquestionably true in all other fields where the broad united front can be and is being built (unemployment, in the trade unions, Scottsboro, etc.). Can we talk of united front for example in connection with the unemployment insurance campaign when you speak of the broadest movement ever built in the history of the Communist movement in this country as "just another name for the bankrupt Unemployed Councils," the "latest puppet organization of the Communist Party"? Is this not going William Green one better? Or can we have united front in the trade unions—where you are completely isolated in the important industries, or in the few localities where you members are only allied with the reactionary bureaucracy, fighting against the Communists and militant workers?

No discussion is possible with you on the united front, so long as you carry on such anti-Communist slanders and actions. A united front with your handful of followers is at any rate of little consequence in the labor movement. If you change your ways and really wish to honestly support the position of the Party in the struggle is leading you can show it in the practical daily work.

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A. F. of L. League's Bill For Insurance Carries An Anti-Strike Clause

Ohio Union's Measure, Indicating Upsurge of Masses, Is Greatly Inferior to Workers Insurance Bill, Which It Resembles in Some Respects

By SANDOR VOROS
(Cleveland, Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Employment Insurance Bill will be made shortly by the incoming State Assembly by the A. F. of L. League of less than 3 per cent of voting to Stephen Lescro, president of the League. The bill now is undergoing final revisions and will come up for approval in the very near future.

While the measure which is being proposed indicates the growing revolt in the A. F. of L. for genuine unemployment insurance, introduction of such a measure at this time splits the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and weakens the united front support given to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. At the same time, besides containing an anti-strike clause which can be turned against the Ohio labor movement, the proposed A. F. of L. Bill gives less in benefits to the unemployed.

Workers' and their organizations supporting the Ohio measure should follow the example of the fraternal organizations in the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance, which rescinded their previous endorsement of the Wagner-Lewis Bill, endorsed the Workers' Bill, and elected delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Benefits to Present Jobless

Division of Fine Points

The proposed Ohio bill is based upon the principles that the State can and must protect its people. In opposition to the Harrison Bill which is endorsed by the State Federation of Labor it provides for immediate benefits to "all genuine employable-unemployed." It reflects the steadily growing realization among the ranks of the American Federation of Labor for the need of a genuine unemployment and social insurance bill to go into effect immediately and not in some distant, vague future.

Created three years ago at the time of the A. F. L. Vancouver convention where the resolution for unemployment insurance was defeated by the Green bureaucracy, the A. F. L. League for Unemployment Insurance consists at present of 92 local unions of the A. F. L. in Cleveland. Although it includes almost every craft and industry, till lately it did not develop sufficient activity to secure the needed mass support. Sticking closely to the

Ohio unions it only established contacts in the past week with the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance consisting of about two hundred fraternal organizations that went on record to support the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). It is only lately that efforts have been made to extend their activities to the entire State and a wide publicity campaign is pursued by issuing regular releases to 39 Ohio newspapers.

State Federation Stabs at Bill

It is due to this activity and the support gained by it that the Cleveland Federation of Labor not only officially endorsed the League but two weeks ago passed a resolution demanding action on it of the State Federation of Labor.

The State Federation of Labor at its fiftieth convention this summer referred the bill to its Committee on Legislation which in turn rejected it as "unconstitutional and too radical." It advised the League they would frame their own bill or amend the Harrison Bill, although the Harrison Bill was vehemently opposed by the League as entirely inadequate. It does not provide for immediate benefits, it would not go into effect until 1936; one would have to work at least 26 weeks to be eligible and even then for only 16 weeks benefit, and to cap it all—it would abolish the State of Ohio from all liability and any contribution whatsoever to the insurance fund.

Likened to Workers' Bill

The State bill of the League proposes the establishment of a fund by the contribution of all employers of not less than 3% of their

payroll, the rest of the funds to be secured from the Federal government and from the State by levying an additional tax on all incomes over \$5,000 per year, tax on all gifts was proposed, following the Workers' Bill, and workers are to contribute nothing according to the latest revision of the bill.

Another analogy with H. R. 7598 is point four, which sets the minimum benefit at not less than \$10 per week plus \$3 for each dependent. This clause, however, is limited by the provision that maximum benefits are not to exceed 75 per cent of the normal wages of the workers. This clause discriminates against those with large families, who are forced to work for starvation wages and thereby tend to beat down the level of general wages. In line with this clause a man with five children working for the starvation wage of \$15 per week could not receive over \$11.25 per week if unemployed, while according to H. R. 7598 he would be entitled to a minimum benefit of \$25.

Anti-Labor Clause

According to Stephen Lescro, president of the League, the framers of their bill studied practically all American and European unemployment insurance bills to embody the best principles of all. In spite of all these good intentions a vicious clause was permitted to creep in whereby "all instead of being an act to workers, could be used as one of the most effective strike-breaking devices by the bosses and the State. This is contained in point six, which reads:

"Benefits shall be paid all employees, for duration of unemployment, who having complied with the ruling of an authorized Federal Labor Arbitration Board, such as the Labor-Disputes Compromise Act, recently approved June 20, and, nevertheless, be forced into a strike or lock-out."

This clause, under penalty of losing unemployment insurance benefits, would force all strikers to accept compulsory arbitration and abide by all strike-breaking decisions of the arbitration board.

Another outstanding weakness of the bill consists of surrendering control of the fund to the political machines and politicians by providing for the election of the Unemployment Insurance Commission through a "non-partisan" ticket with no provisions made for workers' control.

"Lunden Bill (H. R. 7598) Good Propaganda"

When asked about the A. F. of L. League's attitude towards the Workers' Bill and the Washington Congress, Mr. Lescro declared that it was not his concern concerning themselves with the passing of the State Bill alone.

Fight Roosevelt Scheme

"We recognize that the Lunden Bill is an excellent propaganda for unemployment insurance but it is impossible to put it into effect under the present system of society. We sympathize with it, but we are interested in pushing our State Bill. We do not see how the Washington Congress could help our bill aside from its propaganda value. No, Green's letter against the Washington Congress had nothing to do with our Bill and will fight against it. Putting through our State bill would help greatly towards a uniform federal unemployment insurance bill and we are willing to work with any group that would help us with our State bill."

Mr. Lescro, who gave the impression of being entirely sincere, failed to see that their proposed State bill would have no more chance of passing than the Workers' Bill, unless the broadest united front mass support could be secured for it. This backing of the Workers' Bill would only strengthen their fight for insurance on a State scale, not to mention the fact that their State bills in its present form falls far short from the protection the Workers' Bill would give. Their bill, with the forced arbitration clause and the proposed form of electing the Insurance Commission could be most effectively turned against the workers and used to break all their strikes.

Customers Aid Store Strikers in Milwaukee

By BELLE TAUB
(A copy of the following article was sent for publication in the Working Woman)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—How women are becoming a vital force in the struggle for better conditions can be seen clearly in the strike of some 800 department store workers of the Boston Store, Milwaukee, more than half of whom are women.

"My husband is baking bread and washing curtains today."

"My boy Tommy says: 'How can I wash the dishes without a working card?'"

"And mine says: 'Mommy, when the strike is over we'll get acquainted again.'"

"The store called me back to work, but my family won't let me go."

That's what the pickets say when they trudge back to union headquarters to warm their freezing toes and hands.

The conditions which brought about the strike cannot be forgotten. Ruthless wage-slashing brought the average wage for women down to \$14, while the men get \$16 for the same work. Many have their hours cut to 36 and only get \$12.60. Speed-up, layoff without a moment's notice, discrimination against union members, were the order of the day in the Boston Store. Any woman whom the boss thought was "too liberal" simply disappeared from the ranks. After 36 years of this ruthless exploitation of its salespeople, the Boston Store piled up huge profits and a reputation for the most greedy and vicious treatment of its workers.

Women have special problems in the store. They must "keep up appearances" in good, dark dresses; lawless hose and shoes; they must be manicured and marcelled, all on the meager wage of \$12.60 to \$14.

"We go into the store with our hair curled and nails manicured, but often don't have the price of a ten cent sandwich," they say.

When hunger gnaws, they can be consoled by thinking about their boss's wages. "Two hundred and ten dollars a day for him," they cry on the picket lines! Here's the report published in income tax returns for Mr. Stanley Stone: \$70,299 in 1932, and \$53,872 in 1933, \$72,269 in 1934, and \$53,872 in 1935, while four other officers of the firm receive similar amounts.

On November 29 nearly 800 of the workers came out on strike, surrounding the store with pickets at every entrance.

Strikers Show Huge Profits Of Boston Firm

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Income tax reports of the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, operators of the Boston Store here where a strike has been going on for more than a month, show profits ranging from 134 per cent to 351 per cent on its capital during the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive, an indication by the strike committee of the Boston Store strikers revealed yesterday.

The 351 per cent rate was for last year, while the low was in 1931. On the other hand wages for most workers, it was shown, range from \$14 to \$15 a week.

The four chief executives of the company received a total salary of \$30,600 for the year of 1933. This was an increase of \$2,000 over the amount received the previous year. The total salary received by these four during the period 1929-1933 is \$550,666.36. In addition, these same officers, who hold a majority of the firm's stock, received dividends amounting to \$2,254,133.36 for that period.

The figures were published by the union of the striking workers after Boston Store ads appeared in all the papers, including the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist Party daily here, claiming that the workers in the store averaged \$19.55 per week. The

unions, countering the statements of the company, declare that 75 floor men and a number of buyers receive \$35 and more per week, which brings up the average, and conceal the fact that most workers get far below \$19.55 a week.

"Figures gathered among the employees now on strike bear this out conclusively," says the union's statement. "Among these hundreds of employees it was found that the majority working from 5 to 15 years for the store, were receiving only \$14 to \$15 per week for 40 to 48 hours work."

"Some of these so-called extras, who worked as much as 36 hours per week, earn as little as \$12.50 per week."

Textile Striker Freed By Campaign of I.L.D.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 28.—John Sucharszki, textile worker framed up by the police during the General Textile Strike, was acquitted this week by a jury at Woodstock, Vermont, as a result of the legal and mass defense conducted by the International Labor Defense.

Sucharszki was arrested while doing strike duty with a flying squad. The mill bosses and the prosecution made clear their intention to railroad him to five years in jail. Although his arrest occurred on Sept. 11 and was set at \$500, the officials of the United Textile Workers Local made no attempt to get him out on bail or to arrange adequate defense for him.

Operators Try to Starve Miners into Company Union

LOCKED OUT MINERS TAKEN OFF RELIEF ON SHERIFF'S ORDERS

Attempt Bribery When Starvation Threat Fails To Herd Miners into Company Union

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BESSEMER, Ala.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is trying every way possible to force the company union on us.

In Bessemer, where the Readers Ore Mine, biggest ore mine of the T. C. I., is located, there is a local of the International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union. The local has a membership of about 1,000.

The mine has been closed down close to seven months. When they resume work the company wants to open up under the company union. Now the company union is carrying on a campaign with every means possible.

The majority of the bona fide union men who have families tried to work a small piece of ground so that they could raise some sweet potatoes, corn, etc. for their families to have something to eat this winter.

At the present time, all of the bona fide union men are on the welfare lists with the exception of a few who were called to work two weeks ago. The company has special stools to tell them what goes on in the camp.

Will Jones is a Negro still and the camp watchdog who works with the company sheriff, Jack Brown.

Will Jones goes around the camp trying to find out how many sweet potatoes, corn, chickens, etc., the union men have at home.

The company gave Jack Brown complete control over the company property. Jack Brown is the company high sheriff.

Jack Brown tells the bona fide union men that he will let the company union men get all the wood they want off company property.

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go to the Super for anything, he tells them to go to see Jack Brown, he has everything under control now.

When the union men go to Jack Brown, he will talk to them a while and then ask them, "Why don't you all come to our meeting on Tuesday night?"

The Jack Brown and Will Jones policy of forcing over the company union has failed.

Now they have a new policy. The company is calling a few of the bona fide union men back to work when the mine isn't opened up.

These men are testing the timbers, water pipe, tracks, etc. The company union men have been doing this work up until last week.

The main reason the company is putting these men to work, is to make them think that the company is good to them and that way get them to join the company union.

The bosses sent two or three company union men to work with the bona fide union men to agitate them to join the company union.

The bona fide union men are worried by the company union agitators the whole time they are on the job.

This is the policy of the company—to get a crew of company union men so that they can open up the mine.

The general superintendent went to the company union meeting one night and there were only a few Negroes there.

And he told the white workers, you carried the Negro into the I.M.M.S.W.U., and then you all come running back to the company, and you all must get the Negroes into the company union.

If you don't you are just wasting your time. You all ain't doing a damn thing but spending our money. We have enough white men, now you must get the Negroes.

The bona fide union men said they will starve before they will join the company union.

The workers here love the Communist Party. The workers said the reason they love the Party is because at the time of the strike everything the Party told them came true.

Secondly, they said they know the Party is on the right line because the bosses are fighting against the Party. And I know any time the bosses fight against anything it must be good for the working man.

And this is what is happening. All over the country, hearings and meetings are being held about conditions of child suffering.

At these hearings delegates will be elected to go to their Congressmen demanding that they support the Workers' Bill.

At the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance in Washington on January 5 there will be delegations of children from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Then a group of these children will go to Miss Perkins and Mrs. Roosevelt to present the children's demands.

Delegates will be sent to the Board of Education with demands for clothes and food for the ones who need these things.

For more schools to do away with overcrowdedness. They will present a statement supporting the delegates to the Washington Congress.

Beside this, every Pioneer Troop in the country will send a telegram or a Special Delivery letter to both Miss Perkins and Mrs. Roosevelt demanding that they accept the program of the children's delegation.

We've got to get together and fight for these things. The government is trying to put over a fake insurance bill which does not

Can Well Afford to Smile



Donald R. Riechberg (left), N. R. A. chief, and President C. L. Bardo of the National Association of Manufacturers seem to be enjoying themselves at a banquet during the Manufacturers' Convention held recently in New York.

Terror Drive Workers' Bill Intensified Gains Support In Northwest In Portland

By a Worker Correspondent

SPOKANE, Wash.—The following will give you an idea as to how we are being served by the public representatives in this outpost territory of capitalism.

I, as representative of the F. S. U., and Dr. Munro, of the Liberal Club, applied for the Lewis and Clark School Auditorium for Scott Nearing. The whole school board turned us down.

During the past four months we have been deprived of the use of every hall in the uptown section for showing the "Road to Life" and "The End of St. Petersburg."

The Armenian Aid Society endorsed the Workers' Bill and the National Congress. The Scotch Society heard our representatives and promised to take up the Workers' Bill at its next meeting.

The head of the Electrical Workers' Union, Mr. Place, argued in the following way when the Workers' Bill was discussed at the union meeting:

"We pay a man in Washington \$5,000 a year to look after bills and other such business. We shouldn't have to worry our heads off. He knows better."

We publish every Saturday letters from coal and ore miners and smelter workers. We use workers in these industries to write us their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

WASHINGTON—JAN. 5 AND 6 While their fathers and mothers have been gathering together in one big fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the children have not been caught napping.

It's their job as well as their parents', because this is something that means just as much to them. It means enough food on the table, a warm house on cold days, and clothes and shoes to keep out winter winds and rain.

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NRA Decides Against Back Pay For Striking Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

POWHATAN PT., Ohio.—Seventy miners who were locked out as a result of a strike in early November have been reinstated as a result of a decision handed down by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board, however, refused to force the company to pay the men for all the time they were out, in spite of the fact that the men were discharged for no legitimate reason.

The strike had originally grown out of the fact that the company refused to grill the holes, furnish powder to shoot the coal, and lay the tracks, as it had been doing up until that time.

The men took strike action. Immediately, the district officials of the U. M. W. of A. headed by Percy Tedlow made every effort to get the men back to work, and succeeded to break the strike.

When the men went back, seventy were locked out. The U. M. W. of A. officials did nothing to get the men back on the job except go through all the N. R. A. red tape.

The result was that the men were out for more than a month, and when they finally got back to work they did not get a cent for all the time they had lost.

This is the way the U. M. W. of A. officials defend the interests of the miners. As far as the original grievance goes, the company won out there also. You sure can't get any justice from the N. R. A. or the officials of the U. M. W. of A.

That the seamen here resent the now famous Olander agreement is evidenced by their eagerness to sign the petition and in the few days that the petition has been in circulation more than 400 seamen have signed.

When the waterfront has been thoroughly covered in the opinion of the sponsors of the petition, it will be sent to the American Steamship Owners Association as visible evidence.

The seamen signed and mailed individual post-cards protesting the sell-out engineered by him, and telling Olander himself that they did not recognize that he acted in their behalf.

The seamen feel that the agreement robs them of their inherent right to improve their lot on shipboard by direct strike action.

The Olander agreement provides for a "no-strike" period of one year. At this writing the local Project announces a system of forced labor for the seamen.

The local Waterfront Unemployed Council called a special meeting to rally the seamen against this plan and we await with some expectation the results of the resolutions made at the meeting.

The membership decided at that meeting to leave the forced labor plan and go about their daily business as though the notice never appeared.

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BAITIMORE, Md.—Continuing its aggressive tactics in its determination to bring about a revision of the '\$57.50 sellout agreement' harnessed onto the seamen by Victor Olander, I. S. U. head, who represented nobody but himself at the arbitrations concluded in New York City two weeks ago, the M. W. I. U. here printed petitions and at meetings urged that the seamen sign in protest of the slave code that the agreement actually amounts to.

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By a Worker Correspondent

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Unemployment and social insurance as the rich men see it, such as the bills written up by Senator Wagner and Wm. Green, or the way the workers want it as presented by the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598 is a burning question among the top leadership of the A. F. of L. in Grand Rapids.

When the writer's union, the American Federation of Teachers, Local 265, endorsed H. R. 7598 early in the year, the local priests of the Temple—the Labor Temple—immediately went into their dance and dragged out the Wagner Bill and endorsed that misleading organ.

Since then, they have consistently fought the indorsement of H. R. 7598 as it is being taken up by the various locals.

The resolution forms presented to the union for indorsing H. R. 7598 automatically bring it before the Central Trades and Labor Council, but those gentry have to date always been successful in having them "received and filed."

The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief formed the nucleus around which the local Sponsoring and Arrangements Committee was built. A hall was rented in the Temple for the purpose of holding a conference to elect and prepare a delegation of Grand Rapids workers for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

This meeting was called for 7:30, Dec. 19, and at that hour and date, we were informed by the custodian of the Temple that we could not hold the conference in that building. Slick! What?

This ruse was only partly successful, however, for only two blocks away, the Auto Workers Union was holding a meeting, and they rushed through their work and invited us to make ourselves at home in their hall.

The conference was much better than we had any right to expect under the circumstances, although many A. F. of L. delegates became disgusted over the first episode and went home; but an enthusiastic meeting was held.

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WORKERS' HEALTH

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

"Pfunders" Plunders Pockets of Workers

D. G. J. Kenosha, Wis.—"Pfunders' Stomach Tablets," for ulcer of the stomach, proves to be a mixture of ordinary alkaline powders: Bismuth Subnitrate, Magnesium Oxide & Sodium Bicarbonate.

Mr. Pfunder when asked for information concerning his preparation, generously offered to give any information "except the formula," which is "secret." The analyses by the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association revealed the golden secret.

Furthermore, Pfunders uses the old fashioned Bismuth subnitrate which occasionally causes methemoglobinemia, a serious blood disorder, instead of the harmless Bismuth subcarbonate, which is now generally prescribed by physicians.

This serves to emphasize again what we have often stated in this column, i. e., that quack patent medicines are often potentially harmful, as in this case; that, when not harmful, they cost much more than if bought under their proper chemical names; and finally, that in most cases they are just as worthless as sugar water, having no value at all for the illness.

It should be a matter of pride among workers that, just as they will not fall for the subtle, pre-fascist demagoguery of bourgeois politicians, and just as they will not fall for the mystic opium of priests, ministers and rabbis, they will also not swallow the unscientific patent-medicines of the Lydia Pinkhams, Father Johns, etc., etc. All these groups squeeze money from the worker on false pretenses of one kind or another. They are all worthless. They all appeal to ignorance and are based on magic, mysticism and falsehood.

ASTHMA R. W., Allentown, Pa.—Asthma is a word used to describe certain symptoms. But there are many causes for asthma. Saying that you have asthma does not mean that you know the cause of the attacks.

The most common variety of asthma is called bronchial asthma. You apparently have bronchial asthma; but several things have to be done to make certain of it: 1—An X-ray of the chest. 2—Careful examination of the nose and throat. 3—Skin tests.

These tests are done by a specialist in asthma and hay fever, who injects into your skin certain substances which may be responsible for your attacks. The substances which cause a reaction in the skin may be the cause of your attacks. Some of the substances responsible

for asthma are feathers, fur, dog hair, horse dust and many others. If feathers are responsible, they will have to be removed from your house and a substitute-like "kapok" used.

However, specific details in the treatment of bronchial asthma can only be given after a careful history of your symptoms is taken and after the three items noted above are carried out.

The best place to have all this done is at a clinic in a hospital where such cases like yours are treated. You will have to make many visits so that you should choose the nearest available hospital clinic. Unless your doctor has done all that has been suggested, he is treating you blindly.

Going away to the ocean will not cure you if you are sensitive to feathers or the dust in a mattress on which you sleep. The diet you are on now is of no value in the treatment of bronchial asthma. At your age, very rarely is a particular food responsible for attacks.

Bad teeth do not cause asthma, but they should be examined by a dentist to prevent them from causing other trouble.

T. B. of the Hip J. B.—From the description in your letter, your condition was most likely one of tuberculosis of the right hip joint. This is a chronic, long-standing condition, which in the majority of cases completely fuses or stiffens the joint.

The shortening of the limb, which nearly always occurs, is due to the disease eating away or destroying part of the hip bone, thus shortening that limb.

The cause of this condition is the tubercle bacillus (the germ which produces tuberculosis), which is the same germ so destructive in the lungs. You ask why one child develops it and another does not. For the same reason that one child develops infantile paralysis, or any other disease while another does not.

Susceptibility to the disease (whether or not one easily gets sick) is generally due to a lowered resistance or vitality in that particular child or adult. In children the tubercle germ may come from milk, particularly milk from unhealthy or tubercular cows.

You ask whether it is permissible for you to have a child. In view of the fact that you have had no symptoms of pain in the hip joint, and that you have been enjoying perfect health for many years, the answer is yes. However, if the hip is fixed in a bad position, you may have trouble in the delivery of the child. I would suggest, therefore, that you be thoroughly examined by an orthopedic physician regarding your hip condition.

IN THE HOME By ANN BARTON Routine and Habits

SLAVA DUNN contributes the following in her weekly series on the care of children:—

The "ideal schedule" for a young child, usually given in all books on child training, is seldom possible in a working class family where the mother does her own work.

But this schedule can usually be changed so as to fit the rest of the family and yet not neglect the most important needs of a growing child.

The essential needs are: regular mealtimes, early bed hour, daytime nap (or rest if the child cannot sleep), regular visits to the toilet and outdoor play.

The most practical hours for these activities usually are: 6:30-7:30 A. M.—getting up, dressing and washing.

7:00-8:00 A. M.—Breakfast and toilet for bowel movement.

9:00-12:00 A. M.—As much outdoor play as possible to arrange.

12:00-1:00 P. M.—Dinner (heavy meal of the day).

1:00-3:00 P. M.—Nap or rest.

3:00 P. M.—Milk or fruit if the child needs it.

3:00-5:00 P. M.—Outdoors as much as possible.

5:00-6:00 P. M.—Supper (light meal).

6:00-8:00 P. M.—Bath, brushing teeth, bed.

Little children should sleep eleven to thirteen hours every night and take a nap or rest from one to two hours.

If a regular hour for bed is followed, the child begins to feel sleepy at that time and makes little fuss about going to bed, especially if there is no excitement and rough play before bed time.



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

ON A CHICAGO street — or was it in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis or Davenport, Iowa—I heard some newsboys yelling sensationally, to the amusement of the passersby, "Wuxtry! Wuxtry! Santy Claus Has Committed Suicide!"

Touring the Middle West on a speaking tour that covered some twenty cities, there were many such items that linger in the mind, now that the dizzy routine of catching trains is beginning to wash out.

There was the old blacksmith in Davenport, for example, who wanted to know whether I ever saw Floyd Dell. He had known Floyd when the author was a young, inquisitive groper, and the blacksmith was one of his guides to Socialism. Floyd Dell mentions the blacksmith, I believe, in his first novel, Moon Calf. And here he was in the flesh, still rugged and hearty, and a Communist.

"What's happened to Floyd?" he boomed. "Seems to have drifted away from the working class. Thought the boy would be a help to us one day."

"I don't know what's happened to him, comrade, except that he lives in a literary suburb," I answered, "far from the struggle for life."

Paving the Way For Fascism

AND THE Milwaukee brewers still reserve their best beer for the home towners, and the Milwaukee cops are still in evidence. There were more of them present at my meeting there than at any other city I spoke in. The John Reed Club there says this is true of all their meetings. These Socialist cops are repeating the crime of Germany. Like the Socialist police of the pre-Hitler period, they persecute and arrest Communists, but shut their eyes to and even protect Nazis. This is what Socialists mean when they say "democracy." And this is the way Fascism always comes—it grows under the warm, sheltering wing of the capitalist democracy. Who ever heard of a Fascist going to jail for "criminal syndicalism?"

But Jan Wittenber, the Chicago artist, faces twenty years in jail for this nebulous charge. He was one of a group of workers who had held a demonstration in Hillsboro, Ill., for unemployment relief.

The trial comes up early in January. Nothing happened at the relief demonstration, except that a mob of pathologically-inflamed police rushed upon the miners and their wives and hungry children, and beat and maimed and clubbed them brutally.

There is no charge against Jan Wittenber and the other defendants in the Hillsboro case, other than being present at the sickening scene. But the group has served long months in a filthy jail, and face longer terms, unless the working class prevents the crime.

Criminal syndicalism. It is a law that was passed during the post-war red hysteria. Anybody who doesn't vote Democrat or Republican and is caught reading a pamphlet by Karl Marx can be jailed for a good part of his life under this law.

It is Fascism in practice, here in America. In Oregon and other states labor leaders have also been framed under this law recently. Hearst wants to make it a federal law. So does the Chamber of Commerce. Father Coughlin may be heard from next.

The liberals are busy worrying about the Soviet answer to Kirov's assassination, while here, under their academic noses, their whole world of civil liberties is being wiped out.

A Dangerous Subject

IN THREE cities where I was dated to speak, local Fascist forces brought sufficient pressure to have our leases for a meeting place cancelled at the last moment.

In Cincinnati, the D. A. R. and American Legion made a front page hullabaloo for several days, and there was talk of tear gas bombs to break up our meeting.

My address was to be on the subject of modern literature, and for the first time I was made to feel how dangerous a subject that can be. Every tear gas has filtered into the ivory tower.

As Necessary as Bread

IN PITTSBURGH I heard a little story that was an answer to all this Fascism. It showed that here in America, as in Nazi Germany, all the slander and terror of the capitalists will never destroy the working class will to a better world.

It seems that an unemployed council held a meeting to raise funds for the Daily Worker. There were some fifty men and women present. They were all on relief, and hadn't seen any cash for years.

Out of these fifty people, only eight cents was collected. Everyone felt bad about it. So a motion was made, and passed unanimously, that next day everyone present was to sell a loaf of the relief bread he or she received, and donate this to the Daily Worker, which literally was as necessary as bread to them. You cannot murder such a spirit, you capitalists!

An Unholy Crusade

FATHER COUGHLIN has become the chief bell-wether of incipient Fascism in America. That is the impression one brings back after a hasty tour of the Midwest.

If one examines the program of this radio priest, one finds that it is almost an exact duplicate of the Austrian Catholic Fascism. But millions of people in the middle west are being taken in by its vague revolutionary slogans, just as Hitler and Mussolini fooled them abroad.

Even industrial workers take the fake father's petitions around from factory to factory, and get members for his unholy crusade.

Do they want labor unions abolished, swallowed up in a Fascist state? Do they want an intensified imperialism, and a new world war? Do they want lower wages and higher prices? Do they really care to see free speech and civil liberties wiped out? Are they against unemployment insurance?

Of course not; but obviously they don't see that this is Coughlin's program. The American masses have been radicalized, but are not yet sufficiently developed to see through this dangerous demagogue.

The fierce white light of exposure must be made to beat on the bull-roaring Father. There was once a priest in Russia named Father Gapon. He also roused the naive Russian workers with a seemingly radical program and led them in a march to petition the Czar for liberalism.

At the gates of the Winter Palace, the Cossacks charged them, and over two hundred workers were killed. This was the event history knows as Bloody Sunday. Later Father Gapon was exposed as a police spy. Whom is Father Coughlin working for? His tie-up is mcrs subtle, undoubtedly, but will yet be exposed. Meanwhile, every worker who sees through Coughlin should begin to ask his deluded followers; why is Father Coughlin not helping the unemployed? Where does he stand on the war question? Why does he attack Soviet Russia, and never Nazi Germany or Fascist Austria? Why has he never defended striking workers when they are so brutally attacked by the police? Does he approve of Hearst's attempt to start a red scare in the universities? Why does he attack the bill to abolish child labor?

And there are dozens of similar questions. From making radio speeches this "father" has now begun to organize a political movement, a future army. And the shadow of the swastika looms over the Middle West, unless the working class wakes up to the menace.

For the First Time in English

LUDWIG FEUERBACH

The classic exposition of dialectical materialism, for the first time in complete, ungarbled English translation. It includes other material by Marx and Engels on dialectical materialism.

Lenin recommended Feuerbach as "the handbook of every class-conscious worker," rating it with the Communist Manifesto.

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Most Powerful Farm Papers in World Stimulate Soviet Peasants' Development

Peasants' Gazette Has Circulation of 1,800,000

This is the last of four articles written by Ben Field on the life of farmers and peasants in the Soviet Union. Ben Field recently returned from a visit to the U. S. S. R., where he made a study of farm conditions, visiting many collectives, as well as attending the Writers' Congress. He contributed while there to Pravda, Kolhoznik, the Literary Gazette, and is the American correspondent for the Soviet Peasants Gazette and the French "Voice of the Peasant."

By BEN FIELD

IN THE struggle for a prosperous cultural life the peasant relies on the newspaper as one of his chief engines. There are all told about 12,000 farm newspapers in the U. S. S. R. Every peasant has the opportunity to read at least six papers. First, the all-union farm paper like Peasants' Gazette, then a national newspaper, the region farm paper, the machine tractor station newspaper, the farm paper, the farm wall newspaper.

Every collective has a wall newspaper. The huge state farms have as many as 50 wall newspapers. A wall paper in the forge, the school, the apartment house, the community dining room, etc. The wall newspapers are run by the collective farmers, mechanics, dining room workers, etc. Everybody is urged to write and make cartoons and pictures for the wall newspapers. The wall newspaper offers the most backward peasant the opportunity to develop himself by writing what he has on his mind.

The peasant can criticize the farm leaders, quicken the pace of collectivization by throwing down the challenge to his comrades. The wall newspaper becomes the peasant's patient friend and helper. It is a sort of fair or market-place where ideas are examined and exchanged. All letters must be answered. The wall newspaper becomes the collective farm's sharp-eyed fearless watchman.

Every collective farm works hard to run its own printed newspaper. The Jewish collective farm in the Crimea, established on virgin soil only three years ago, printed the first issue of its weekly in September. Chevka tea plantation paper is printed in Georgian and Russian. Zernograd's newspaper, "Tractor" has a daily circulation of 1500. Its yearly budget is 100,000 rubles. The farm has a printing shop employing nineteen people. Type here is still set by hand. But there is a corps of 250 militant farm correspondents.

These people are the leaders on the farm. Through them the newspaper organizes the work, sets the driving axle and flags, checks up on results, puts the peasant on the spot with tremendous control in his own hands.

1,800,000 Circulation
The most important farm paper in the U. S. S. R. is the Peasants' Gazette. Its circulation is 1,800,000. Its circulation would have rocketed to 8,000,000 if not for the paper shortage. Peasants' Gazette receives 1500 letters every other day. It is printed every other day. Editor Urtzky looks more like a farmer than an editor with his heavy shoulders and big head; has 100 editorial assistants and 15,000 farm correspondents. Lenin said that a real peasants' paper should be run by five journalists and 500 farm correspondents. Here is a paper that would have delighted Lenin.

In the old, Czarist days when there were less than 4,000 tractors in all of Russia (250,000 now), when 10 per cent of the farms were without horses, there were only a couple of farm newspapers. This helps explain the few paper mills and the shortage of paper. The Herald of the Village Owners had a circulation of 3,000. This paper was

controlled by people who farmed the peasants—the nobility, priests, landowners.

The work of Peasants' Gazette is three-barreled. It raises the peasants technically, politically, culturally to become prosperous farmers. It prints diagrams of new machinery, articles on new methods of sowing, on building of silos, etc. It helps the peasants by explaining new policies of the government, by urging his participation in the elections of deputies to the soviets, by examining the role of the Communist Party in the countryside labors. It helps culturally by sending out to the villages movies which are shown during harvesting out in the fields. All through the Writers' Congress it printed reports and speeches. It helps with the building of schools, libraries, radio stations, organization of collective farm clubs and theaters.

"We Run the Country"
Peasants' Gazette differs from powerful farm papers printed in other countries chiefly in that it is actually run by the peasants. It receives from its 15,000 regular correspondents and from thousands of other peasants 1,600 letters. Only about 100 of these letters can be printed. The general staff of 100 assistants study the other letters. Each member of the staff works

over fifteen letters, to determine from the contents and tone of the letters the needs and wishes of the peasant masses. Each editorial assistant is as sensitive as a gauge needle to the power seething in his letters.

Editorials and articles are written based on the letters. The drive of the peasants as gauged by the letters is relayed to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, to the Party and the Government, to Stalin and Kallinin. And action follows. Thus peasants in remote Siberia are right when they say they have their hands on the wheel of the revolution: "We run the country." For through the Gazette their softest complaint may be megaphoned to the Kremlin, their ideas tested, adopted, and spread back over the vast country.

Peasants' Gazette, written simply, forcefully, reaches the most backward regions, "deaf villages" where peasants have not even seen a bike. Now when such peasants have their letters read, studied, and printed in the millions of copies, a great change is bound to come over them. They may have been bucking some inefficient, bossy director or official whom the peasants fear. Their letters are referred to the department in which the director or official

works.

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: Why does the Daily Worker attack the Senate Munitions Inquiry? Haven't their revelations concerning the profits of the munitions makers put a crimp into the plans of the war mongers? —Harry K. S.

Answer: The facts brought out at the Munitions Hearings are used by Communists all over the world in their fight against imperialism. But the motives of Senator Gerald P. Nye, the chairman of the Senate investigating committee, are of an entirely different nature. He does not attack the war preparations and plans of the New Deal, which grow more ominous from week to week. What he calls for is a better organized war machine. Under the guise of taking profits out of war (which incidentally was the slogan of Barney Baruch, the Wall Street speculator, for years) he proposes an "adequate national defense."

But the plea of an "adequate national defense" is the slogan of the war department and of the most jingoistic sections of the capitalist

class. The war department also is anxious to have a more efficient fighting mechanism, and for that reason calls for the conscription of labor and the guarantee of profits.

Nye's formula of government regulation would mean huge subsidies for the munitions makers, who would be paid by the government. The facts brought out by his committee have been used by the Roosevelt regime to pave the way for the introduction of bills that are really plans for mobilization in the event of war.

Senator Nye directs his attacks only against the "inefficiency" of the present war preparations. He has never made a direct attack upon the Roosevelt war program, which is an integral part of the whole New Deal. His "defense" pleas cover up the preparations for the world offensive of American imperialism. He plays an important part in these war preparations by spreading illusions among the masses about taking the profit out of war, when his own program would mean even larger profits for the munitions makers. Unless we expose his real motives he will lure the masses into a false sense of security, and permit the war preparations to go forward at an accelerated pace.

Peasants' Gazette, having the use of twelve airplanes, can easily send out its staff to investigate the complaints. The director may be reprimanded, cautioned, fired. This spark sets the peasant afire. Here is a paper that is his friend, that is really his. He becomes a regular correspondent. He begins to feel more respect for himself. He takes a more active part in the new life around him. He develops into a real Soviet citizen.

Peasants' Gazette whets up socialist competition among collectives. It prints reports regularly to show how the competition is running. It exchanges letters between the competing peasants to spur them on. It announces results. It analyzes. It shows why the defeated group was left behind like turtles. It shows how next year the same group can become an airplane collective. "Why can't you introduce the same methods on your collective? It is true that one of the peasants on the collective of the victors invented a new machine which helped tremendously. But you have heads as good as theirs. Your hands are just as strong. Wait, next year you shall win if you take the right steps."

Sometimes the most backward of the peasants become bullheaded. They reject a new method of testing seed, they will have nothing to do with sowing while snow is on the ground. This bullheadedness is something left over from the days when the Czarina could say that one drop of the Czar's blood was worth more than the lives of a million peasants. Then to the peasant new methods were naturally connected in his mind with autocracy.

A new farm machine on a large estate was not used to make life any easier for the peasant but to double-bit him, to speed up his work, to keep him in time with the machine. Every American farmer knows how scientific agricultural methods like butterfat tests and milk refrigeration are used to crush the small farmer and drive him off the land. Peasants' Gazette, therefore, had to show the peasant how science under a workers' and farmers' government is an instrument to raise the productivity of land and stock, to make life healthier, easier, more beautiful for high-class horse-leeches but for the sweating peasant masses.

So here is a great engine whose editors can be found in field and barn with the peasants who have their hands on its levers. Here is an engine that has gone through all storms without an inch of tarpaulin on it. Here is a real peasants' gazette, the most powerful farm newspaper in the world.

Tom Mooney Interview With Angelo Herndon In Labor Defender

Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro leader of the working class, free on \$15,000 bail pending appeal against his conviction of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang, interviews Tom Mooney in the January issue of the Labor Defender. No worker can afford to miss this stirring conversation within the walls of San Quentin prison between the two most famous political prisoners in the United States.

Another important feature in this issue, "It Happened in 1934," a chronicle of terror, actions and victories of the working class, compiled in concise dramatic fashion, is a document of information that all readers of the working class press should possess.



The huge state grain farm Kosior in the Odessa region has fitted up a special entertainment car which goes to the farm workers in the field and gives shows during rest periods. This car carries a radio, movie equipment, a phonograph, etc.

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HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organ of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

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

Little Lefty



An American History Lesson!

by del

LABORATORY and SHOP

By David Ramsey

SCIENCE FOR EVERYONE

NATURAL SCIENCE, by V. A. Tetyurev, Part I, 45 cents. Part II, 35 cents.

BOTANY, by B. V. Vesyvatsky, 85 cents.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by L. D. Sinitzky, 85 cents.

GEOGRAPHY, by L. G. Terekova and V. G. Erdell, Part I, 45 cents. Part II, 60 cents.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE U. S. S. R., by N. N. Baransky, 85 cents.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, by S. Varzhansky and L. Sinitzky, 85 cents.

(All these volumes are translations of textbooks used in Soviet elementary high schools.)

THE rise and development of modern science is inextricably bound up with the ascent and decline of capitalism. Yet even when capitalism was progressing, no attempt was made to spread scientific method and scientific thought, as an integral part of everyone's education. The fiction was maintained that science was a disembodied discipline having no connection with society or its problems. Consequently only the devotees, the scientific elite, followed the developments in the many fields of human knowledge.

There was popularization, of course, but it was in the form of the wonders of nature and the glory of God. The scientific habit of thought and science as an instrument for the transformation of nature and society were never presented to school children or to the mass of the population.

Under capitalism the teaching of science in the widest meaning of the phrase was largely an industry which turned out dry and useless textbooks and teachers who were ignorant of the latest and most significant developments in their fields. This was not due to a lack of interest in science either among children or among the masses. In America, for example, we have a population which is keenly interested in every new phase of scientific work. But it has no way of getting to grips with the subject.

In the schools the subject is taught as a series of unrelated facts and experiments. At the beginning where fundamentals should be stressed, the young pupil is confused with a barrage of antiquated experiments and information that has historic value only.

It is common knowledge that students who go into advanced work can carry out elaborate experiments without any understanding of the relation of their work to other fields. And it goes without saying that they have no comprehension of the general principles underlying scientific method.

All these faults flow from the position of science under capitalism. Essentially it was a byproduct of life, instead of being the pace-setter of social progress. Scientific development was never fully integrated with all phases of society so that their constant interaction might accelerate the progress of both. And now, as capitalism decays, it has even less use for scientific teaching. More and more the capitalists look upon science as a useless luxury

which can readily be dispensed with. In their attacks upon the educational system, scientific courses are rapidly being discarded as expensive frills.

Under capitalism the working class and its allies cannot study science under the best of circumstances. But it is important that there be spread throughout the revolutionary movement the fundamental concepts of scientific thinking, and the realization that without science the workers cannot build socialism. And in turn those who are familiar with scientific work must learn the lesson that science cannot realize its fullest potentialities except under socialism.

THE books under review are invaluable for the purpose described above. In the first place they show and prove how in the Soviet Union science has become an integral part not only of society, but of the life of the whole population. They do not describe science as a dry collection of unrelated experiments. They present it in an interesting way and as an indispensable method for social progress. The books are exciting reading even if viewed only from the point of view of how Soviet children in the elementary and high schools are given scientific training. The reader is immediately struck by the clarity of the presentation, and the living character of the material. Every worker and scientific student will find these Soviet textbooks absorbing reading.

Those workers who are unacquainted with the facts discussed in the volumes will find them excellent introductions. The scientific student will find them valuable for the manner in which the sciences are placed in their proper social setting, and for their lessons in scientific method.

It is the hope of the reviewer that the readers will not be limited to adults. Every worker's child should be given one or more of these books for a proper introduction into the world of science. They are especially suitable for children, since they are handsomely illustrated, and the geography texts have good maps.

IN the limited space of the column it is impossible to discuss the books adequately. Little more can be done than to urge every reader to buy and read as many of the volumes as possible. They are the first of a whole series of science textbooks which will be distributed by the Workers' Book Store (50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City). They make it possible for everyone to begin making his first toddling steps towards a full scientific education.

Workers' clubs and youth groups will find in these texts good material around which to build discussion groups. These latter could then serve as the material basis upon which the scientific education of workers could be developed. That is, they could serve as the forerunners of elementary science classes within the Workers' Schools in the country, and the publication of small booklets in the various branches of science in the light of Marxism. In the meantime there is no better substitute for this ambitious program than the reading and the collective discussions of the books under review.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Religion in the News—Walter Van Kirk
- WOR—Sports Roundup—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—John Herick, Baritone
- WABC—New Lessons on Life—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Variety Musicale
- WOR—Jennings Quartet
- WJZ—Dorsey Orchestra
- WOR—Lullaby Orchestra
- WABC—Analyzing a Voice—Dr. E. E. Free
- 7:45-WJZ—Pekens Sisters, Songs
- WABC—Modern Methods of Crime Detection—John H. Wigmore and Leonard Keeler of Northwestern University
- 8:00-WEAF—Concert Orchestra, Sigmond Bomberg, Conductor—Composers: Edson Warner, Tannor; Helen Marshall, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- WOR—Organ Recital
- WJZ—The Modern House—Cecil Secret and Julian Noa
- WABC—Rock Revue; Concert Orchestra; Mixed Chorus; Soloist
- 8:20-WJZ—Grace Hayes, Songs
- 8:30-WOE—Dorsey Orchestra
- WJZ—Olson Orchestra
- 6:45-WABC—Waltz Orchestra; Songs; Armbruster Orchestra; Male Quartet
- 9:00-WEAF—Rose Reapton, Contralto; Scappay Lambert and Billy Hilltop, Songs; Shilker Orchestra
- WOR—Silhouettes Musicale
- WJZ—Radio City Party, With John R. Kennedy; Black Orchestra
- WABC—Grisie Stueckgold, Soprano; Scaplan's Orchestra
- 9:30-WEAF—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, With Conrad Tribnitz, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano
- WOR—Ferdinando Orchestra
- WJZ—National Barn Dance
- WABC—Hilber Orchestra
- 10:00-WOR—Waltz Orchestra
- WABC—Concert Band, Edward d'Anna, Conductor
- 10:30-WEAF—Cugat, Godoy and Murray Orchestra (Until 1:30 A. M.)
- WOR—Richardson Orchestra
- WJZ—Kemp Orchestra
- WABC—Variety Musicale
- 11:00-WOR—News Orchestra
- WABC—Michaux Congregation
- 11:15-WOR—Russian Musicale
- 11:30-WJZ—Dance Music (Also WOR, WABC, WMCB)

Tuning in the U. S. S. R.

Every week we shall publish information on the short wave radio stations in the Soviet Union. We do so fully realizing that the reception from the S. U. is erratic even with the most expensive sets and that, in many cases, results can be obtained only with a lot of patience and experience. If such workers as succeed in pulling in the S. U. will write to us, we will from time to time publish summaries of their experiences.

In the following schedule of English programs from Moscow, the time used is E.S.T. (Eastern Standard Time):

- 25 m.—12.0 mc.—12,000 kc.
- Saturday: 11:30 A. M.: Special: Opera from the Moscow Grand Theatre with announcements and explanations in foreign languages.
- 10 P. M.: Talk: Prospects of the new year in the Soviet Union.
- Sunday: 10 A. M.: Dittie, 50 m.—5.0 mc.—5,000 kc.
- Sunday: 6 A. M.: Dittie, 10 m.—11.30 A. M.: Same as on 25 m.
- 4 P. M.: A review of the year 1934. Conclusion of the socialist competition between announcers.
- Monday: 4 P. M.: Talk: The old year and the new.
- Wednesday: 4 P. M.: Talk: The plan for 1935. History of the Russian Revolution, No. 10.
- Friday: 4 P. M.: Discussions: Freedom of criticism in the U. S. S. R. Art and Culture, No. 3.—Our best Soviet novels.

Each of the above broadcasts includes news and sometimes music. All Saturday and Sunday broadcasts include a review of the week.

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1934

Destitution Increases

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor yesterday reported that 420,000 workers lost their jobs last month, a drastic increase in unemployment. He gave the total number of unemployed at 11,459,000, the highest figure reported by the A. F. of L. since July, 1933.

Yet, in cold figures, Green underestimates the actual number of unemployed—a figure that is closer to 16,000,000 than the figure he gives. Green is forced to admit 420,000 additional jobs in one month. To soften this startling drop in jobs he cloaks the actual figures by distorting those which he had previously given.

Thus, the December, 1934, issue of the American Federationist, official organ of the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L., gives Green's previous estimates. For November, 1933, the figure is given in the Federationist at 10,651,000. Yesterday, to cloak the devastating losses in employment during the past year, Green suddenly changes this to 11,030,000 for November. Actually, on the basis of his previous estimates, 808,000 workers lost their jobs in one year of the N. R. A.

Green issues figures; he complains piously that the "employers are not doing their share." But at the same time he follows out the plans of the Roosevelt administration and the employers. He supports the Roosevelt schemes on relief cuts and denial of unemployment insurance. He supports the policies of Roosevelt to deny all unemployment insurance benefits to the present army of the unemployed.

THE Roosevelt administration will not loosen up without a persistent struggle. The relief to the unemployed and the granting of real unemployment insurance is dependent upon the fight which is waged by the employed and unemployed workers.

United front actions involving the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, unity of all workers and farmers in local relief struggles and in support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, will determine the effectiveness of the fight waged.

The vast millions of workers who are supporting the Workers' Bill and the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance can be the determining factor if swung into immediate action.

Rally all workers behind the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.
Jan. 7 demonstrations in all cities and towns!

Those Executed in the U.S.S.R.

ENEMIES of the Soviet Union are busy trying in every way to spread every conceivable lie about the executions of the assassins and white-guard terrorists in the Soviet Union.

One of the usual tricks employed to prejudice opinion against the Soviet Union is to declare that the criminals executed were hastily gathered up and shot without examination.

This is deliberate, conscious distortion. These lies and slanders ignore the established facts, that those executed were of known terrorist groups. They had been sent into the Soviet Union by capitalist powers intent on speeding war against the Soviet Union. These facts are openly bragged about in the "Fascist" Russian paper in the U. S., and in the Hearst press by Levine. They were sent into the Soviet Union for the specific purpose of assassinating Soviet leaders.

They had been gathered up over a period of months, after their connections and their plots had been carefully traced. Their guilt was established by a Soviet tribunal, that is, a tribunal of the proletarian dictatorship. The only thing that remained was what sentence was to be carried out.

Their fate was sealed by the fact that one of their terrorist groups, to which Nicolaev belonged, had accomplished its object of assassination by murdering Comrade Sergei Kirov.

A sample of the instructions given to these terrorist groups who had been rounded up by the Soviet Union is contained in the "Fascist" pub-

Share Cropper Sends Cash for Scottsboro-Herndon Fund

Letters from a New York taxicab driver, and from an Alabama sharecropper, accompanied by contributions for the \$6,000 Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund of the International Labor Defense, were among those received yesterday.

"I enclose five dollars to aid you so important and necessary work," the taxi-driver wrote. "I am a member of the Taxi Drivers' Union of Greater New York."

"We know how stoutly you have defended taxi driver victims of police oppression and those of us prosecuted for strike activities."

The contributor was T. E. Gray, of Dadeville, Ala., brother of Ralph Gray, sharecropper's leader murdered by the landlords three years ago.

"You will find enclosed \$1 for the Scottsboro and Herndon Defense," he wrote in his first letter. "I am always glad to do whatever I can for the I.L.D. to help them put over their program."

"I give the I.L.D. credit for getting me and some thirty-odd of us out of jail in 1931, when my brother Ralph was mobbed."

"On account of my activity for the movement I have been black-

lords and bosses here. They have been trying to starve me out and force me to leave the country. "Though I have a hard time here, I am still fighting in defense of the movement. They may kill me like they did to my brother Ralph, but I mean to die in defense of the cause."

"The landlords here accuse me of being the one who started the movement here. Which I was after the first error when my brother was mobbed. The movement was still and quiet for two months that I was in jail. As soon as I got out of jail I began working and I have been working ever since. And I mean to continue to fight in defense of the movement until the program is put over or until I die trying. You will find enclosed 50 cents for the Scottsboro-Herndon fund. Wishing I could do much more for the cause."

Funds for the \$6,000 Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund, urgently needed for the work of carrying through the legal steps and mass campaign to force the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse the legal Lynch verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, Scottsboro boys, and Angelo Herndon, should be sent directly to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

All workers and their organiza-

lished in Putnam, Conn. It is taken from a bulletin of the Brotherhood of Russian Truth, a terrorist organization with which Nicolaev admits he had connections:

"Arrange the assassination of military instructors, military correspondents, political commanders, as well as the most stalwart Communists."

"Assassinate Chekhists, members of the G. P. U., responsible workers, secretaries and chairmen of the Party, village correspondents, worker correspondents, and generally all who unequivocally favor red power. Smash state red banks, treasuries and safes. Use the money for the brotherhood."

"By every means shatter the red apparatus of power. Set fire to or explode the buildings of the G. P. U., of all Party committees, and all clubs. "Assassinate, first of all, the Party secretaries, the true dogs of the power of the commissars."

Cause confusion. Not only do not carry out but sabotage all orders of the red authorities."

It is hands proved to have worked under such instructions who had been found guilty by the workers' courts, and shot when some of their groups succeeded in carrying out the murder of our Comrade Kirov.

Sixteen Miners Are Dead

SIXTEEN miners lie dead, five more will probably die, and thirty-eight others lie in agony in Montgomery, West Virginia—a gruesome and horrible tribute exacted from the workers and their sons by the greed of the railroad magnates.

In three "accidents" on American railroads in three days, two score are dead.

The criminal blame lies with the railroad monopolies, which in the holy name of profits, underman the roads, slash working hours and wages, drive the men to the breaking point; and use the hundreds of millions of P. W. A. loans given them by the Roosevelt-Wall Street government to amortize and refund their debts (that is, to pay off profits) rather than replace worn out rolling stock and repair roadbeds that have been allowed to become dangerous to traffic during six years of crisis.

Sixteen miners lie dead in Montgomery, West Virginia, murdered in the holy name of profit.

Support the Farmers National Weekly

THE Farmers National Weekly, launched last March as a paper expressing the conditions, needs, program and movement of the oppressed farmers of the country, is the only national farmers' paper published in the interests of the small and middle, the rank and file farmers. All other national papers without exception voice the programs of the capitalist farmer and other exploiting interests. They are really concerned about how to get more out of the smaller farmers rather than with how to solve their problems.

The maintenance of this paper is of vital concern to not only the ruined and hard pressed farmers, but all workers and workers' organizations as well. We are all fighting against the same enemies.

Today we need more than ever this champion of the struggle for relief to the needy farmers. We need its exposure of the New Deal-A.A.A. plans to eliminate millions of rank and file farmers from commercial production and to push them off the farm altogether or into subsistence farming. Hitler has also been degrading German farmers and workers to subsistence farming, since he came to power.

Today the cotton farmers suffer under a compulsory reduction program. And as a result of the vote on the Bankhead Bill, which forces through the reduction, a vote carried through by high sounding phrases and promises, pressure from the landlords, denial of free voting, and discrimination against the Negroes, Secretary Wallace hails this victory for fascist methods, and speculates on how soon compulsory reduction can be extended also to the northern farmers. Forty cotton farmers out of every hundred who were eligible to vote did not do so. This reduction program means greater ruin for the smaller farmers and greater control of the market for the capitalist farmers and marketing trusts.

The Farmers Weekly is needed to expose all the schemes cooked up by the reformist farm leaders to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor.

The paper must have 6,000 more subscribers in order to become self-supporting. Every organization interested in the struggles of the impoverished farmers can help get these subscriptions. It is a small number, but it means the continued existence of the paper.

But in order to keep going until it gets these subscriptions, it needs \$100 per week to cover its deficit. All sympathetic organizations of individuals can help by sending in paid greetings to its Anniversary Campaign, which begins Jan. 1 to March 1, by buying shares in the Farmers' National Educational Association, which publishes the paper, and by donations. Address 1317 South Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.

Surely these tasks are not great, and should easily be carried through. The Daily Worker supports this campaign and requests all interested papers to reprint this appeal and to give publicity to this campaign for subscription, funds and support to guarantee the continued existence of the Farmers Weekly.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Anton Meisler (alias Lothar Mannheim), last known address: 618 West 138th Street, New York City, has been exposed as a Hitler agent and spy, who has been hanging around the German Workers' Clubs, the New York League Against War and Fascism, the Anti-Nazi Federation and other offices and headquarters of working class organizations.

He has stolen organization letters, forged activity certificates for himself.

On Dec. 24 he was caught stealing photographs, an address list and a number of bulletins from the office of the Anti-Nazi Federation, latter bringing in a policeman, demanding the arrest of the person who took these stolen things away from him.

Description: About 30 years of age, speaks with slight German accent, about 5 ft. 9 in. tall, thin, dark complexioned, very dark slightly wavy hair, had a little stubble mustache when last seen, straight nose and face, is alert and moves quickly, observes quickly what goes on around him, but speaks with a low apologetic voice.

All workers and their organiza-

Party Life

Some More Tips On Mimeographing And Printing

MIMEOGRAPH INK. We buy ink for our mimeograph this way: 50 lb. kegs. It is black, news ink (the technical name is 39M). A 50 lb. keg of this ink costs only about \$6.50 F.O.B., L.A. (this is for West Coast). This brings the price down to about 13 cents a lb., and a pound of this ink thins down to nearly twice as much! Our first keg produced 450,000 leaflets and we still have about 15 lbs. left! When we are planning on buying a keg of this ink, we start collecting cans (5-lb. capacity) with air and watertight lids (this ink is messy and a tight receptacle is needed for it) into which the ink is transferred, where it can more easily be handled, safeguarded and hid in reserve.

TO THIN INK FOR MIMEOGRAPHS. We use plain gasoline (without anti-knock dope, etc.) to thin this black, news ink to a creamy consistency. The gasoline eventually evaporates, so we never fill the ink fountain in the drum, but drop the ink right into the drum with a teaspoon. Two teaspoons will make about 100 to 150 leaflets. If on cold mornings or nights the inside of the drum, the brush and the ink are stiff, we drop a little gasoline into the drum and briskly use the brush. When the stencil gets lumpy and soiled, we wash it off with a rag soaked in gasoline. Our experience is that a gallon can of gasoline consistently kept with the technical apparatus so as to be always at hand, is one of the most helpful aids to mimeographing. Gasoline, when compared to turpentine, paint thinner, etc., is much cheaper, since it costs from 15c to 25c a gallon.

Leaflets in two or more colored inks mean a lot of hard work, care and time. In illegal periods we hardly believe that would be practical because of this. However, we found out that they do not cost much more than ordinary leaflets. In our section we began to use a combination of red and black ink on some of our leaflets, last June and July. These leaflets were very attractive. However, since then, we have discontinued colored inks.

The brief period of fascist police terror on the Coast in the latter part of July, taught us the lesson that the reactionary forces and police, first of all attack our leaders and headquarters, and that secondly, they attack our distribution and production of literature. This lesson was also taught us in Germany. During this period when all our efforts were needed in an intensified production of leaflets, we fooled an entire day and much of that night, producing a leaflet in red and black ink. If we had followed the regular procedure and turned it out in black ink alone, it could have been done in two hours!

When we have to depend on homes of sympathizers and friends in which to operate our mimeographs, it is not safe to use these places longer than the time absolutely essential to the production of a readable leaflet. In Germany the technical production of our literature is one of the most serious offenses, in many cases punished by death. If our Party ever becomes illegal in the U.S.A., there is no reason to doubt that the same conditions for production of literature will face us as faces our German comrades. We must begin immediately to plan our technical production of literature with a serious consideration of these factors.

LEAFLETS IN TWO COLORED INKS. We used colored printers' poster or news ink, thinned with gasoline. Colored mimeograph inks are too expensive, costing from \$2.50 to \$4 a pound. This colored printers' poster ink costs on a range of 75 cents and up per pound, and less in quantities.

TO DO TWO-COLOR WORK ON A MIMEOGRAPH. (1) Remove black ink pad from drum and place between two sheets of wax-paper, which will keep it fresh. (2) Cut piece of stout wax-paper to width of drum, place it on drum (which does not have to be cleaned of the black ink), tuck ends into the drum. (3) Place new cloth pad over wax-paper, just as you would if renewing pad; then use small hand brush to put colored ink desired on pad, from the outside of the drum; when leaflets get dim, the stencil will have to be lifted and more ink brushed on to the pad from the outside of the drum. (4) Follow the same procedure for the different colored inks you want to use, but always use a new pad for a new color (the colored pads when not in use can be stored between wax-papers). (5) When ready to use black ink again, remove the wax-paper cover from the drum and replace the black ink pad on drum; now you can resume inking pad from inside the drum.

CUTTING STENCILS FOR TWO OR MORE COLORED WORK. A different stencil must be cut for each color used. For example if the main title and all subtitles are to be in red, the balance of the text in black, and at the bottom a box containing a message in green, three stencils will have to be cut. (1) For the main title and the subtitles. (2) For the balance of the text. (3) For the box calling to the meeting. Extreme care must be taken to have the three stencils fit together as a whole. Spaces and margins must be generous enough to allow for inaccuracies in running the paper through the machine, since the paper must go through the machine three times, once for each color.

RENEWING INK PADS ON MIMEOGRAPHS. The manufacturers of mimeographs caution the users that ink pads must be renewed frequently and they advise every two weeks. Since these pads are made by the same manufacturers and usually sell for 15 cents apiece, this is a lucrative business for them, and it's easy to see why capitalists get rich. However, we have used ink pads for as long as two and a half months and they were still good

SUPPORT YOUR CONGRESS!

-By Limbach



Finnish Fascism Arms for War; Exchanges Food for Armaments

By Toivo Antikainen

THE border of Finland and the Soviet Union is approximately 550 miles long. Karelia is the autonomous Soviet Republic that borders on Finland.

This fact explains why international capitalism considers Finland an important base for an attack against the Soviet Union. Finland has asked the League of Nations for permission to double its number of submarines. The bourgeoisie of all Baltic countries have formed a strong, friendly alliance. The fascists and social democracy are openly allied against the Soviet Union—in fact, the fascists recently asked Walno Tanner, a social-democratic leader and at present the secretary of the International Co-operative League, to be their leader. "Help our kinsfolk in the Soviet Union." Within the Soviet Union there are, namely, several national groups related to the Finns. But these "kinsfolk" would scarcely understand one another without an interpreter. Furthermore, as a result of the Leninist national policy, these nations have complete autonomy in the Soviet Union. They would not trade it for the whip of the Finnish butchers.

Ten years ago Finland had three munitions factories. Now it boasts of fifteen. The cannon are brought from Czechoslovakia. Guns are obtained by bartering eggs for rifles, paper for ammunition, etc. At the same time the workers are eating bread prepared from the slimy substance found between the bark and the wood of the pine tree. Its nutrition value is 5 per cent of ordinary rye bread. It is unnecessary to mention that tuberculosis and stomach diseases, especially cancer, are very widespread. Mortality from tuberculosis is higher in Finland than anywhere else in Europe. The money is spent

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for arms, so nothing remains to take care of public health. The war budget is continuously growing. In 1921, 340,000,000 Finnish marks were used for war purposes; in 1926-28, the average expenditure was 556,000,000 and in 1929-31, 650,000,000. Besides, there are many "special expenses" which amount to hundreds of millions of marks. Now the government is proposing to spend 800,000,000 marks for war purposes in 1935.

During the war the Finnish army had 225,000 men. (The entire population is about 3,600,000.) In addition, the army contains 100,000 "Defense Guard" men (a fascist military group). As there are many lakes in Finland, the army has about 2,500 motor boats to be used in civil war. Each of them has room for a small cannon.

Lust for More Land. The Finnish fascists lust for the forests of Soviet Karelia and for the gold in the Urals. "Hakkapeliitta," a military paper published by the fascists, regularly publishes a map of "Great Finland," which shows the border at the Urals. Leningrad would be the capital of "Great Finland."

The Communist Party of Finland is carrying on successful propaganda among the soldiers.

Church attendance is compulsory for soldiers, although probably no more than 25 per cent of the soldiers are religious. Once the minister of the Viborg garrison tried to show the soldiers "the road to the Urals" on the map. The soldiers turned off the lights and gave the minister a send-off he won't forget for a long time.

The government has provided 150 hours of schooling annually for each soldier. The following list of subjects gives an idea of what this schooling offers: national heroes; history of the War of Liberation (the fascists' name for the war against the workers' and peasants' revolt); of the Fatherland and of the troop; morality, agriculture, etc. Special text books have been drawn up for the army. The instructors are officers, soldiers possessing a medium education, and preachers. But they have not been able to crush the rebellious spirit of the masses by either terror or misleading propaganda.

Italian Jobless Battle Police in Three Cities

RONCHI, Italy, Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the fascist syndicate here, numerous workers, men and women, protested vigorously against the reduction of their piece-work wages and the continuous lengthening of their working hours.

Fifty workers of a bonafide (service for agricultural improvements) were unable to make 20 to 25 cents a day on piece work. They struck and committed acts of violence against their bosses to make them respect their contract of work, which guaranteed a salary of eight cents an hour.

At Gradisca, Aurisina, Aquileia, Agrado and other places the unemployed demonstrated in front of the Town Hall, sent their delegations to the Podestats (Town Councils) and succeeded more than once in obtaining some relief in money or food.

When scores of men were arrested after demonstrating at Cezari, the women surrounded the wagons in which their husbands and sons were to be taken to prison

Military papers write that on December 6, 1930, the soldiers in Viborg decorated the entire road from the drilling grounds to the barracks with red flags. The officers could do nothing but curse, for the overwhelming majority of the soldiers were behind the affair.

The red flag has been raised and slogans have been painted in many places. Most of the slogans say: "Down with imperialist war," "Long live the Soviet Union," "Long live Soviet Finland," etc.

Soldiers Sing Red Songs.

The singing of revolutionary songs is common among the soldiers. It is related that while returning from drills an officer commanded his men to sing a patriotic song. But the command was not heeded even when renewed. The officer said, "Well, then, go ahead and sing whatever you know." The soldiers came out with "The March of Free Russia." Pretending not to understand what it was all about, the officer said, "That's much better. I knew that you are good at singing."

When the governor attempted to speak in Kiuopio the soldiers made such a racket that the speech had to be stopped. After that the soldiers sang revolutionary songs. The soldiers have organized other demonstrative mass actions in drills, during dinner, in entertainment, etc.

In 1931, the soldiers in Abo protested a workers' demonstration against a police attack.

The soldiers have no political rights in the army. Military service does not give the toilers any advantages or improvements. No attention has been paid to demands for the improvement of the soldiers' conditions. Such demands have included the increasing of the daily allowance, the removal of certain officers, the abolition of inhuman punishments, furloughs, formation of soldiers' committees, promotion on the basis of ability, etc. The demand for the dispersment of the Defense Guards, which have become a regular plague on the country, has not been carried out. This is quite natural for the bourgeoisie cannot cut down the branch on which it is sitting. That branch the workers and peasants must hew down with their axe of revolution.

and, in order to free them, led a pitched battle with the police. The unemployed and the women of Lanisca, Bovec.

Soviet Union Decree Gives 1,295,549 Tons Of Seed to Farmers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (By Wireless).—In the United States more than 10,000,000 farmers and farm workers must accept drought, famine, and the crop-destruction and cattle-slaughter program of Roosevelt's Department of Agriculture as "acts of God" working in the interest of the grain monopolists and bankers. But in the Soviet Union, as exemplified by today's decree of the workers' and peasants' government to set aside 1,295,549 tons of seed and fodder for any collective farms, which have suffered from drought, the well-being of the Soviet collective farmer is the first consideration.

The collective farmers and toiling individual peasant in regions and republics which have completed their annual plan of grain delivery and have completely provided the seed reserves for 1935 sowing are being encouraged to sell their surplus grain both to the government and to cooperative organizations, as well as in town and village markets and at railway stations.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Saar—Dynamite Bread Card System N.R.A. in Porto Rico

ONE can see the tension throughout Europe visibly heightened as the Saar plebiscite date draws near. Only a few weeks remain before the voting. Though an extremely small territory, with not more than 800,000 people, politically the Saar is concentrated dynamite.

Hitler and his gang of butchers look to the Saar as Goering does to a dose of morphine after an unusually heavy day of slaughter. The fascists want to inject this piece of economic medicine into their poisoned political body, hoping it will stave off their collapse for a while.

Meanwhile, the British imperialists have sent into the Saar, under the guise of an "impartial, international police force," the worst collection of "bill collectors," as General Butler would put it, ever sent against a rebellious colonial people. The British sent their brass hats experienced in shooting down Indian workers and peasants, and the old black and tan regiments, whose runs have more than one notch of an Irish life taken.

On the first of the new year a tremendous advance step will be taken in the Soviet Union that will speed socialist development. The rationing or bread card system ends. Originally the bread card system was inaugurated in 1928 at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, in order most effectively to distribute the available supply of bread. An indication of the progress made during that time can be seen from the fact that at that time (1928) 650,000,000 poods (one pood equals 36 pounds) of grain were harvested, while in 1934, despite the drought, 1,500,000,000 poods were available for breadmaking, or more than double.

In 1928 there were 416,000,000 poods of other foodstuffs grown, while in 1934 the figure had reached over 1,000,000,000, or two and a half times as much.

The ending of the bread-card system is not only concerned with bread. It is the key to an acceleration of commodity distribution, a more rapid turnover of all goods, as well as the improvement of the financial structure of the Soviet Union.

With the ending of the bread card system will come a spurt to the improvement of living standards, a lowering of prices generally, an increase of wages, and a speeding up of retail trade throughout the Soviet Union.

Already the stores in the Soviet Union have increased to 238,000 in 1934 as against 123,000 in 1928.

The bread-card system was a necessary transition step in the transformation of small peasant economy into the socialist collective. The ending of the bread-card system indicates a still more tremendous leap forward.

NO ONE can accuse Roosevelt of denying the benefits of his New Deal, especially the N.R.A., to the tuberculosis and pellagra-ridden masses of Porto Rico.

The largest number of workers affected by the N.R.A. codes in Porto Rico were the needle workers. Now the N.R.A. administrators, after this careful research so well known to the American workers, set the minimum wage of \$2 a week for Porto Rican needle trades workers.

But Roosevelt's administrators lately have discovered this did not work fast enough in increasing tuberculosis and starvation in Porto Rico, so they decided to lower the \$2 weekly minimum. In Release No. 9395 of the National Recovery Administration, piece work rates on needle-work in Porto Rico are ordered reduced, becoming effective Jan. 8. "The Commission found that some of the rates [\$2 a week—H. G.] are excessive, in view of conditions within the Porto Rican industry."

NOW your skilled capitalist economist, more concerned with capitalist "reality," as he would put it, would say that life is cheaper in Porto Rico, and that one cannot say if wages are cut down below \$2 a week, that that is of itself unjust. The answer which every worker in Porto Rico knows is that most of the foodstuffs is imported from the United States, and costs as much or more than it does in the chief industrial centers in the United States. It is for this reason—the special exploitation of American capitalism—the unusually high profits made by the bosses—that Porto Rico, though itself a country like Florida and California, has more disease than any other spot under Wall Street's flag.

Another code dealt with by the N.R.A. in Porto Rico, is that for bakers. The bakers' minimum wage is set at \$5 a week. And the bakers are told "Life code affords very real hope of progress in the field of health and sanitation."

In fact, if the process of the needle code (the most important in the islands) is continued, the employers will undoubtedly grow much healthier and happier.

Soviet Shop Meetings To Discuss Production

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (By Wireless). On Jan. 1 in factories meetings will take place summing up the results of the second year of the Second Five Year Plan. The gathering of information on the social competitions which took place during the year will be a major subject of discussion. Presentation of awards to the best shock-workers will be made,