

# INSURANCE CONGRESS OPENS TODAY

## ROOSEVELT PRESENTS BANKERS' PLANS

### 'TAKE HEED' F.D.R. WARNS ALL OPPOSED

#### Address to Congress Ask 'Liquidation' of 'Business of Relief'

By Seymour Waldman  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—In presenting his opening message today to a joint session of the new seventy-fourth congress President Roosevelt personally outlined the general legislative program demanded by the big capitalists, which simultaneously accelerates the fascist measures already under way and warns those basically opposed to "take heed." In short, the Communist Party was warned that its anti-fascist and anti-hunger program is more than unhelpful to the new deal program of increased forced labor, militarization and wage-cutting.

Declaring that "we have undertaken a new order of things, an American plan within the framework of the American constitution," Roosevelt recognized the people's "desire for change" with recommendations for "a new economic order" which provide for the "liquidation" of "this business of relief," the throwing of about four and a half million so-called unemployed, or the aged, crippled and others in a similar category, on the inadequate meager "local welfare efforts" and the superseding of the Federal Relief Administration with a "single new and greatly enlarged plan" for "emergency employment" which will give as "compensation" less than what the private employers desire to pay their labor. The big business-Roosevelt legislative schedule proposed also that "the successful work" of the military-oriented and Fascist-tinted "civilian conservation corps" be extended and enlarged.

The President prefaced his announcement in a "forthright" and "specific" recommendation to congress for "a broad program designed ultimately to establish" security of a "livelihood," the "security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life," and "the security of decent homes," with an optimistic report that will be a distinct surprise to the many millions of poor farmers and workers who have borne the brunt of the new deal anti-labor and war preparations program. "Merely, I can report to you substantial benefits to our agricultural population, increased industrial activity, and profits to our merchants," he stated.

"Security" in the future President Roosevelt declared, however, that this "security" program "will take many future years to fulfill." His recommendations are known to favor State Unemployment "reserves" rather than any form of genuine Federal Unemployment insurance such as is provided for in the bill substantially formulated by the sponsoring committee of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and introduced yesterday in Congress. He said that they "will cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made."

Though dressed up in characteristic middle-of-the-road demagoguery, Roosevelt nevertheless voiced the sentiment which was expressed more forcibly in recent declarations of the dominant bankers' industrialists and landlords' avowed anti-labor United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. "There is evident a restoration of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character," he said. "Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps," he added.

Despite last week's extremely conservative American Federation of Labor leaders' announcement that unemployment has increased for the sixth successive New Deal month and that it is nearly 500,000 more than last year at this time, Roosevelt declared that "we have proceeded throughout the nation a measurable distance on the road towards this new order of things," and spoke about giving employment to the 14,000,000 he said will remain on relief after the scuttling of the

### Answer Wall Street!

A concentrated three-month drive to get 10,000 new subscriptions for the week-day edition of the Daily Worker, and 15,000 new subscriptions for the Saturday edition, was announced yesterday by the Daily Worker Management Committee.

"Every district is to begin its work today!" the Management Committee declared. "With Wall Street preparing to give the American working class a deadly blow—the stifling of its fighting voice, by outlawing the Communist Party and suppressing the Daily Worker—the necessity of immediately and tremendously increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker is one of the most important political tasks confronting every Communist Party member and every reader of the Daily Worker. "We cannot afford to waste a moment in carrying the Daily Worker into every factory and mine, to the farm and to the docks—to the hands of every worker, white and black, in every category of labor. "The onslaught against the Communist Party and the Daily Worker is but the groundwork for a new and ferocious onslaught against the entire working class in America. "Let us answer Wall Street by making our circulation grow by leaps and bounds in the face of its offensive!"

### Hearst Reported Back Of Hauptmann Defense

Indications Are Ransom Was Used to Finance  
Nazi Activity in U. S.—Defendant  
Seen As Expecting Acquittal

By Allen Johnson

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The significance of certain facts in the possession of the Daily Worker, indicating that Bruno Richard Hauptmann was a leading figure in American Nazi circles at the time of his arrest on the charge of murdering the Lindbergh baby, that the Lindbergh ransom money was used to finance Nazi activities in this country, was strengthened today when the Daily Worker learned from reliable sources that William Randolph Hearst is contributing to the legal defense of Hauptmann.

The political ramifications of the trial are now extending in two parallel lines, which are bound to meet in the next few weeks. On the one hand, Hearst is prepared to move heaven and earth to have the Nazi Hauptmann acquitted of the charge of murdering the baby son of a man who has been trumped up as "the most popular hero of this time." On the other hand, the slug of poison, amounting to more than a million words a day, with which approximately 500 capitalist newspapers represented here are trying to temporarily drown the minds of the American masses, will be used to cover up the enactment by Congress of anti-Communist laws which will be pushed by Hearst in alliance with Wall Street.

The desperate fight which Reilly, the Hauptmann lawyer, will make to free Hauptmann, was clearly evident during the proceedings of today's session. Subjecting Lindbergh to severe cross-examination, Reilly insinuated so strongly that the body of the baby found near the Lindbergh estate was not the body of the Lindbergh baby at all, but the body of a child born of extra-marital relations between the Lone Eagle and Betty Gow, the Lindbergh nursemaid. The audience at one point in the questioning broke through the heavy decorum of the court to applaud Lindbergh vigorously when he answered sharply.

Realizing that he had over-stepped the bounds of tact in thus launching a sudden attack on the popular aviator, Reilly softened his questions

### KIROV KILLER GOT AID FROM LATVIA ENVOY

Recall of Consul from  
Leningrad Shows Link  
With Terrorist Group

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 4. (By Wireless).—The foreign consul mentioned in the indictment case of the Leningrad counter-revolutionary terrorist group, with whom the assassin Nikolaiev was connected, was recalled by his government from the U. S. S. R.

[The consul referred to was Consul General in Leningrad Biseniels from Latvia, who had formerly been attached to the Court of St. James in London.]

Yesterday at the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, the minister of Latvia acquainted himself with the investigation material (evidence of Nikolaiev himself), and also with the corresponding part of the stenographic report of the trial wherein Nikolaiev confirmed the evidence given during the investigation, as well as with the identification of the Latvian consul by Nikolaiev from 18 photographs presented to him.

This fact of the recall of the consul involved in the counter-revolutionary assassination plot is one of the best answers to the anti-Soviet press seeking to speculate on the fact that for quite understandable diplomatic reasons the name of the country whose consul rendered assistance to the counter-revolution, was not originally named.

Soviet Ambassador Speaks

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A deputation of the General Council of Trade Unions and also the executive committee of the Labor Party visited the Soviet Ambassador Malsky here in connection with the campaign of the anti-Soviet press regarding the sentence of the military collegium and the supreme court against the terrorists.

Replying to the delegation Ambassador Malsky made the following statement: "Persons recently shot in various towns in the U. S. S. R., according to sentences of the court which were reported in the Soviet press, were found guilty of preparing terrorist acts. The majority of these persons arrived illegally from abroad with arms, bombs, grenades, revolvers and other arms found upon them. They openly admitted they were enemies of the Soviet Union, also admitted the execution of the crimes of which they were accused. They were arrested at various times and places.

"Under ordinary circumstances, persons arrested before Kirov's assassination would possibly be condemned at various times and be subjected to corresponding punishment. However, Kirov's assassination roused the necessity of the intensification of the means of the suppression of the terror, and in connection with the circumstances the Soviet authorities found it necessary to hasten the investigation of all terrorist cases as yet not examined, and also to investigate cases in court.

Cites Yugoslavian Case

"The assassination of the Yugoslavian king and the French Foreign Minister Barthou aroused all capitalist countries to the greatest indignation, with the terrorists im-

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### YOUTH GROUPS OPEN SESSION AS UNEMPLOYMENT PARLEY DELEGATES REACH CAPITAL

Thomas Talks to Youth  
But Dodges Meeting  
on Insurance

By Howard Boldt  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Working youth from the shops and trade unions and from among the unemployed, young people from the Y.M.C.A.'s and settlement houses, members of the political parties and the student groups met here today at the Masonic Hall, Tenth and U Streets, to place demands upon the government.

The assembled delegates, Negro and white young workers from the mills and mines of the poverty-stricken South, elected directly by the trade unions and by regional conferences held in different sections of the country, represent the first American Youth Congress held last August in New York City and other groups recently brought into the American Youth Congress.

The program to be acted upon in the two-day congress of seven sessions here was formulated by the first American Youth Congress, a broad assemblage brought together by Viola Ilma with the direct connivance of administrative officials. At that time, the overwhelming majority of the delegates, including those from the Young Communist League and Young Peoples Socialist League, becoming disgusted with the machine rule, entered into a united front around a working class program of action, and repudiated the reactionary sponsorship of the congress.

Thomas Speaks

In carrying forward the work begun last August, the present Congress of Youth, after a report of the continuation committee and the election of a representative presidium committee, will formulate statements of policy and demands to be made upon Roosevelt, C.C.C. Director Fechner and Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Munitions Investigations Committee.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, spoke this afternoon at the National Youth Conference. He did not mention the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. He was scheduled to speak tomorrow, but requested to speak today on the ground that he has an important engagement in New York tomorrow. Thomas has not yet replied to the invitation of the Unemployment Insurance Convention that he speak. In his speech today he mentioned favorably the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, but did not mention the Unemployment Congress.

Tomorrow, the sessions of the congress, after a radio broadcast over the NBC hook-up at 10:15 a.m. by Waldo McNutt, chairman of the continuation committee and representative of the Rocky Mountain Y. M. C. A., will hear reports of various political parties. The list of speakers include Senator Nye, Representative Thomas A. Aimee, William Roger and Vito Marcantonio, former Senator Smith Brookhart, Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker for the Communist Party.

In the concluding sessions, round

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### Workers' Bill, Now HR 2827, Improved by Committee, Introduced in New Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance bill, formerly H. R. 7598 in the last Congress, and now numbered H. R. 2827, is herewith given in full.

The Workers' Bill was presented to Congressman Lundeen by the National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which convenes tomorrow. The bill was improved by the Sponsoring Committee in line with suggestions of thousands of workers and their organizations. Congressman Lundeen, against the desires of the Sponsoring Committee, made several changes in the bill. The Workers' Bill, with the few changes made by Lundeen, which is now before the present Congress, follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act shall be known by the title "The Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of unemployment insurance for the purpose of providing compensation for all workers and farmers above 18 years of age, who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Such compensation shall be equal to average local wages in such occupation but shall, in no case, be less than \$10 per week plus \$3 for each dependent. Workers, willing and able to do full-time work, but unable to secure full-time employment, shall be entitled to receive the difference between their earnings and the average local wages in such occupation for full-time employment. The minimum compensation guaranteed by this Act shall be increased in conformity with rises in the cost of living.

Such unemployment insurance shall be administered and controlled, and the minimum compensation shall be adjusted by workers and farmers under rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor in conformity with the purposes and provisions of this Act, through unemployment insurance commissions directly elected by members of workers' and farmers' organizations.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Labor is hereby further authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of other systems of social insurance for the purpose of providing compensation for all workers and farmers who are unable to work because of sickness, old-age, maternity, industrial injury or any other disability. Such compensation shall be the same as provided by Section 2 of this Act for unemployment insurance and shall be administered in like manner.

Compensation for disability because of maternity shall be paid to women during the period of eight weeks previous and eight weeks following childbirth.

SEC. 4. All moneys necessary to pay the compensation guaranteed by this Act and the cost of establishing and maintaining the administration of this Act shall be paid by the Government of the United States. All such moneys are hereby appropriated out of all funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. Further taxation if necessary to provide funds for the purpose of this Act, shall be levied on inheritances, gifts, and individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 a year and over. The benefits of this Act shall be extended to workers, whether they be industrial, agricultural, domestic, office or professional workers, and to farmers, without discrimination because of age, sex, race, color, religious or political opinion or affiliation. No worker or farmer shall be disqualified from receiving the compensation guaranteed by this Act because of past participation in strikes, refusal to work in place of strikers, or at less than average local or trade union wages, or under unsafe or unsanitary conditions, or where hours are longer than the prevailing union standards of a particular trade or locality, or at any unreasonable distance from home.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Labor is hereby further authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of other systems of social insurance for the purpose of providing compensation for all workers and farmers who are unable to work because of sickness, old-age, maternity, industrial injury or any other disability. Such compensation shall be the same as provided by Section 2 of this Act for unemployment insurance and shall be administered in like manner.

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### Draft Program Cites Mass Misery, Urges Broad Unity

By Carl Reeve  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—As the delegates began arriving for the opening tomorrow morning of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, the improved Workers' Unemployment Insurance bill (H. R. 7598 in the last Congress) was recorded in the present, Seventy-fourth Congress as H. R. 2827.

The Workers' Bill, now H. R. 2827, was improved by the National Sponsoring Committee of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and formally presented to Congressman Ernest Lundeen by Herbert Benjamin, on behalf of the Sponsoring Committee. Lundeen then introduced the improved Workers' Bill in the House of Representatives.

Lundeen, against the desires of the Sponsoring Committee, made a few changes in the bill. In one place where the Workers' Bill calls for no discrimination because of past or present strikes, etc., Lundeen eliminated the word "present." He also eliminated the word "citizenship" at the point where the Workers' Bill calls for no discrimination because of race, sex, belief, citizenship, etc.

Bill Improved

However, the Workers' Unemployment Insurance bill as drafted by the Sponsoring Committee, and with the few changes made by Lundeen, is an improvement over the Workers' Bill as presented by Lundeen at the last session of Congress.

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827) will be presented to the delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance tomorrow.

Delegates arrived last night and this morning from Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, California, New York, Michigan, Indiana, etc. The first delegate came in from California last night after making his way with ten dollars total expenses. A "house on wheels" arrived from Colorado with twelve delegates, including a Socialist sent by both the Denver Socialist Party local and the Boiler Makers' Union. Delegates already here include representatives of Farm Holiday, U. M. W. A., metal miners', women's organizations, etc., showing the broad character of the Congress.

Wires were received that ninety delegates will arrive this afternoon in buses from the Chicago District and forty in buses from the Iowa and fifteen women are due from the Minnesota regions. Eighty men and fifteen women are due from the Cleveland District in buses at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Draft Program

The draft program which the National Sponsoring Committee will present to the delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance tomorrow, after analyzing the misery brought about by six years of crisis, whose causes are dealt with, declares, "The very nature of the problem calls for united mass effort. The social forces that make for mass destitution are not subject to individual control. The measures necessary must provide a greater degree of social security. Such security cannot be achieved by the individual or by an isolated group acting independently and without the support of all others who are concerned. Our first purpose and task is therefore to bring about the greatest possible unity of action of all who need and all who seek to achieve an adequate system of social insurance."

The draft program declares: "Our aim is to secure compensation from the Federal government for all who are willing but unable to work because of unemployment, old age, industrial accident or sickness, and during period of maternity."

Bill Center of Program

After giving the provisions of the Workers' bill, the draft program states: "In this manner we undertake to prevent the debasement of living standards as well as the interruption of necessary income for the great masses. "Our central program and demand is therefore the immediate enactment by the Congress of the United States of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance bill."

The draft program fully analyzes

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## Roosevelt's Message Foreshadows Deeper Misery for the Masses

AN EDITORIAL

THERE is no mistaking the quality and meaning of Roosevelt's speech to Congress.

It is the speech of a man who will promise anything to the masses so that he can proceed unobstructed in his carrying out of the capitalist brutality and exploitation dictated by the Wall Street monopolies and banks.

Roosevelt's speech yesterday is a warning of three immediate menaces to the American working class.

Roosevelt is going to drive millions of jobless workers into a forced labor program to militarize the country at starvation wages. He calls this "providing jobs."

Roosevelt is laying the ground for a new wage-cutting offensive against the whole working class, to begin with the building trades workers. He calls this "a home program."

Taken as a whole, Roosevelt's message to Congress is a deliberate challenge to the American working class on the life and death issues which are now being discussed at the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance by the delegates from the working class of the country.

The working class delegates are mapping out a fight for the most crying, immediate need of millions of workers—Federal cash relief and Federal unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and the rich.

Roosevelt's speech is the blunt declaration that the government washes its hands of the plight of the jobless, and will fight to the bitter end to protect the rich from having to pay for the crisis and the miseries it has brought to the working class.

THERE was no lack of the typical Roosevelt New Deal eloquence which gushes windily over "the new economic order," which speaks with cool hypocrisy about "social justice and security."

These phrases are cheap, and Roosevelt is very generous of cheap phrases that mean nothing in concrete results.

But there was more than the usual empty Roosevelt New Deal promises in this speech.

Yesterday, Roosevelt came forward more openly than ever as the defender of the capitalist system of private property, of the system which is the bulwark of the Wall Street Dictatorship

And yesterday, behind all his stale repetition of his stock-in-trade New Deal promises, Roosevelt stepped forward more boldly than ever before as the man who will lead in carrying through the economic program laid down in the past few weeks by the country's most powerful and reactionary Wall Street industrialists.

"The Federal government must and shall quit this business of relief," Roosevelt flatly declared yesterday.

In how many millions of working class homes will this blunt threat spread indescribable wretchedness and misery!

With what terrible meaning will these words be soon driven home to the millions of workers and their families who listened to Roosevelt promise them "security and social justice!"

It is not clear that Roosevelt is hastening to obey the wishes of the recent "Congress of American Industry" and the secret White Sulphur Springs conferences of the Wall Street industrialists who made as the first point in their proposed "Program for Recovery" the smashing of all Federal relief?

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# MAX BRAUN CABLES GREETINGS TO ANTI-NAZIS IN AMERICA

## Urges Strong Unity in USA On Saar Fight

Extending brotherly greeting to American workers for their support of the struggle for the status quo in the Saar, Max Braun, Socialist leader and head of the committee for the United Front of Communists and Socialists, wrote his appreciations to the anti-fascist fighters here through the Anti-Nazi Federation. The cablegram reads: "UNITED FRONT CHERISHED BY NEWS OF YOUR WORK IN AMERICA. THE BREAKDOWN OF THE HITLER GERMAN FRONT AND OUR GAIN IN SUPPORTERS MAKES THE SITUATION PROMISING. YOURS FOR CONTINUED SOLIDARITY UNTIL THE FIGHT IS WON JANUARY 13."

The above cable was sent in connection with preparations for the January 9 meeting at the Central Opera House at 8 o'clock, the news of which had been sent to the United Front in the Saar.

Speakers at this meeting will be Roger Baldwin, chairman, E. L. Wilkinson, representative of British Labor, M. Olin of the People's Committee Against Fascism and Pogroms, and Walter Schoenfeld, representative of the Communist Front of the Saar.

In a statement released here by the Anti-Nazi Federation it was emphasized that although the formation of the People's Party (composed of Catholics, Protestants, and many former members of the Nazi German Front) in opposition to Hitler, and the resignation of many prominent Catholics from Nazi positions of importance indicates the disintegration of Hitler's front, it does not follow that victory in the January 13 plebiscite is to be taken for granted.

"In order to insure the final victory over Hitlerism in the Saar Basin," the statement declares, "it is necessary to bring forward the broadest international support for the valiant United Front in their territory. It is therefore important for all workers, professionals, business men and students to attend this January 9 mass meeting."

The executive committee of the following organizations have already endorsed and supported the meeting:

- The Anti-Nazi Federation.
- The American League Against War and Fascism.
- The Anti-Fascist Action.
- The American Commission for the Status Quo in the Saar.
- The German Workers' Clubs of Yorkville, Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan.
- The American Union Against Reaction.
- The International Workers Order.

Greet the Daily Worker in the name of your family. It has spent its eleven years fighting for you. Send your greeting before Jan. 13.

I. W. O. members should get their branches to send greetings to the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary! A greeting from every branch should be the slogan!

Your name will be on the Honor Roll in the Special Edition of the Daily Worker if you send your greeting today!

## AN ANSWER TO A COMRADE

We have your interesting letter of Nov. 15. You are perplexed about FOOD. But that is your own fault or rather the fault of those "foolish" or "wise" who have confused you and others in the food question. Our book "HOW IS YOUR STOMACH?" which you praise but find incomplete has been written for the purpose of simplifying the ideas on food, which circulate, and of counteracting all kinds of misdeeds. Your mind has been influenced by extremists, partly conservative and partly ignorant. You say "counsel" but you are a "food faddist." Why should anybody be any sort of a faddist? You think you must cook in a waterless cooker. Of course, there is no harm in that, but neither is there any special merit. It only shows how food-conscious you are, and how you know about food and cooking, but should avoid crankiness and fanaticism and feel that we have something else to do than to be eternally preoccupied with food. Most people, in spite of their mistakes, would be better off by following their own instincts instead of the ignorance of the so-called food "experts." They would make less errors. You are "keeping away from starches." Why? What for? Just because an excess of them is bad, that is no reason why starchy food as such should be condemned. On the contrary—it is excellent and comparatively cheap!

You are disappointed because you failed to find in our book the obscure prescriptions and bits of fact which either leave the reader no chance to think or else puzzle him and enslave him. Our book is different. It is a re-creation in thought and personal life. Its very virtue is a view as far as you and other faddists are concerned. That is because you compare it to bad books and to wrong teachings.

No, there is no need of larger and more complete books on health. Our books are neither too small nor too large.—Editor, Workers' National Living Library.

"How Is Your Stomach?" 100 pages — 20 cents

Make checks or money orders payable to:

**Rational Living**  
Box 4, Station M, New York  
(Send no stamps)

## Weinstone to Discuss Lessons of Leninism At Youngstown Meeting

Huge Memorial Meeting to Be Held in Chicago Coliseum Will Mark Victory Over Efforts to Deny Use of Auditorium to Communists

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 4.—W. W. Weinstone, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at a Lenin Memorial meeting of Mahoning Valley steel workers, Saturday, Jan. 19, at the Central Auditorium here.

Weinstone, who is Detroit District Organizer of the Communist Party, will tell how the teachings of Lenin are being put into effect in the Soviet Union, where unemployment and race hatreds have been abolished and giant strides made in building Socialist industry and agriculture with a constant raising of the living and cultural standards of the toiling population. Weinstone will tell how Leninism can be applied in the United States in general, and in the steel industry in particular.

Mill workers in Warren, Niles, Newton Falls, Farrell, Sharon, Newcastle and Elwood City are arranging to attend the meeting.

There will be a few short talks by local speakers and a program of entertainment.

**Newton to Speak**  
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Herbert Newton, Negro leader of the Communist Party and candidate for City Clerk, and Karl Lockner, Communist candidate for Mayor, and Bob Minor will speak at the Lenin Memorial meeting Sunday, Jan. 20, at the Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue. The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m.

Chicago workers intend to make the meeting not only a commemoration of the life of the greatest of all revolutionists, the leader of the victorious proletarian revolution in

## Mass Welcome for Herndon Planned by Chicago Workers

CHICAGO, June 4.—Chicago workers, Negro and white, are preparing a mighty mass welcome for Angelo Herndon, hero of the Atlanta "insurrection" trial, on his appearance here on Wednesday to address a Scottsboro-Herndon rally at the Monumental Baptist Church, 721 Oakwood Boulevard. This will be Herndon's first appearance in Chicago, since his release on \$15,000 bail, raised by the working class pending appeal against his conviction to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang.

Jane Newton, wife of Herbert Newton, Negro Communist leader, and storm center of the Newton eviction case, yesterday made a personal appeal for the greatest mass support to the Scottsboro-Herndon rally, in which she outlines the mass struggle here against Jim-crowism, stating, in part:

"The forces of reaction headed by the Hearst press, Judge Green and the Chicago 'red squad' are definitely linked up with all the movements throughout the country trying to separate Negro and white workers. You remember that Judge Green decided that I and my husband, Herbert Newton, could not live at 615 Oakwood Boulevard, and so we were evicted. This was not because

## Textile Bosses Ask for Troops To Break Strike

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Announcing that it will open its mill with strikebreakers, the Richmond Hosiery Mills called for troops, mill officials announced yesterday.

On the other hand, workers at a strike meeting yesterday, approved proposals to be presented to the company, and voted to stay out on strike, determined to win.

The company management in appealing for troops declared that it has a choice of either closing the mill and throwing 1,500 more workers out of work or operating with protection of the militia. Over 500 workers are on strike against a wage cut announced by the company.

## Negro League Asks Support For Its Work

The importance of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights as powerful bulwarks against war and fascism were stressed yesterday in an appeal for support of the dance which will be given jointly by these two organizations at the Savoy Ballroom, 11st St. and Lenox Ave. on Jan. 18.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been planned, with Heywood Brown as master of ceremonies, and featuring, among others, James Bell, star of "Tobacco Road"; Robert Keith, leading player in "The Children's Hour"; Joseph Maccaglia, featured singer in "Revenge with Music"; J. Edward Bromberg, star of "Gold Eagle Guy"; and Jacob Ben-Ami. There will be continuous dancing to the music of two popular Negro orchestras, Chick Webb and Willie Bryant, until 3 a.m.

## Report Says Hearst Backs Hauptmann

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ly normal. Wilentz: Healthy? Mrs. Lindbergh: He was very healthy. Wilentz: Was he able to talk yet? Mrs. Lindbergh: He talked. The change in Hauptmann's appearance since he was arrested is nothing short of remarkable and bespeaks a confidence of his acquittal, which was never apparent until Reilly took over his defense. Hauptmann is now even better groomed and apparelled than Lindbergh, who is always expensively dressed in a studied, careless manner.

The Nazi is also free from the harassed look which he carried until recently and seems to have gained weight. Although forbidden under prison regulations to have access to newspaper comments on his trial, he commented out loud yesterday on statements written by Walter Winchell, Hearst's poison pen clown, in Winchell's column. The good fellowship existing between Hauptmann and his single guard, which manifests itself in the trial between absence of handcuffs on Hauptmann and by his guards allowing several people to get between himself and his prisoner as they march to Hauptmann's cell after each session.

In connection with this changed state of affairs in regard to Hauptmann since Hearst began to take an active part in his defense, the changed front taken by Winchell today in his column as regards his conviction of Hauptmann's guilt assumes added importance. Until today Winchell was whipping up a lynch spirit in his readers against the prisoner and has been a valuable aid to the prosecution. Now, however, he states that new facts in his possession will probably free Hauptmann. Be that as it may, the jury was guarded much more closely than the prisoner.

The gangster over-tone, which is everywhere inseparable from the technique of capitalism, was brought out by Lindbergh himself today when he, who himself has practiced scores of gunmen from going to the chair, demanded that Lindbergh remove the revolver which the Morgan associate has been carrying in his shoulder holster for five years, even though he is constantly guarded by public and private policemen.

## Kirov Killer Aided By Latvian Envoy

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pled in this assassination, and also with those countries which rendered their assistance, and at the same time sympathy was roused toward the countries which were the victims of the Marseilles shots.

"The Council of the League of Nations devoted several sessions to this case. At the same time, it is generally known that white guard-terrorists enjoy the generosity and hospitality of certain European countries where they openly incite execution and terrorist acts against the representatives of the Soviet Government. Notwithstanding the fact that countries adjoining the U. S. S. R. have the strictest passport system, and police control, the white guard terrorists penetrate from these countries unimpeded into the U. S. S. R. with the aim of realizing their terrorist schemes.

"Such a situation should arouse the indignation of all honest persons. Therefore, amazement must be expressed regarding the protests against the shooting of the terrorists."

## Roosevelt's Message Foreshadows Misery for Masses

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intolerable burdens of the crisis on the backs of the working class, the poorest section of the population?

YESTERDAY Roosevelt defended the capitalist system.

"No wise man," he said, "has any intention of destroying what is known as the profit motive, because by the profit motive we mean the right to work to earn a decent livelihood for ourselves and our families."

What a miserable mockery this is of the plight of the masses, of the misery of the 15,000,000 jobless!

The workers' "right to work" and the Morgan-Rockefeller "right to work"—for profit! The propertyless worker, and gigantic Wall Street billionaire corporations—how lovingly Roosevelt wants them both to have "equal rights!"

Under capitalism, the working class has no rights but the "right" to sell itself in wage slavery to the property classes, who control the means of production, and through them, the means of life. Roosevelt is the leading defender of this hideous system, which he disguises with his phrases about "security." This "profit motive" is driving the country to deeper crisis, to war and fascist reaction!

But under the New Deal, under the capitalist system which Roosevelt defends, there can never be any security for the majority of the population, who must sell themselves to the employers for wages. As long as the working class does not control the government and the economic means of life through its own class rule, then life will be hell of crisis and starvation for the entire toiling population!

Yesterday, Roosevelt showed himself more than ever the enemy of the masses—the leading agent of the Wall Street capitalists.

Yesterday, Roosevelt dared to talk of the "power of the over-privileged" in the government! What cynicism this!

Does not Roosevelt himself hold almost daily conferences with the leading Wall Street bankers and industrialists?

Does not the New Deal's investigations show that the Roosevelt government is run directly by

## Mrs. Roosevelt Demands Prosecutor Drop Action Against Reckless Son

President Is Deaf to Scottsboro Mothers, But Wife Writes to Aid Franklin, Jr., Who Endangers Lives by Speeding

ORANGE, Conn., Jan. 4.—While President Roosevelt has consistently refused to intervene to prevent the legal murder of the innocent Scottsboro boys, the President's wife is intervening with local authorities here to force the dropping of a speeding charge against their son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Prosecutor David Torrence yesterday revealed that he had received a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt asking leniency for her son. "The letter was written on White House stationery, Torrence also received a telegram from young Roosevelt declaring he would be "unable to appear in court" yesterday. The prosecutor obligingly postponed hearing on the case to Saturday, and said that if young Roosevelt did not appear then, it would again be postponed to Monday.

Young Roosevelt has been arrested before in Connecticut for his reckless speeding, endangering the lives of workers and their children. He faces a speeding charge in Pennsylvania. He was speeding between seventy-five and eighty miles an hour when he was arrested here late last month.

Torrence has received hundreds of letters on the case, most of them denouncing young Roosevelt for his reckless driving in utter disregard of the lives of pedestrians and other drivers. Torrence declared however,

## Youth Groups Open Session

(Continued from Page 1)

table discussions will be held, resolutions acted upon, and a closing statement will be issued by the congress to all American youth.

To Protest C. C. C.

Among the new trade union groups coming into the American Youth Congress, according to credentials which are not yet complete, are young workers from U. M. W. A. locals in Ellsworth and Mansfield, Pa., and textile workers from New York. A host of settlement houses, district and city Y's and student and social groups are also represented.

In a statement to be presented to C. C. C. Director Robert Fechner, the congress scores the militaristic training and regimentation of the youth. To leave no illusions in the minds of the millions of young workers, the congress, in its statement cites factual material written by Secretary of War Harry Woodring in the Jan. 7 issue of Liberty.

## Philadelphia Workers Will Hear Discussion On Soviet Executions

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—F. Brown, a leading member of the Communist Party and expert on foreign affairs, will speak on "Why the Murderers of Kirov Were Executed by the Soviet Government" at the special open membership meeting called by the Philadelphia District of the Party at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Gerard McNor, 911 Gerard Avenue.

In announcing the meeting yesterday, A. W. Mills, district organizer, invited all non-members of the Communist Party to attend.

the features of the Workers' Bill, which makes it the only bill before Congress which is effective and beneficial to all those unemployed. The draft program then points out that "no measure can provide absolute social security to the masses as long as the present competitive profit system continues. The Workers' Bill, however, provides the maximum assurance possible under and within this system. This much can and must be done by those who derive wealth and privilege under the present social order."

The draft program then takes up the program for a real public works program beneficial to the unemployed, for an adequate public health program, and for elimination of child labor.

**Broad Unity**

A call for broad unity of the workers, farmers and intellectuals to fight for this common program is contained in the draft program, of the Roosevelt government in attacking the unemployed and denying these demands.

"Victory is possible only in a vigorous struggle against those who openly or by means of subterfuge seek to divide, confuse and mislead the movement for social insurance. Chief among these are, first, the heads and members of the present administration—President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet, together with the members of Congress."

The manner in which the Roosevelt administration is blocking Federal unemployment insurance, and putting forth fake "reserves" plans which do not benefit the unemployed, is described. The New Deal's relief and work relief program has reduced the living standards of the unemployed still further, it is pointed out. The reactionary labor leaders, such as William Green, follow out the same line, now speaking demagogically for unemployment insurance, but like Roosevelt, attempting to block it in actuality.

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, has accepted the invitation, and will speak. Thomas has so far ignored the written and wired invitations sent him to address the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Until such a system is established, the Youth Congress demanded an end to the military control of the C. C. C., and supervision by elected committees of the C. C. C. boys; wages to be increased to at least those paid on C. W. A. and P. W. A. in projects near their homes; guarantee of the unrestricted right to organize and abolition of the Jim-crow.

In addition to similar demands to present to Roosevelt, the youth demand the immediate institution of the 30-hour week with no reduction in real wages, creation of vast slum clearance projects, abolition of child labor, and the creation of non-profit social and cultural projects in working class neighborhoods.

Bring up the question of greeting the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary at its next meeting of your organization. See that your organization gets on the Honor Roll by sending the greeting as quickly as possible!

Make sure that you do not forget to send your greeting to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary. Send your greeting TODAY!

## Paterson Dyers Will Vote Today

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Dyers of Local 1733, largest local of the United Textile Workers, working in more than 75 plants, will cast their votes tomorrow for new officers in ten polling places, scattered in every district of Paterson.

Actually a majority of the population of this industrial center is directly interested in the outcome of the election, as most have dyers in the family.

Election of the rank and file "Vigoro Ticket" will mean enforcement of the new contract won as a result of the recent strike and an improvement of conditions for most workers' families of Paterson. "Vote a straight rank and file ticket! Strengthen the victory won in the strike!" was the appeal of the rank and file leaders today as every ounce of energy was mobilized for the last round in the intense campaign.

**Where to Vote**

The following are the polling places and the plants designated to each:

District 1: Italian Republican Club, 84 Butler Street—Weidman, Colonial and United plants.

District 2: Callon Ballroom, 612 River Street—Textile, Gadeo, Imhoff-Pallard, and Hoot Skien plants.

District 3: 664 River Street—Expert, Paterson Skien, International 1st Ave., Hamilton—Arrow Piece, Buergerie, Gatti, Lido, Madison, Modern Central, Radiance.

District 4: Cleopatra Restaurant, 557 River Street—Garino, Empire, Lyons, De Gise, Lafayette, Galli, Chairmount, General, Clyde, International of Putnam Street.

District 5: First Ward Democratic Club, 19 North Main Street—National Valley, Royal, Victory, Hydro, Trio, LeGrade, Payet Volta and Miller, Supreme, National of East 5th Street, Bouchard Mill B, Synthetie, Vogue.

District 6: Caledonian Club, 20 Belmont Street—Oriental, Capo, Bluebird, LaSalle, Seyers, Art Silk, Reinold, Uhlig and Prebol.

District 7: Lincoln Broadway, W. Broadway and Union Ave.—Strens, Columbia, Apex, O. K. Piece Dye Works, Buser, Commercial.

District 8: Italian American Citizens League, 107 Bond Street—Regal, Arrow Print, Lenox Florence, Metropolitan, Hartgens, Glox Skien, O.K. Skien, Rayon Skien, Colt, Beltramo, Bouchard Mill A, Atlantic, Sherwood.

District 9: Lafayette Friend's Club, 10 Webster Street—National of East Paterson, Launza, LaFrancoise, McClean, Cramer and King, Franklin, Crew.

District 10: 203 Paterson Street, Union Headquarters—Unemployed and Maintenance men.

**Rank and File Ticket**

The following is the rank and file ticket:

President—Charles Vigorito.

Vice President—Charles Guardinella.

Secretary—John Tavano.

Assistant Secretary—Treasurer—Myra Coliello.

Organizer (Unopposed)—Joseph Yannarella.

Business Agents—Anthony (Tony) Ventura, Fred Schletter and Al Cantilina.

## Waterfront Communists To Hold Meeting Today On 'Daily' Circulation

In response to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to double the circulation of the Daily Worker, Waterfront Section 3 of the Communist Party is initiating its campaign by calling a Section Daily Worker Conference today at the section's headquarters, 229 10th Ave., near 23rd St., at 2 p.m.

F. Schwartzman, of the District Office of the Daily Worker, will address the conference. The conference will discuss the plan of the district, and will set up an apparatus to carry through the circulation campaign in Section 3.

Two representatives have been invited from each unit, shop nucleus, and mass organization in the territory.

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# Rank and File Miners Score Victories in Recent Voting

## ANTI-LEWIS FORCES ELECT 3 OFFICERS IN DANVILLE AREA

### Gains Made in Progressive Miners Locals—Rowena Crorkin, Well-Known Woman Militant Wins Post in Womens Auxiliary

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Incomplete reports of the recent elections of the United Mine Workers of America, Progressive Miners of America, other trade unions and working class organizations show substantial growth of the influence of the rank and file opposition and gains in the different organizations.

In the elections in Sub-District No. 3 (Danville) of the United Mine Workers of America, anti-Lewis forces have been victorious by electing for Sub-District President, Louis Zamberletti, who received 556 votes and for Secretary-Treasurer, D. Spicer, who received 872 votes, and for Auditor, D. Jenkins, who received 1,048 votes. The "provisional government" of the U. M. W. A. in Illinois is already challenging the results of the elections in an attempt to declare it illegal. The miners of this sub-district are very much determined to defeat the aims of the Lewis machine to steal their victories in the elections.

In the same Sub-District, in Local 5509 in Westville, with a membership of 1,700, John Sloan has been re-elected as chairman of the Pit Committee. In the local of the U. M. W. A. in Centralia, with 600 members, another rank and file member, D. Morris, likewise has been re-elected on the Pit Committee. In Local 5509 of the U. M. W. A., two rank and file miners have been elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Council of the A. F. of L. in Danville.

### Gains Made in Progressive Miners

In the Progressive Miners of America, the rank and file candidates for District Offices gathered some strength. However, it does not correspond to the real strength of the opposition forces. The candidates for vice-president, Francis Skibinski, received 1,374 votes, and Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Burrel received 2,425 votes (a supporter of Muste, who was, however, supported by the rank and file opposition). For Special Accounter, the rank and file leader, Adam Chura, received 2,018 votes.

Another rank and file candidate, Victor Rennie, received 1,434 votes. None of these candidates, however, have been elected. The rank and file opposition was successful in electing to the Central Strike Committee of the Progressive Miners of America two outstanding leaders of the rank and file opposition of the P. M. A., namely, Francis Skibinski and Zeigler, and Chas. Skibinski of Belleville.

In the local unions of the P. M. A., very incomplete reports show the following: That local 120 in Zeigler, with a membership of 1,384 elected the whole local leadership of the rank and file opposition, headed by E. Browning, the president of the local. In local 8 of Edgemont, with 773 members, Chas. Schultz has been elected on the pit committee. In this local, however, the rank and file opposition has been defeated for all other posts. The reactionary elements have been victorious. In local 81 of Beckmeyer and in local 42 of Hillsboro, the rank and file opposition succeeded to elect a number of their candidates.

### Women's Auxiliary Scores Victory

In the local of the Women's Auxiliary of the P. M. A., likewise the rank and file opposition was victorious in a number of elections. In

## WHAT'S ON

- Chicago, Ill.**  
Musical Evening by Musical Collective, a string orchestra featuring a violin soloist, also piano, classical music, Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., 12th St. All workers invited. Admission free. Refreshments served.  
By popular request the Chicago Workers Theatre repeats "Troops Are Marching" at 8 p. m., Jan. 6, 13 and 27 at Workers Playhouse, 305 South State St. Tickets in adv. 25c, at door 35c.
- Detroit, Mich.**  
Special Engagement, John Borington, internationally known dancer, will perform Saturday, Jan. 5, 8:30 p. m., at Macabbee Building Auditorium, Woodward and Putnam Sts. Auspices, Friends of Soviet Union. Adm. 35c.
- Newark, N. J.**  
"Sex Morals of Today" is topic of lecture by Dr. Paul Luttinger at Jack London Club, 901 Broad St., 8:30 p. m., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, Adm. 25c.
- Trenton, N. J.**  
Spaghetti Supper for Benefit Daily Worker and Italian Weekly, Saturday evening, Jan. 5, at Casino Terminal Hall—Ninth & Hudson Sts. All comrades of Trenton and vicinity are requested to attend and bring friends.
- Philadelphia, Pa.**  
ORGANIZATIONS — Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 28, 1935. The Freiheit Gesangsverein has this date for its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.  
KIROV MEMORIAL MEETING, Sunday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., at 1137 N. 41st St. All workers invited. Admission free. A. W. Mills, District Organizer Communist Party will be main speaker.  
BANQUET for Italian "Soviet Russia Today" Real Italian Dinner, Good programme, Sunday, Jan. 6, 7 p. m., at 126 S. Eighth St. Subscription 50c. Auspices: Friends of Soviet Union.  
"Ernst Thaelmann" sound picture, first time in Philadelphia. Nature Friends Play, German Singing Society, H. M. Wickly, speaker. All comrades of Liebknecht-Kirov Memorial Meeting, Wed. Jan. 9, 8 p. m., at Gevecke Hall, 2322 N. 2nd St. Adm. 30c. Auspices, Northeast Sec. C.P.
- Worcester, Mass.**  
Banquet and Entertainment celebrating the 11th Anniversary of Daily Worker, Sunday, Jan. 6, 7:30 p. m., at Webster Club, 126 Green St. Contribution 25c.

## Lenin Rallies Set By Youth In Ohio City

### Cleveland Meeting to Be Held on Sunday at Hiram House

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The Young Communist League of Ohio is completing its preparations for the largest Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg anti-war meetings ever held in Ohio. These meetings will be demonstrations against the huge war preparations of the Roosevelt government, and against its efforts to increase the C. C. C. as an instrument for preparing a large reserve of youth for war.

The Cleveland Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Anti-War Meeting will be held on Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at the Hiram House, corner of 27th St. and Woodland Ave. The program of the meeting will include: (John Williamson, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and Irving Herman, District Organizer of the Young Communist League), play by the Young Pioneers, to be followed by a dance. Admission will be ten cents.

The Akron Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Anti-War Meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 13 at 7 p. m. at 734 Washington St. Similar meetings will be held in Youngstown and Dayton.

## Chicago Youth Call Meeting Against War

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A joint election and youth rally against war and fascism will be held here Sunday, Jan. 13, at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark Street, at 8 p. m.

The meeting is called by the Young Communist League to mobilize the youth in the struggle for unemployment relief, and insurance and against the growing fascist reaction and drive for a new World War, with militarization of the youth in the colleges, C. C. C. camps, etc. Some of the main demands of the Young Communist League are that all war funds should be turned over for cash relief for youth and adult unemployed workers, for unemployment insurance and for the right of the youth to vote at the age of eighteen.

The meeting will commemorate the three heroic leaders of the international working class youth, Lenin, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and will bring to the youth of Chicago the teachings and experiences of these great leaders in the working class movement, to assist Chicago youth in their daily struggles against wage and relief cuts, worsening of conditions in shops and schools, war and Fascism.

Claude Lightfoot, active fighter and Negro leader, will give the main youth address. Karl Lockner, Communist candidate for Mayor and leader of the Unemployed Councils, will outline the issues in the present election campaign. An exceptional program has been arranged, including a biographical dramatic sketch of Karl Liebknecht by the Nature Friends of C. C.

### BANQUET IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—A banquet to celebrate the appointment of Ben Carrethers as district organization secretary, and the choice of Tom Meyersough as organizer of the important "Hill" section, which Carrethers is leaving, will be held tomorrow at the Pylon Temple, 2007-13 Center Ave.

Bring up the question of greeting the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary at the next meeting of your organization. See that your organization gets on the Honor Roll by sending the greeting as quickly as possible!

The staff of instructors is the best yet assembled and includes outstanding leaders in the practical fields of work in the movement.

Classes include Principles of Communism, History of the American Working Class, Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, Political Economy, Building Socialism in the Soviet Union, Fascism and Social Revolution, Foundations of Leninism, Public Speaking, Labor Journalism, International Labor Defense, Problems of the Youth Movement.

Tuition is \$1 per term for employed workers and 50 cents for unemployed workers.

## Newly Elected Soviet of Moscow Prepares for Its First Session

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Jan. 4. (By Wireless).—Today the first plenum of the new Moscow Soviet, composed of newly elected deputies, among whom is Robert Robinson, American Negro worker in the Ball-Bearing Plant, will be held.

The deputies elected to the Soviet numbered 2,056, of which 571 or 27.8 per cent are women, as against 24.9 per cent for the last elections. The youth were represented by 223 deputies. In the Moscow Soviet 1,241 are workers—i. e. 55 per cent. Those newly elected include 1,024 members and candidates for the All-Union Communist Party (53 per cent) and 163 members of the Young Communist League. Among the elected are Stalin and members of the Political Bureau and the government. The deputies are composed of workers, employees, scientists, writers, actors, artists, housewives and craftworkers.

Sixteen per cent of all members of the new Soviet have completed their higher secondary education. Of 1,702 deputies, 82 per cent were elected to the Moscow Soviet for the first time.

## Rhode Island Socialists Pick Delegate to Parley On Jobless Insurance

### Many Labor Organizations to Take Part in Mass Meeting in Providence on Sunday to Demonstrate Support of Workers' Congress

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—In a stormy session, which lasted until midnight, the Rhode Island State Committee of the Socialist Party Wednesday night elected Earl P. Ormsbee a regular delegate to the National Congress for Social Insurance.

In an effort to disrupt the meeting and prevent action on the motion, the Jewish Verband's right-wing elements attempted a walk-out. Finally, after bitter debate on the question of the united front, the motion was passed and the signature of the State Secretary, Joseph M. Coldwell, was affixed to Ormsbee's credential.

Ormsbee, who ran on the Socialist ticket for a State office in the recent elections, had been active as Secretary of the Rhode Island Sponsoring Committee for the Congress since its inception. His election is greeted by all fighters for unemployment insurance as a step forward to cementing all sections of the labor movement in Rhode Island for the fight for social insurance. Considerable sections of the American Federation of Labor, such as the Painters Union, the Barbers Union, the Machinists Union, the Central Labor Union of Providence and Newport, and numerous others have already been won to support the principles of the Workers Social Insurance Bill and the Congress. The number of delegates already elected to the Congress from American Federation of Labor unions, the Young Women's Christian Association, Polish organizations, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party,

has already exceeded ten, and it is possible that in the last few days other prospective delegates have been duly elected.

On Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. at the Eagles Hall, 830 Westminster Street, near Hoyte Square, there will be a big rally to show united support of labor for the principles of the Workers Bill and to back up the Rhode Island delegates to the Congress. Mr. Donahue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be chairman and the speakers will be William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island Branch, American Federation of Labor; Professor George Bigge of the Economics Department at Brown University, whose support of the workers' struggle for unemployment insurance is not thorough-going, since he still favors contributory measures; John Weber, New England Field Organizer of the Communist Party; and Rev. Edwin E. Sundt of the Peasant Ives Baptist Church of Pawtucket.

Plans have already been laid for a large mass conference on the following Sunday, Jan. 13, to hear the reports and recommendations for action brought back by the delegation from the Congress.

## Professionals Jane Newton Will Describe On Insurance Eviction Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance will meet here Sunday morning at eight o'clock at the Allies' Inn, 1709 New York Avenue, to plan its activities for 1935, and to utilize the opportunity offered by the National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance to develop the background for a national conference of its own organization.

A committee will be elected to arrange for this national conference. At the meeting, Mary Van Kleck, chairman of the I.P.A., will report on past organizational activity and preside at the discussion. All professional workers attending the National Congress as well as I.P.A. members are urged to attend.

### I. L. D. Urges Protests As New Orleans Jobs Are Railroaded to Jail

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—The International Labor Defense here has issued a call asking all workers' organizations to send letters to Judge Rose, Mayor Walmisley, and Chief of Police Reyer protesting the railroadings of the five militant workers who were sentenced on Dec. 21, for fighting for relief.

These workers were arrested when they refused to leave the relief station until they were given the relief they had come for. They were sentenced to thirty days in the House of Detention by Judge Rose who declared that "The Unemployment Council is not an organization that we want in the United States."

The International Labor Defense ask that the letters to Judge Rose be addressed to the Second Recorder's Court, to Mayor Walmisley at the City Hall, and those to Chief Reyer to Tulane and Broad Streets.

### WAR PRISONER DIES

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Philip McLaughlin, one of the famous Sacramento group of conscientious objectors, who served a five-year sentence in Leavenworth Prison for refusing to take part in the World War, died here on Dec. 26 at the age of 52.

Every class-conscious worker should be proud that the Daily Worker is now celebrating its Eleventh Anniversary. Show your pride by greeting your paper! Your greeting should be in TODAY!

## Negro Children, Whipped, Clubbed, Tortured In Slave Dungeon by Brutal Prison Guards

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—The slave rule and inhuman brutal treatment of the inmates (ages ranging from 9 to 21) at Cheltenham Reformatory has recently come to the attention of the militant labor movement, and to the public in general, in spite of the heavy wall of censorship surrounding the reformatory. Tortures, medieval in character, are practiced in this institution for Negro boys. Whippings, clubbings, and bread and water "diets" are on the order of the day. The Board of Trustees in charge of Cheltenham only employs white guards, and these are selected from the most brutal and ignorant of potential prison guards.

A letter by an inmate, smuggled out of Cheltenham says: "If a boy talks in the building, he is made to bend over for six or seven hours with his right arm touching his toes, and his left arm over his shoulder. If he is caught out of this position, he is then bent across the head with a pick handle or slugs of iron. The boys are locked up in a cell from thirty to sixty days and fed on stale bread and water." The Cheltenham Reformatory, lo-

## Indianapolis Unions Back Workers Bill

### Terre Haute Central Labor Union Raps Wagner Bill

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—A conference of the local unions of the A. F. of L. in Indianapolis, Ind., voted to support the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. There were officially 8 local unions of the A. F. of L. represented, among them locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers Union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, from Kingam Packing plant, and the others were local unions of the Molders, Plasterers, Brick Masons, Barbers, etc.

The conference decided to call a broader conference to involve the rest of the labor movement in the city and to organize a trade union committee for unemployment insurance. There will be delegation from Indianapolis and Anderson, Ind., to the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

In Terre Haute, Ind., a local of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, at its last meeting, unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. The official organ of the Central Labor Union of the F. of L. in Terre Haute, Ind., in its issue of December 28, 1934, carries a lengthy article in support of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. It polemizes against the Wagner Bill and expresses its support to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington, D. C.

## Japanese Ministers Raise Jingo Slogans In New Year Talks

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Jan. 4. (By Wireless).—The Japanese Premier Okada, Naval Minister Osumi, and other ministers in their various New Year speeches unanimously intoned the jingoistic slogan of the "unity of the nation" in the face of the "international crisis," newspapers here report in publishing their speeches.

Okada mentioned among the chief international difficulties "various problems arising in connection with the Manchurian events," the withdrawal from the League of Nations and the London Naval Conference, and the transitional period "in the economic relations of Japan created in connection with Japanese trade expansion on the world markets."

Among the internal difficulties Okada mentions the questions of the wholesale starvation in the rural districts and calls on the population "more attentively to fulfill its duties toward the state."

Referring to the naval conference, Okada stated that Japan must be of the present agreements, if the powers reject the Japanese proposal.

## Income of Workers Who Rent Homes Fell 32 Per Cent in Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The average tenant family's income dropped by 32% between 1929 and 1933, a study of 165,000 families in 61 cities by the Department of Commerce shows. The survey also reveals that "in every area covered the decline in income was substantially greater than the decrease in rents."

The rents of 65,000 of the families that were studied took more than 30% of the family income while about 50,000 families paid more than 40% of their income for rent. The difficulty in meeting rent bills with reduced incomes was indicated by the number of delinquencies in rent payments. On Jan. 1, 1934, 27% of the families were behind in their rent. The department reported that "delinquencies were greatest among families having the lowest rent bills and incomes."

## STRUGGLE ISSUES PUT IN BACKGROUND AT M. E. S. A. SESSION

### Second Day of Convention Passes Without Most Burning Issues Having Reached the Floor—New Setup Lessens Smith Control

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The most burning issues of coming strike struggles, wage increases, working agreements with other unions, were again shoved into the background on the second day of the Mechanics Educational Society of America National Convention that opened Wednesday in Sachsenheim Hall.

Two days of the scheduled four and a half passed without the basic class issues of the utmost importance for the membership and the entire working class being even touched upon.

While Smith, Chapman and the rest of the national officers gladly posed for the labor-baiting Cleveland News photographers, the Daily Worker correspondent was barred and the reporter of the UJ Elore, Hungarian Communist Daily, was ordered out of the convention at the beginning of the second-day session.

To make all locals industrial in set-up, sections 1 and 2 of the by-laws were changed to admit all workers engaged in the auto, metal and allied industries into the same local. Reservations were made that the different crafts could meet separately to take up special problems relating to their craft, but no decisions can be made outside of the locals.

After much discussion the number of full time national officers was cut down to three from the present five, leaving only the president, the secretary and one organizer.

The question of dues and per capita tax provoked a long and heated discussion. Proposals ranged all the way from fifty cents a month to one dollar and a per capita tax from one to two dollars. The obvious intention was to raise the dues of the production men in favor of the tool and die makers. Since no agreement was reached, it was referred back again to the committee. The financial statement of the society showed a net deficit of \$7,226.51, with sums owed to the Detroit District Committee and Interstate Committee not included in this figure.

Matthew Smith reported for the majority on the "Duties of the Inter-State Committee." According to the majority proposal the Interstate Committee is to be the biggest body in the M. E. S. A. between conventions, to be above the national officers.

After Smith finished reporting, Chairman made a passing remark which opened Smith's eyes to the meaning of these proposals. Since the majority of the delegates seemed to be for it, Smith took the floor and now spoke against it, favoring the minority report that left the control in the hands of the national officials. When he was bitterly attacked for it, he pulled his usual weeping act, saying he was perfectly satisfied to get out—he could go back to England and get a good job there, etc. This threat, however, failed to impress the convention. The majority voted for the proposal.

This concluded the session. The bitter attacks made against Smith from the floor reflected clearly the bitter inner fight for leadership between Smith and Griffin. The entire session seemed to revolve around this and the finances, with the class issues carefully shoved into the background. Unless the progressive elements change the procedure, the convention will not settle anything for the membership.

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## MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, January 18, 1935  
ARENA, 45th and Market St.

Program  
M. OLGIN, Editor Morning Freiheit and MANNIN JOHNSON, Nationally known Negro labor leader, will speak ● Chorus of 200 voices ● Dance Group ● Madam Sue Smith McDonald, Negro contralto ● Pulger's Red Poppy Orchestra  
Admission: Reserved seat \$1 and 75c — General Admission: 50c

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# Father Coughlin's Latest Propaganda Sounds War Note

## SEES ACTION SOON; AIDS WALL STREET AGAINST MILITANTS

### Priest Hints to Masses Move to Prevent Clash Is Useless—Sounds Bankers' Slogan of Fight on Militants—Defends Profit

By Milton Howard

One does not have to be a particularly sharp observer to notice that the name of the "radio priest," Father Coughlin, is steadily assuming growing political importance.

Within the last three weeks, Coughlin's name has appeared on the front cover of one of the country's most widely read "popular" magazines, Liberty, on the cover of the administration's public organ, Today, and on the cover of a leading liberal magazine, the Nation.

All this, of course, in addition to the writings about him in the revolutionary press.

Coughlin is becoming undeniably an important political mass figure. The reason is that his promises and his radical talk are increasing as the hunger and misery of the masses grows, and the failure of the New Deal becomes more apparent.

War Against Communism. The most important development in Coughlin's recent activity is his open declaration of war against Communism as his main enemy. This is not mere chance.

Coughlin's declaration of war against the Communist Party takes place when the capitalist class is deliberately organizing new attacks against this revolutionary vanguard of the whole working class, with the Congressional Committee (the Dickstein Committee) for the "investigation of un-American activities" laying the basis for a drive to outlaw the Communist Party as soon as they can.

Coughlin's most important utterance in the past weeks has been his article featured in Moley's magazine Today.

Here we see Coughlin, in his own characteristic way, dispensing the kind of propaganda which is now necessary for the fulfillment of Wall Street's immediate war-preparations program and the organization of fascist reaction against the Communist Party.

Coughlin writes in Liberty of Dec. 29: "... there are many signs to indicate that the next war will be fought to make the world safe either for Fascism, Socialism, Communism, or social justice."

When will this war take place? Coughlin makes no bones about the answer: "... there will be another war before the present generation passes out of existence."

Under the line-up of forces in this war? Coughlin again gives us advance information on the war-slogan to be used:

"... perhaps only England and the United States will win, while the slogan 'Save Democracy.'"

One more quotation, and we have the key to Coughlin's entire activity now, the key to what he is trying to accomplish. He writes in Liberty:

"By no means do I subscribe to the opinion that capitalism is worn out beyond repair, nor then must adopt Communism or Socialism or even Fascism... capitalism... which is privately controlled and privately used... cannot solve the problem of distribution, because its nature has become identified with its abuses."

To Save Capitalism.

Coughlin knows that capitalism as a system is doomed. He also knows that the Communist Party is the only party which has a program capable of solving the problem of getting rid of capitalism and setting up a new form of government, a Soviet government, which will be able to organize the country's economic life so as to end the crisis, to release the immense productive forces now being strangled by capitalist private property relations.

But Coughlin's main job is to save capitalism, to preserve the whole structure of private property upon which is based the wage exploitation of the working class, and whose basic contradictions are responsible for the horrors of the present capitalist era.

Coughlin, therefore, in his article manufactures a formula by which he attempts to "abolish" capitalism, only to restore it once again!

Coughlin reasons—either: Communism or social justice.

But what is "social justice" as Coughlin conceives it?

It is the same old capitalism, only made more vicious and oppressive by the open, brutal dictatorship of the capitalist state! It is fascism!

Proof? Listen to Coughlin define the "system" which he is preparing to wage war for:

"... it will not be that type of socialism which desires to nationalize, not only natural resources, but also all productive industry. Nor will it be a capitalism wedded to the theory of private financialism and production for profit. It will be a system based on the belief that wealth is created by the union of capital and labor; and that this wealth must be distributed even through the intervention of the government, in such a way that every laborer who cooperates in producing this wealth shall have a share of it..."

Is not this a tricky and shrewd trap for the workers?

Private Ownership Remains. This new system of "social justice"—does it not contain all the most brutal essentials of present capitalism, all the features which the workers hate in the present set-up?

What is this divine "union of capital and labor"? How can there be a "union" between these two mortal and deadly enemies? Coughlin is trying to throw dust into the eyes of the workers. Capital is the pri-

of terrorist reaction against the whole labor movement and the working class. It means another step along the road to American fascism. Hitler, and all fascists, raise as their main slogan the "war against Communism."

The question of which class shall rule, the proletariat or the capitalists, becomes every day a closer life and death question for the majority of the people of the country.

The capitalists cannot solve the crisis. They are making the lives of the majority of the population, the toilers, increasingly unbearable. The working class must move and more about taking power into its own hands, and setting up its own class government, a Soviet Government.

Coughlin's job is to act as a decoy to trap the masses away from revolution, back to capitalist wage slavery under the fancy name of "social justice."

## W.L. Patterson Sends Appeal On Scottsboro

By PAUL PUSKIN

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, whose health was shattered in his leadership of the fight for the Scottsboro boys, arrived in Moscow recently from the Black Sea. Still weak, still worn out by his years of effort and untiring struggle, Patterson is slowly rebuilding his strength so that he may return to the United States and to the fight.

But never for one moment has the Scottsboro case and the case of Angelo Herndon been out of Patterson's mind. He talked with me about it, earnest and intent as ever.

"These cases—Scottsboro and Angelo Herndon—are the very center of our struggle today," he said. "By the Scottsboro frame-up, the ruling class said to the Negro people what the rulers of pre-war days said in the Dred Scott case: 'You have no rights that we are bound to respect. You are rapists, beasts, sub-human things. We need give you no rights. We need give you no hearing. You dare not meet with our highest pious Protest. Demonstrate against your conditions!'"

"Thus these cases were a challenge to the working class, and to the Negro people, a challenge which it had to meet, or be set back one long step in its struggle with the rulers. And we have met this challenge. Neither the fury of the white rulers, nor the maneuvers of their assistant henchmen, the Pickens and Walter Whites, the Houstons, the Leibowitzs, has been able to hold back the tremendous wave of mass struggle that has been the answer of the workers and the Negro masses to the Scottsboro and Herndon frame-ups."

"My message to the American masses is this: 'Raise the Scottsboro and Herndon cases to their highest pitch. Protest! Demonstrate! Send resolutions and telegrams to the Supreme Court. And remember that the burden of carrying on the defense is a terrific one. Help the International Labor Defense to carry that burden, send funds for the defense, so that the fight may be carried on to the victorious end.'"

The address of the national office of the International Labor Defense, to which funds should be rushed by airmail and telegraph for the urgent immediate needs of the Scottsboro-Herndon defense, is Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Workers Must Take Power. The private capitalists owning "productive industry" will have more political power than ever before! And consequently, the slavery and oppression of the working class will be greater than ever before! For the workers to solve the crisis, they must take political power away from the capitalist class.

Coughlin wants a "just" distribution "by the intervention of the government." This sounds good and "radical." But it is exactly what Hitler also promised and demanded! It is a fraudulent promise, intended to hide the fact that there can never be any "just" distribution for the working class as long as the capitalist class has economic and political power.

Coughlin is trying to hide the fact that capitalist distribution is based on capitalist production. The criminal maldistributions of capitalist distribution are the necessary and inevitable result of capitalist private ownership of the means of production. Only the Communist Party fights for the ending of capitalist production, for the beginning of Socialist production.

Coughlin's fraud is that he talks about "reforming" the problem of distribution, while he fights against abolishing the private ownership of the means of production, the fundamental condition of capitalist distribution!

Coughlin is against everything that the Communists want. But what are these things? The Communists want to abolish private ownership of the means of production. They want to break the power of the Wall Street monopolies. They want to overthrow the rule of the capitalists, and set up the rule of the working class, headed by the proletariat, the propertyless workers who today must sell their wage labor in capitalist exploitation. The setting up of a Soviet government would end the crisis by removing the one great obstacle which stands in the way of its solution, the capitalist class and their private ownership of the means of production. In fighting the revolutionary solution of the crisis proposed by the Communists, Coughlin is fighting for capitalism, for the rule of the Wall Street banks, for the intensified misery of the people.

Preparing Imperialist War. To conclude briefly, Coughlin's article in "Today" shows that he is preparing the minds of the masses to be ready to die in the next imperialist war under the slogan of the "destruction of Communism in defense of democracy and social justice." He is, in short, getting the masses ready for the same kind of imperialist slaughter "for democracy" as the last world war.

Does not everybody know that this "democracy" was only the profits of the Wall Street billionaires?

Coughlin's battle-cry against Communism is preparation for the outlawing of the Communist Party, and for intervention against the Communist Party.

But the outlawing of the Communist Party means an unleashing

## Southern United Front Plans Broad Campaign For Rights of Toilers

### Mass Conference in the Spring Will Fight for Constitutional and Trade Union Liberties of Negro and White Masses

By Nat Ross

ON DEC. 29, a conference of a number of leading southern Socialist and representative of the Communist Party in the South was held at Highlander Folk School, in Tennessee. The main question before this conference was the development of the United Front in the South.

The conference enthusiastically endorsed the statement adopted in Chattanooga, on Dec. 6, as a result of a meeting between representatives of the C. P. and Socialist Party, in which leading Socialists of five southern states, as well as leaders of the Revolutionary Policy Committee of the S. P., including its National Secretary, called on the Socialist organizations in the South to start negotiations with the C. P. on a six-point program of joint struggle for the immediate needs of the southern masses.

The December 29 conference went a step beyond the December 6 conference, as seen in the following quotation from the letter which is to be sent to each state committee of the S. P. in the South, and which is signed by Myles Horton, member of the Executive Committee, S. P. Tennessee, and director of the Highlander Folk School; Zilla Hawes, Southern Labor Secretary, S. P. Tennessee, and leading A. F. of L. organizer, James Dombrowski, S. P. Tennessee, and Secretary of Highlander Folk School:

"We, the undersigned members of the S. P., call upon the state executive committees of all southern states to call a special session for the purpose of effecting a United Front between the Socialist and Communist and other working class groups within each state. We suggest as a basis for United Front action the issues which were agreed upon at the Chattanooga conference... Point number one (struggle against war and fascism) is being made concrete in the preparation of a broad United Front conference in the South against lynching and for trade union and constitutional rights... We would call the attention of State Executive Committees to several significant steps taken recently to effect such a United Front in the South..."

"I certainly appreciate the material sent me on the S. C. U. organization and methods of working. They will be a great help in other places where we do not have a strong enough position to remain above ground... Some men from a section came to see me a few days ago (about starting the organization). I gave them a line-up similar to your own."

5. And finally, one of the main reasons for the possibilities of a real united front movement in the South is the fact that the Lovestone Dispatchers are not in the South at all, and the relative weak hold that the old guard Socialist leadership has over the many southern Socialist leaders. No doubt this explains why Lovestone declares editorially, with the criminal levity of an adventurer: "The so-called 'United Front' en-

ter into by Nat Ross, Communist Party organizer in the South, on the one hand, and certain outstanding revolutionary Socialists on the other, must bring grave concern to all sincere advocates of the unity of labor."

Its Immediate Effect. WHAT already has been the effect of the Chattanooga Conference? The united front development has generated tremendous enthusiasm among large sections of workers, who seem to grasp instinctively the importance of these actions. At the same time this united front progress has stimulated real political and theoretical discussion among the southern workers.

Such questions as the difference between the S. P. and C. P., questions concerning the state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, bourgeois democracy, and so on, are more and more being discussed as a result of the united front progress.

The biggest step forward in regard to the united front has been the enthusiastic response which trade Unionists have embraced these first steps toward the united front. Perhaps the most significant step in this direction, growing out of the united front developments between the C. P. and the S. P., in connection with the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, is the fact that a whole bloc of members of the Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council, who represent the most militant and honest unionists in important unions in the industrial heart of the South, came out openly in support of the Congress and in the struggle for unity in the trade union and unemployed movement, which is now under way in the Birmingham region.

Expect Mass Conference. The results of the Chattanooga conference is seen by the endorsement given it at the Highlander conference, the acceptance of the program of six demands, the laying of a basis for further conferences to carry out the proposals adopted, and to develop broader mass action in the South, and especially in participation in the preparations for the South-wide conference against lynching and for trade union and constitutional rights, to be held in Chattanooga in the Spring.

Here it is hoped to involve the International Labor Defense, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, League Against War and Fascism, C. L. U., a vast number of other cultural, social, religious, fraternal and unemployed organizations, and above all, the trade unions. Referring to this conference, Ray Koch, writing for Commonwealth College, says: "Such a conference is really a good move to consolidate the very scattered forces in the South that are opposed to terror and the open shop. You have full cooperation (and that of Commonwealth College)."

Already in its first stages the united front struggle in the South is completely rejecting the advice of the Lovestone disrupters of the united front, as well as the unfortunate statement appearing in a recent bulletin of the R. P. C. which states that: "The fundamental basis of the southern undertaking (Chattanooga conference) is incorrect—a statement which will place the heart of the Socialist old guard."

More and more the southern masses demand unity. The southern rank and file Socialists are demanding the united front. Many Socialists in the South are working together honestly and sincerely with the Communists. The C. P. will have full cooperation (and that of every ounce of its energy) will carry on a tireless fight to unite the southern workers by building the main instrument that can unite them—a powerful united front of militant struggle.

under its wing by offering them direct assistance and cooperation. At this conference the N.S.L. delegation presented its plea for amalgamation declaring that the growth of the forces of reaction necessitate immediate consideration of the proposal for amalgamation or at least consideration of steps that would lead to it. The N.S.L. proposed a joint meeting of the National Executive Committee of the N.S.L. and the N.S.L. Again the S.L.I.D. sought only obstacles. "Good faith"—that age-old bogey was brought to the fore. The S.L.I.D. leadership could no longer find programmatic hindrances. The old objections had been convincingly cleared away by the N.S.L. In direct contradiction to the resolution of the S.L.I.D. convention, Joseph Lash, editor of Student Outlook (S.L.I.D. publication) declared that he as a Socialist opposed amalgamation, because he considered that it would be desirable sometime in the future when the S.P. would become a mass party for the S.L.I.D. to become an open affiliate of the S.P. This in his estimation would make a split in the unified organization inevitable. The S.L.I.D. has many times stated as one of its reasons for refusing amalgamation that the N.S.L. desires only to "pursue its own sectarian ends" and that the S.L.I.D. cannot be a partner to such sectarianism.

It is clear even from this brief article that the S.L.I.D. leaders are the ones who are pursuing a sectarian policy. They are using every possible method, fair or foul, to prevent the unification of the student movement.

We of the N.S.L. do not intend to drop our struggle for a united student movement. We shall do everything in our power to continue and strengthen the united front with the S.L.I.D. and press for amalgamation. We are convinced that a united student movement will be of great aid in the struggle of the American masses against hunger, war and fascism.

The Student in the Crisis Conference held in Chicago, December 28 and 29, had representatives from many bourgeois student organizations showed that the campaigns led by the N.S.L. have elicited such support from the American student body that even these student organizations have been compelled to take a stand on the basic social issues of the day. The delegation of the Methodist Student Federation reported that his organization had voted to support the April 5 International Student Strike Against War and Fascism. A representative of the Y.W.C.A. spoke against Negro discrimination. These are healthy signs only if they are followed by concrete action. The conference also indicated the trend toward becoming apologists for the present administration. The Intercollegiate Council representative stated that his organization was fully in support of the Roosevelt administration. The Council is sponsoring a series of radio programs which featured members of the administration. The New Deal administration recognizes the importance of winning the future teachers and technicians. It is drawing the National Student Federation and other student organizations directly

with Hearst in his attacks on militant students. The N. S. L. does not and will never support the harbingers of fascism in the United States.

This and similar objections created by S. L. I. D. leaders have been answered with such clarity by the N. S. L. that the S. L. I. D. continues to raise "theoretical" differences. In many schools N. S. L. and S. L. I. D. chapters have been working in complete harmony. So the December convention of the S. L. I. D. had to be well prepared. The Young People's Socialist League in New York instructed Y.P.S.L.ers to make certain that the New York delegation would be strong (but not for amalgamation). An entire bus load of New York delegates was shipped out to the Chicago convention. The Hunter College Chapter (68th St.), which has scarcely a dozen or more in attendance at its membership meetings, sent five delegates. Ethel Schachner, wife of Winston Dandis (National Secretary of the Y. P. S. L.), who left Hunter College more than a year ago, was one of the Hunter delegates. There were not more than 60 delegates at the S. L. I. D. convention. The convention voted 25 to 15 against reaffiliation with the American League Against War and Fascism. The New York "right wing" had their way.

The fourth national convention of the National Student League, which convened Dec. 26 in St. Louis, a day before the S. L. I. D. convention, was in all respects a serious business convention. There were delegates from almost every section of the country. The New York delegation of 13 represented more than 1,400 high school and college N. S. L.ers. Every problem that confronts N. S. L. chapters in their day-to-day work was brought out on the convention floor. Experiences were exchanged and the delegates left prepared to improve the work of their respective chapters.

The N.S.L. convention considered

## NEW YORK LABOR PLANS MASS PARLEY IN FIGHT ON WRITS

### Norris-LaGuardia Measure Shown to Be Useless—Only the Workers' Struggle Can Defeat Injunctions Aimed Against Strikers

By GEORGE MORRIS

The injunction granted by Justice Burt Humphrey to the New York shippers, declaring that united action between longshoremen and truckmen is illegal, and that longshoremen cannot refuse to handle freight trucked by non-union shippers, is a very striking example to show how serious the injunction menace has become to the labor movement. The increased use of injunctions against labor has become so serious in New York that a movement is now developing in the trade unions for an anti-injunction conference.

It is especially important to note that present day injunctions do not only restrain strike activities, but they likewise aim to dictate to the workers the kind of a union they should choose, to protect company unions and to prevent workers from even fighting for concessions which the N.R.A. could not avoid granting.

In addition to the waterfront injunction which definitely tells the workers that they are not permitted to form a union, the employers, and would certainly apply if the workers would have an industrial union, the following injunctions are in effect in New York at the present time:

Other Injunctions. To the Fordham Laundry against the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the T.U.U.L. In this case the employer pleads that he wants an injunction so he can draw up an agreement with an A. F. of L. union, whose officials are cooperating to obtain it.

To the L. and H. Stern Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn against the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union. The workers are restrained from strike activity, although they were upheld by the Regional Labor Board.

To O'Rourke's Department Store against the Office Workers Union. It aims especially to prevent a foothold from being gained by a militant union in this new field in which there is an increasing willingness to organize.

To a number of theatres in the Bronx and Brooklyn against the Moving Picture Operators Union, Local 306 (A. F. of L.) and aims especially to protect the Moving Picture Operators Alliance, a company union, which is recognized by the owners, for strikebreaking purposes.

The five cases cited are only representative of the policy pursued. There are now hundreds of workers awaiting trial for violating these injunctions. The most vicious police terror was let loose to enforce the writs.

Increased use of anti-labor injunctions is further proof, that the N.R.A. promises of the right to organize and choose a union are totally meaningless. In fact injunctions today are supplements to strengthen the anti-labor character of the entire N.R.A. scheme. In the case of the cotton garment workers, an injunction was a means of stopping the order of the N.R.A. for a 35-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase. A very common use made of injunctions now is also to stop pant elections to determine if the workers want a real union or a company union.

LaGuardia-Norris Bill Useless. Of special interest is the fact that the LaGuardia-Norris anti-injunction law has proven absolutely worthless. In the waterfront case, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, leader of the third party movement, and one of the sponsors of the bill was brought in by the union officials to argue their case. The only demonstrative action of workers organized by the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and of the International Teamsters Union was a reception for the senator's arrival. The idea instilled into the minds of the workers is that this "big man" knows the bill from A to Z and will surely know how to argue for it.

He undoubtedly furnished good arguments to show that injunctions against labor are illegal. But his arguments did not mean a thing to the labor-control courts. Liberations of his type serve as a means of rallying the masses to pin hopes on legislative measures to defeat injunctions, with the result that after years of campaigning and support given to capitalist politicians on the basis that they sponsor anti-injunction measures, the workers find that the laws are not worth the paper they are written on.

The workers of New York are likewise getting an excellent example of the "liberalism" of Mayor LaGuardia. In addition to the bill which bears his name being worthless, the mayor sends his police to see to it that it remains worthless.

Attitude of A. F. of L. Leaders. What is the attitude of the A. F. of L. leadership toward this most serious menace facing the trade union movement? A typical example is the waterfront case. Not one step was taken to arouse the membership of the I.L.A. and the teamsters' union to the danger in the injunction. Not even for a protest movement.

But that wasn't all. The chief strategy of Joseph Ryan, International president of the I.L.A. and president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, was to prove to the shipping interests that the I.L.A. officials could be depended upon, having prevented strikes for 19

years, and that if the injunction is granted the Communists will get an opportunity to establish a foothold on the waterfront.

Ryan said the following when the hearings on the injunction opened: "The record of myself and the I.L.A. whose destinies I have been privileged to guide for many years, is an open book. We have not had a strike or disorder on the waterfront for the past 19 years, and it is a matter of record that we have been able to frustrate the Communists in their attempts to tie up the waterfront" (the last refers to the calling of the east coast seamen's strike.—M.)

Edward C. McGuire, attorney for the union stated, in defense of the officials: "I say to your honor that if the injunction is granted it will tie the hands of the responsible labor leaders on the waterfront. It will give the Communists an opportunity to say that association in the A. F. of L. is no security for the east coast seamen's strike.—M.)"

When the injunction was granted, the shipowners were also named as defendants. But this is only to befog the issue. The injunction merely orders that the shipowners should force their workers to load scab cargo. It is the first step toward challenging the union's control on the waterfront, and eventually smashing it. Although it is the Chamber of Commerce and merchants' associations that have formally applied for the injunction, the shipowners are undoubtedly behind the entire scene.

The only force in the marine unions which sought to arouse a mass movement to fight the injunction, and to prepare the workers to refuse to handle scab cargo, regardless of the decision, is the rank and file movement in the I.L.A. But Ryan centered his main attack against these very rank and file elements.

Now the waterfront workers can see what the policy of union front movements is, against the most active workers in the unions and depending on capitalist laws and courts leads to.

The fight against the injunction menace must be based chiefly upon a mass movement of the workers. They must be smashed through mass picket lines in which workers of all unions participate. Orders such as that handed down to the waterfront workers can be made meaningless if there is a mass refusal to load scab goods. The anti-union character of every injunction must be opposed to the entire trade union movement. Such is the purpose of the Anti-Injunction Conference being arranged. All unions should be represented. Just as in the examples cited A. F. of L. independent and T.U.U.L. unions are his so the conference should be representative of all such unions.

Detroit Labor Backs Sugar For Judgeship. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Maurice Sugar, working class lawyer widely known for his activity in labor defense cases here, has been put forward by a group of professional and working class leaders as candidate for Recorder's Judge in the Spring elections.

Sugar's candidacy has been endorsed by the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Communist Party.

A drive to collect 50,000 nominating petition signatures for Sugar's candidacy has been started, although only 10,000 are needed to place his name on the ballot. The Communist Party here has in fact taken the lead in this drive. It is the largest mass organization to take up at once the job of swinging the largest possible number of workers into the signature collection drive.

The Communist Party membership has set itself the following tasks in connection with Sugar's candidacy:



# YEAR OF 1934 SAW NO SIGNS OF GENUINE 'RECOVERY'

## Profits of Capital Grew While Status of the Masses Sank

### Financial Journals Virtually Admit Inability of Capitalism to Solve Fundamental Contradictions—'Upturns' Followed by Reactions

By David Ramsey

ALTHOUGH it is now more than two years since the lowest point of the economic crisis was reached by American capitalism there are no signs of genuine recovery. Each of the three upturns from 1932-1934 was quickly followed by a severe recession, and at present business and production are no more than five to ten per cent above the lowest levels of the crisis.

In other words there has been a transition from the worst depths of the crisis to a depression which is obviously not the ordinary prelude to a normal upturn and boom period. The present depression, due to the influence of the general crisis of capitalism, is of a special kind, and is characterized by the instability of economic life. Every upturn, as the New York Times admits, is "followed as it was in 1933 by abrupt reaction and falling markets."

It is this feature of the economic picture which is reflected in the annual crop of financial reviews and forecasts now being featured in the press and economic journals. All the forecasts are couched in terms of extreme doubt. Every optimistic statement is carefully balanced by a perplexed and doubtful one. They point to the "limited recovery" of five per cent over the 1933 level (Business Week), but refuse to commit themselves on the question as to whether there will be a revival in 1935. The trend of events is not clear they say, and the only concrete thing they all agree on, is that 1935 will be "an eventful year."

Wall St. Alarmed  
The truth of the matter is that the bourgeoisie are profoundly disturbed by the failure of recovery to emerge as they confidently expected a year ago. As Colonel Leonard Ayres, economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, says, "The one essential shortcoming of the recovery program is that it has not yet found out how to induce a business recovery."

After priming the business pump with billions of dollars and running up the largest government debt in the history of the country, the administration finds that industrial production was only slightly larger in 1934 than in 1933. According to Standard Statistics, Inc., the volume of production this year was less than 60 per cent of the 1929 figure. Heavy industry, which is usually the first to recover, is still stagnating despite all efforts to get it going again.

Heavy industry is over-equipped in relation to the contracting capitalist market. Even during the years of the crisis, while it was operating at a fraction of its capacity, the steel industry was increasing its plant output by over 15 per cent. But the high development of the productive forces is fettered; declining capitalism can no longer absorb any great amount of capital goods. There is no market for large numbers of new machines or new plant equipment although engineers claim that 50 per cent of American machinery and equipment is obsolete and semi-obsolete. This holds true for the crisis-ridden building industry which can find no profitable market for new housing.

It is because the administration must protect \$21,000,000,000 in mortgages that it will not clear the slums or provide low-cost housing for workers. Through the H.O.L.C. it has given \$2,000,000,000 to prop up the real estate market. Chairman Fahey of the H.O.L.C. has said that more than 90 per cent of this money has gone to the commercial banks, savings banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations and mortgage companies and had the effect of strengthening their resources in a very important way. By protecting the owners of the real estate market, the administration has made it unprofitable to build new houses. In this field as in all others every measure employed by the capitalists, even though it may temporarily improve their position, only leads to the intensification of those factors that made for the economic crisis.

Underproduction Reflected  
The state of chronic underproduction is reflected in the investment market which for all practical purposes has ceased to exist. New investments for the first eleven months of 1934 were less than in 1933. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle reported only \$130,396,000 for this period in 1934 as compared with \$4,763,532,000 in 1933. Along with the disappearance of the investment market has gone a shrinkage of over \$600,000,000 in commercial loans; the banks considering the present situation as not warranting the risks of lending.

Overshadowing all other aspects of the present stage of the crisis is the permanent army of unemployed. The number of jobless men and women is greater today than it was a year ago. The bourgeoisie conceal the actual figures but admit that the volume of unemployment is greater than last year. The fifteen to sixteen million unemployed make up almost half of the employable members of the working class. For them capitalism has nothing to offer in the way of jobs. They are indeed the "forgotten men" of the present social order; and the capitalists do not hold out anything but forced labor on relief jobs and a bitter, hopeless life on subsistence farms.

Mass unemployment is now permanent because the capitalists have increased speed-up to the point

listings of the Journal of Commerce. With the national income but one-half of what it was in 1929, this shows that an increasingly larger share is being taken by the capitalists. The concentration of wealth has been accelerated by the New Deal. Income tax figures reveal that incomes below \$5,000 fell sharply while incomes above \$20,000 increased. In the very high brackets, the number of incomes over a million dollars increased from twenty to forty-six in 1933.

This huge increase in wealth shows clearly what the pump priming of government has accomplished. It enabled the capitalists to pass through the worst stages of the crisis. Their position improved at the expense of the general welfare of the toiling masses. But since 85 per cent of the government expenditures, directly or indirectly, went to the capitalist class, and only a pittance was turned over to the workers in the form of relief, the priming of the pump did not restore the purchasing power of the masses. Its main effect was inflationary in character. This in turn reduced the consuming powers of the workers, and accounts for the absence of any consistent upturn.

Roosevelt's pump priming has run the national debt up to \$28,500,000,000 at the end of 1934 plus an additional three billions of contingent liabilities. If we add the \$20,000,000,000 of municipal and state debts, the total public debt is over fifty-one billions. On the federal debt alone the interest now has to pay a billion a year while probably another billion is required to pay the interest on the local debts.

Government expenditures are eating up an increasing amount of the national income. In 1934 total government expenditures (federal, state and municipal) exclusive of debt retirements, were \$15,500,000,000 according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This was about 38 per cent of the national income. Tax collections from the rich have fallen. Federal taxes declined from \$2,411,000,000 in 1930 to \$1,818,000,000 in 1934. The rich have dodged income taxes through various legal maneuvers, and bankers like Kahn and Morgan pay no taxes during the crisis years of 1930-1932.

Profits Rose Steadily  
If you examine the balance sheets of big corporations like the A & P grocery chain, you will see how their dollar volume fell during the worst years of the crisis and their tax payments diminished, but their profits rose steadily or fell only slightly. The enormous burden of taxation—about \$10,000,000,000 a year, is borne by the workers, the farmers and the lower middle class. Through direct taxation and indirectly through schemes like the processing taxes and the numerous nuisance taxes, the masses are made to pay for the costs of the Roosevelt experiment in behalf of the bankers and industrialists. The spread of local sales taxes and the drive of the National Association of Manufacturers for a national sales tax are ominous indications of this trend.

A balance sheet of the second year of the New Deal therefore shows that the capitalists have not solved the crisis. They have bettered their position, but admit that they see no way out as yet. Blocking the "normal" solution of the crisis are the following factors: the continuation of the general crisis of capitalism which is interlocked with the special character of the present depression; the chronic over-capacity of industry especially heavy industry; permanent mass unemployment and the underconsumption of the masses which has increased the fundamental contradiction of capitalism—the gap between production and consumption; the inability of American capitalism to get rid of its surplus stocks, and the decrease in the share of the national income received by the workers; the mounting debt burden which has to be carried by the masses.

These factors are but intensified by every effort of the capitalists to improve their immediate situation, but they have accentuated the general crisis of capitalism which in turn will adversely affect the present depression. Capitalism is in a blind alley, and as the capitalists struggle in vain to extricate themselves, they sharpen their claws towards the masses and accelerate the development of fascist tendencies. In subsequent articles there will be a detailed analysis of the failure of the capitalists to solve the crisis through the New Deal, their immediate economic program and the latest offensive against their living standards and working conditions.

On Surplus Stocks  
Capitalism can find no way of getting rid of these surplus stocks. As soon as they are slightly reduced there is an immediate upward spurt which crams the warehouses to an even larger extent than before, since wages do not keep up with prices nor does the number of workers keep pace with increased production. The cost of living has risen over 10 per cent according to conservative sources since the beginning of the New Deal. The real rise has been larger as any worker's wife will tell you. During 1934 retail prices rose 16 per cent (Business Week) with especially steep increases in cost of food. Clothing and food have gone up about 30 per cent since Roosevelt took office. Consequently real wages—the purchasing power of the worker—have fallen as the cost of living outstripped what the workers are able to wrest from the employers.

This is a crucial question for the masses. Only recently Roosevelt again emphasized his intention to raise prices. The cost of living will continue to go up as the administration pushes its crop restriction program, encouraged the monopolistic fixing of higher prices and prepares for new inflationary moves. As one of the results of this program, food prices are expected to rise an additional 15 per cent this year by Food Industries, the voice of the big manufacturers of food products.

While the living standards of the toilers declined, the profits of the capitalists increased enormously as the result of speed-up, the reduction of the wages of skilled workers to the N.R.A. code minimums and the inflationary rise in prices. Profits were at the highest point since 1930. Business Week estimates that dividends alone will total \$3,500,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year. This does not get the true increase for the monopolies, whose profits rose by 70 per cent during the first nine months of the year according to the Federal Reserve Board. Dividends plus interest payments for 1934 will top \$7,000,000,000, and will be higher than in any prosperity year except 1929, according to an estimate based upon

## Negro Workers Look Skeptically to Green's Appearance in Harlem

### A. F. of L. Leader's Record of Discrimination Is Basis of Suspicion—Concrete Assurance Against Jim-Crowism in Unions Wanted

By Manning Johnson

Member of Workers Council, Harlem

On January 6 Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other leaders of the same union, will speak in Harlem. This is very significant. It is a departure from the traditional attitude of the A. F. of L. leaders to completely ignore Negro labor. This action on the

part of the A. F. of L. leaders is the result of the tremendous rank and file pressure now focused on the top officials of the A. F. of L. for the organization of Negro workers. The advent of Mr. Green will be viewed with considerable skepticism by the Negro workers. They will hesitate to accept any proposal that will be made at the meeting, unless they get guarantees that this is not merely another gesture but a serious effort to work a real policy of struggle for Negro rights.

All the glowing promises, rosy resolutions and high sounding declarations of the A. F. of L. leaders are to the Negro workers so much sound and fury signifying nothing. The Negro worker knows that their resolutions, apart from not tackling this question basically, are nothing more than humanitarian gestures.

The whole attitude of the A. F. of L. leaders toward the Negro worker will be summed up in the speech of Mr. Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union and representing the Executive Council. Mr. Furuseth stated at the 54th Convention of the A. F. of L. "Speaking for the seamen, I want to tell you something on this question that has serious bearing on it. The International Seamen's Union of North America has never for one moment made any distinction but when we accept a colored man and put him on an absolute equality with the white man as to wages and conditions, we create a situation whereby the employer accepts the white man only. We could get no employment for our colored workers if we had to pay the same wages and give the same conditions. The result was that the colored man was a whole left our organization and accepted employment with less wages."

What is the crux of Mr. Furuseth's remarks? He supports the idea of white superiority and black inferiority that is spread by the employers for the purpose of justifying lower wages, longer hours, worse conditions for Negro and white workers. When it comes to fighting for equal rights for Negroes and joint struggle together with the white workers for better conditions nothing is done by this people.

Union Did Nothing for Negroes

It is not an accident that the Negroes quit the I.S.U. They found that their conditions were not improved through the organization. The exodus of the Negro workers is of no concern to the A. F. of L. leaders, because they are not interested in conducting a struggle for equal rights for Negro labor, but quite the contrary, they are supporting the division in the ranks of labor, that is used by the employers to tear down the living standards of both black and white labor.

It is a well known fact that the utterly bankrupt and totally unscientific theory, that Negroes are inferior, has been spread by the bankers of wealth to play white workers against Negro workers and vice-versa. The development of an anti-Negro psychosis has been accomplished by teaching white workers that Negroes have a "slave psychology," that they are "nearest the animal kingdom," that they are "illiterate, dirty, low," and so forth. This poisonous propaganda has a tremendous effect. It has been and is still being used to foment race riots, lynchings and all kinds of strife between Negro and white workers.

However, thanks to the Communists and other honest and militant workers, this poisonous propaganda is being exposed to the white workers in the A. F. of L. unions. It is beginning to see that so long as the Negro is the last hired, the first fired, compelled to do the hardest work at the lowest pay, the conditions of the white workers will remain bad.

The fight for a real basic program of struggle for unity of Negro and white by rank and file delegates at the 54th Convention of the A. F. of L. shows the determination of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. to fight for and attain unity through struggle over the heads of the bureaucrats.

The responsibility for the absence of any large trade union movement among Negro workers must be laid at the door of the A. F. of L. leaders because of their attitude toward Negro workers. It is important to point out that these leaders have permitted all the National and International Unions of the Transportation Department, with the exception of the Teamsters' and Longshoremen's Unions, to have clauses in their respective constitutions that state: "Only sober and industrious white men are eligible for membership."

Have Jim-Crow Clause  
Among the unions that have this clause in their constitution are: Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, National Organization of Master Mates and Pilots of North America, Brotherhood of Railway and Steam-

ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Shipbuilders and Helpers of American Shipyards, and other national and international unions that do not have the color clause, but find ways of keeping Negroes out, such as the plumbers and electricians.

During the 54 years of the existence of the A. F. of L., no effort has been made to find a solution of the Negro problem. When Mr. Phillip Randolph, national organizer of the Pullman Porters Union, introduced a resolution that to some extent approached the problem, the leaders of the A. F. of L. were "shocked" over the fact that this question was raised, questioning the integrity of their "resolutions" and public declarations. These gentlemen passed the buck, beat the devil around the stump and finally killed the resolution.

The reason for rejecting the resolution was: "The A. F. of L. cannot say who are eligible for membership in the National and International unions, that is a right of the National and International union itself, of which it can not be deprived. The meaning of the above statement is clear. The A. F. of L. leaders do not intend to change the situation and are not going to unless they are forced to do so by the rank and file of these unions. In the meantime, the Negro workers want Mr. Green to explain why this resolution was rejected."

Whether or not the advent of Mr. Green to Harlem means a change in policy, remains to be seen. However, it appears to me that his sole object is to make an empty gesture by setting up a few Jim-crow locals with the help of Mr. Crosswhite in accordance with Article II, Section 6 of the A. F. of L. Constitution. Article II reads: "Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the trade union movement to do so."

Negro Workers Seek Organization  
The Negro workers are more desirous today to organize than ever before. We fully realize that only through trade union organization will we be able to better working conditions and get increased wages. Our experience has convinced us that if the Negro problem is to be solved the trade unions must conduct a merciless and uncompromising struggle for Negro rights, the wages and conditions of the same wages and conditions with white workers, for the right to hold positions of leadership in the trade unions and for a joint struggle of all workers for better conditions.

The very things that Negro workers expect of the A. F. of L. trade unions have been lacking. The A. F. of L. leaders failed to organize the Negro workers on the basis of full equality with white workers and to consider the special problems of Negro workers as they are. The A. F. of L. has sanctioned N. R. A. codes which discriminate against Negro workers. The A. F. of L. leaders who have served on the N. R. A. Labor Advisory Board condoned and sanctioned a number of codes with the disgusting wage differentials for Negro workers.

Let us take the Textile Code for example. The textile code leaves Negro labor out entirely. The minimum wage and the maximum hours provisions do not apply to the Negro. The code inasmuch as it affects Negro workers provides for lower wages and longer hours. Since the "Wall Street" crash and the bursting of the "prosperity bubble" the number of unemployed among Negro workers has relatively increased much more rapidly than among white workers. The Negro is the first to be fired, and when there is a slight pick-up he is not being rehired. He is hardest hit. The present set-up of the relief apparatus is inadequate to cope with the widespread unemployment situation. An embracing system of unemployment and social insurance is vitally necessary.

In spite of this truly alarming situation, however, Mr. Green sends a letter and the maximum presidents of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Bodies" calling upon them not to support the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

It is clear that as long as such an unequal situation prevails in the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations, Negro workers will not join the A. F. of L. no matter how many spell-binding orators or reformist "self-seekers" appeal to them. There is a fertile field for organization among the Negro workers. It is a virgin territory.

Fight on Jim-Crow Is Basis  
To plant the seed of organization will require considerable work on the part of the membership of the A. F. of L. to begin a serious and de-

## M.E.S.A. Delegates Plan Fight to Unite All Metal Workers

### Militants Will Urge One Union in Industry, Trade Union Democracy, at Third National Mechanics Convention in Cleveland

By Sander Vorus

(By Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—In interviewing a number of the delegates present at the Third National Convention of the Mechanics Educational Society now in session in this city, your correspondent has been able to determine the most important proposals which will be presented to the

commissions and on the floor of the convention. These proposals are: 1.—That in the metal and allied industries (radio, shipbuilding, etc.) the Mechanics Educational Society work for the establishment of Councils consisting of elected delegates of the mechanics Educational Society, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and other independent unions which can work out recommendations for united organization drives, struggles and strikes for better conditions for the workers, against company unions, injunctions, etc. That the Councils strive to include the International Association of Machinists and other American Federation of Labor unions through the metal trades, in their united activities, in thus laying the basis for building one union in the industry.

Prepare Auto Strike  
2.—That in the auto and auto parts industry, the Mechanics Educational Society and American Federation of Labor shall immediately prepare for a united strike struggle of production workers and tool and die workers, during the present production season around such demands as: (1) Minimum wage of \$35 for production workers, \$48 for skilled workers; for a 30-hour, 5 day week of 6 hours day. Those getting above this minimum to receive proportionate pay increases. (2) Determination of speed of production by agreement between workers committees and management.

Abolition of the March agreement of the Auto Labor Board, the company unions and the industrial servicemen and spy agencies. For majority representation in collective bargaining. For one industrial union in the industry controlled by the rank and file and struggling against the employers for better conditions. (4) Guaranteed work throughout the year or its equivalent in wages through unemployment insurance as provided for in the Workers Unemployment Bill H. R. 7508.

One Industrial Union in Auto  
3.—That the Mechanics Educational Society shall immediately issue an appeal to the United Automobile Workers of America (American Federation of Labor) for joint activity in behalf of the workers; proceed to set up united committees, plants and between the American Federation of Labor and the Mechanics Educational Society district and local organizations. That the Mechanics Educational Society call upon the United Auto Workers Union to set up a joint committee with the Mechanics Educational Society to draw up mutually agreed upon proposals for the calling of an Amalgamation convention of both unions in order to merge the plants and between the American Federation of Labor and the Mechanics Educational Society auto local in the industrial union in the industry, controlled by the rank and file.

It is clear to your correspondent that when such an amalgamation convention does take place there would be a strong sentiment for retaining the affiliation with the A. F. of L. by the amalgamated union. 4.—That the united activities of the workers on the economic field be extended to the political field by condemning the two chief parties of the employers—the Republican and Democratic Parties—and coming out in favor of supporting united workers tickets in the coming elections.

That democratic procedure be established throughout the Mechanics Educational Society, the suspension of John Anderson and John Mack from the Detroit organization be rescinded, that the constitution be changed so that the highest authority in the Mechanics Educational Society local is the membership meeting of the local, that organizers shall be elected by the membership and not appointed by the top officials, that for the next period there be only two paid national officials, that all reactionary officials who obstruct the growth of the Mechanics Educational Society shall be cleared out and progressively minded trade unionists elected into the leadership of the society.

and thereby remain free and free all Germany? That is the question the Saarlanders are going to decide for themselves and not as Hitler and his drug addicts wish them to do. Their mind is made up and no terror or other subtle nationalist propaganda will be of any avail. The Saarlanders have already witnessed a taste of Hitler reign; they know what their brothers in Germany are going through. Even the "Basler Nationalzeitung" of Dec. 12 says: "Should Hitler and his German Front succeed in the Jan. 13 plebiscite, he will introduce a reign of terror even more terrifying than that of June 30, 1934."

Let Hitler be assured. The Saarlanders will vote with their only interests, and that is the United Front for Germany but against Hitler—which is the Satus Quo.

The terror, the murders that the Nazis are inflicting upon the Saar population are not their only means of attack. They use another trick to deceive the Saarlanders. They say: "We are Germans; therefore back to Germany." It seems a very simple task, does it not, to ask the Saarlanders to vote for Germany. Think of it, Hitler, Goebbels and Hess! What a trio! To the Saar workers and peasants, to the small business men and intellectuals, these men stand not for Germany but for a Germany of crimes, of murders, of non-existing liberties. To the Saarlanders, the two-year period of the Hitler regime means a regime ruled by a despotic, monopoly-capitalist exploiting terror, and vice and whether we are Germans or not. It is a device of such an argument as devoid of any logic. It is well known that the population of the Saar is German, with few exceptions only. That is indisputable and the Saarlanders know that, and they know that for this they don't need a plebiscite; they can look at their birth certificates. But imagine Hitler and Hess calling themselves "The Germans of Germany." It is well known that Hitler is an Austrian and Hess an Egyptian. The Saarlanders know, therefore, that the question for them is: are we going to go to Hitler's Germany—where we shall lose all our liberties, where our lives will be a continuous nightmare, where only terror, starvation and war are awaiting us—or are we going to vote for the Status Quo and against Hitler

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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE purge continues in Nazi land. Over a hundred had been murdered, the papers reported this week, and 1,000 arrested in a new attempt to crush the revolt in the Storm Troops.

The Weltbühne, a liberal German weekly, something like our own New Republic, and of which several editors have been murdered or imprisoned, so that now it is printed in exile, claims that 200 were butchered, and some 3,000 to 4,000 arrested in Berlin alone.

But a Nazi paper in the Saar charges that these are all "atrocity stories," invented by the prolific Jews. There were only 300 arrested, really, say the Nazi champions, and they were homosexual members of the Storm Troops.

A few weeks ago some 600 other Storm Troop homosexuals were arrested, the Nazis admitted. This is only the beginning of a great moral campaign that will purify Hitler's movement, they say.

Ernest Rohm, leader of the Storm Troops, was murdered on June 30th with many of his lieutenants, and he was also charged by Hitler with being a degenerate.

It is truly touching to watch this upsurge of purity in the Nazi ranks. Goering, who has been proved by municipal records in Sweden to have been a morphine fiend and mafia who spent a term in an asylum, and Hitler, a bachelor whose aversion for women is as notorious as his Chaplin moustache, have suddenly come out boldly for sex normalcy.

No nancy or pervert will be permitted any longer to gouge out the eyes and tear out the beards of unfortunate Jewish shopkeepers. To smash the teeth of Socialists and Communists, to castrate, flog, torture, hang and drive to insanity the thousands of workers and intellectuals held in concentration camps, the Nazis want only the purest of young Storm Troopers.

### Mass Sadism at Work

IN THE early days of this so-called Nazi "revolution" there were many charges made of wide-spread perversion among the Storm Troopers. I must confess I can remember reading them with some skepticism. I knew there was a mass-sadism at work, since capitalism breeds a degenerate slum group particularly among the middle-class that is always ready for such sadism.

We have the same thing in every American lynching of a Negro. We have seen it in the lynching of labor leaders, such as the Frank Little murder, when respectable Saturday-evening-post businessmen castrated the labor man before the eyes of their own women and gleeful children, then dragged the living, bloody nude body through the streets.

The bourgeoisie everywhere is a horribly foul animal when its property is threatened. The working class loses its revolts by being too merciful, and it is paid for its folly by these white-collared butchers in a perfect orgy of insane blood-letting. Witness the French Communists, where 30,000 workers of Paris were executed in less than a week. Witness China, Spain, Hungary, and Mussolini's Italy. Or even our own San Francisco strike, recently, where wanton murder was plotted and done in cold-blood by the enraged habbits and rotarians.

They will forgive anything but a threat to their property. Then these kindly, Christmas-tree people go completely mad, and are capable of the most barbaric cruelty.

I knew this, historically, and thought the Nazis no better nor worse than our own Hearsts or Lawrence Dennises and the Chamber of Commerce. But as the evidence piles up, it seems that the Nazis have got the fine points down better.

### Advance or Perish

BUT why should there be so many perverts among them? This is an angle on fascism that perhaps only a psychiatrist can explain. There may be a class angle in that homosexuals are persecuted and decimated group in modern society, usually the product of the abnormal capitalist environment. As a group, they hate and despise society, usually, and are ready for the coward's road to revenge that the fascist movement offers. They usually are "superior" people, also, with a strong affectation of the aristocrat. They hate the working class, many of them. A movement like Hitler's, offering them a chance to express their sadism at no danger to themselves, and also giving them a feeling of superiority to the working class, would naturally attract many of them.

But perhaps it is best to leave the matter at this: as the disease of capitalism deepens, those who defend it become more pathological. The world is faced with a return to fascist barbarism and degeneracy. If it does not hasten to build a new Communist world. This is the choice presented to us—advance or perish.

### The Betrayed Middle Class

THE purges in Nazi Germany, however, are not as moral as Herr Hitler would like them to sound.

Many of those being butchered now are either conservative monarchists and Catholics of the old school, or disillusioned members of the middle class.

The lower middle class really was led to believe that they were making a social revolution. Like the followers of the Father Coughlins and Milo Renos in this country, they swallowed all the demagoguery, and believed in every promise made them to bring back prosperity.

But a few short months after Hitler was given the power, he dissolved the strongest organization of the middle class that had backed him, the one that had agitated for the end of chain stores and big department stores. He dissolved them, and months later murdered Ernest Rohm and others who were their spokesmen. For this Rohm, though the foulest pervert and butcher of them all, had based his personal ambitions on the lower middle class, and rose and fell with them. Hitler speaks for Thyssen and the big bankers and industrialists, however. Now he is mopping up the lower middle class. This is the meaning of the recent purges.

The lower middle-class flecks to fascism, because it has no historical training. It believes that the clock can be set back, monopoly capitalism destroyed and small capitalism restored on the economic throne. The reformers and progressives in America have attempted this for years—with their Populist, Greenback, Single Tax and other programs, under leaders like Bryan and Teddy Roosevelt. Every such movement failed, as it must fail. Socialism is the only way to end monopoly capitalism. Until the lower middle-class accepts this historic necessity it is destined to be betrayed again and again by the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Coughlins.

## MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN

By O. Tamin and E. Yohan

Introduction by Karl Radek, who says:

"The present work is of great scientific and political value. . . . It uncovers the fuse which leads to the explosives in the Far East hidden in the cause of peace. . . . reveals concretely the roots of the military fascist movement in Japan, and the phases of its development; acquaints the reader with its ideology, organization and the place it occupies in the complex system of forces which determine the basic problems of Japanese imperialist policy.

CLOTHBOUND, 320 pages, \$1.75

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# Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 will be the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

The Daily Worker considers it a great service to its readers to be able to present this clear and excellent portrayal of the life and teachings of the great leader of the working class, V. I. Lenin.

### CHAPTER II The Life of Lenin

THE victory of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 was, in fact, no miraculous explosion suddenly blazing out as if from nothing, but the culmination of the long previous process of the revolutionary movement in Russia within which the thirty years' tireless preparatory work of Lenin played a decisive part.

Lenin has himself written, after the revolution, how Bolshevism or revolutionary Marxism in Russia was the outcome of the entire preceding revolutionary development:

"For half a century, approximately between the forties and the nineties of the preceding century, advanced intellectuals in Russia under the yoke of the most savage and reactionary tsarism, sought eagerly the correct revolutionary theory, following the 'last word' in Europe and America with astounding diligence and thoroughness, in order to find it.

Russia has attained Marxism, the only revolutionary theory, by dint of fifty years travail and sacrifice, through the greatest revolutionary heroism, the most incredible energy, by unselfish pursuit, training, education, practical tests, disappointments, checking up and comparison with European experience. Thanks to the emigration forced by the Tsar, revolutionary Russia, in the second half of the nineteenth century, acquired rich international connections, and an excellent grasp of the forms and theories of the revolutionary movement such as no other country had." (V. I. Lenin, "Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder - International Publishers.)

THIS unique character of the revolutionary movement in Russia, its long training in practical revolutionary work, in revolutionary sacrifice and heroism, its profound theoretical character, and its unrivaled international background is

In 1887 Lenin, then aged seven-teen, was expelled from Kazan University, which he had just entered as a student, for participation in a revolutionary demonstration. Earlier in the same year, his elder brother, Alexander, had been hanged



essential to grasp in order to understand how the ground was prepared for the development of strong, undistorted and victorious revolutionary Marxism in Russia before all other countries.

Despite the late appearance of the industrial proletariat in Russia, the ground was from the first more fully prepared in many respects for advance than elsewhere. The first translation of Marx's "Capital" into any language appeared in Russia in 1872, five years after the original issue of the work, in an edition of 3,000, which was almost at once sold out. The first French translation appeared in 1883, the first English in 1886, or fourteen years after the Russian.

The first Russian Marxist organization was that of the "Liberation of Labor," founded in emigration by Plekhanov and others in 1883. Its second program, issued in 1887, provided the foundation for the program of Social-Democracy in Russia.

existing regime could only be overthrown, not by individual action, but by mass action, and that the leader of the future victorious revolution must be the industrial working class. Lenin studied Marx's writings with extreme thoroughness, so far as it was possible to get hold of them under the conditions of every great difficulty.

At the same time he continued his studies, and took his degree in law at Petersburg in 1891. For over a year he worked as assistant to a lawyer at Samara. Both at Kazan and at Samara he took part in Marxist circles, the first forms of Social-Democratic groups before any party existed. He wrote his first work in 1893, bearing on the peasant question. In the autumn of 1893 he came to Petersburg. From then his leading political activity began.

The first task was to clear the political line of Social-Democracy and to begin the organization of the workers on the line of Social-Democracy, with a view to the formation of a Social-Democratic Party. This task was accomplished in the years 1894-8.

A GREAT confusion of outlooks and tendencies existed at the time in the field of revolutionary and semi-revolutionary thought and activity of a socialistic type. On the other hand, there were the Narodniki or surviving representatives of the pre-Marxist movement (their outlook later passed to the Socialist-Revolutionary Party) who idealized the peasantry, denied the necessity of the development of capitalism and machine industry in Russia, and saw in the village commune the basis for socialism.

Against them were ranged the Marxists. But among the Marxists were many of a professional or non-revolutionary legalist type (legal Marxism), who embraced the economic analysis of Marxism to fight the sentimental idealist anti-capitalist conceptions, but in practice tended to draw back from the revolutionary organization of the workers and subordinate the workers to capitalism, and thus became in reality propagandists of capitalism.

Lenin honored deeply the memory of his brother and of the old revolutionary fighters of the Narodniki, who had bequeathed a heroic tradition. But he saw that these methods did not avail to overthrow tsarism. He sought earnestly the answer to the problems of the struggle for liberation. He found the answer in Marxism.

From Marx he learned the scientific approach to the laws of social development; that the power of the

proletariat before the revolution. At the present time there are in the world only two persons to whose opinion, to whose every word, millions are listening: you and Roosevelt. Others may reach as much as they like; what they say will never be printed or heard. I cannot yet appreciate what has been done in your country; I only arrived yesterday. But I have already seen the happy faces of healthy men and women, and I know that something very considerable is being done here. The contrast with 1920 is astounding.

Stalin: Much more had been done had we Bolsheviks been cleverer.

Wells: No, if human beings were cleverer. It would be a good thing to invent a Five-Year Plan for the reconstruction of the human brain which obviously lacks many things needed for a perfect social order.

Stalin: Don't you intend to stay for the Congress of the Soviet Writers' Union?

Wells: Unfortunately, I have various engagements to fulfill and I can stay in the U. S. S. R. only for a week. I came to see you and I am very satisfied by our talk. But I intend to discuss with such Soviet writers as can meet the possibility of their affiliating to the P. E. N. Club. This is an international organization of writers founded by Galsworthy; after his death I became president.

The organization is still weak, but it has branches in many countries and, what is more important, the speeches of its members are widely reported in the press. It insists upon this—free expression of opinion—even of opposition opinion. I hope to discuss this point with Gorki. I do not know if you are prepared yet for that much freedom here. . . .

Stalin: We Bolsheviks call it "self-criticism." It is widely used in the U. S. S. R.

If there is anything I can do to help you I shall be glad to do so. Wells: (Expresses thanks.) Stalin: (Expresses thanks for the visit.)

NOTE: This complete interview will appear shortly in a pamphlet published by International Publishers.

# LABORATORY and SHOP

By David Ramsey

### THE DIONNE QUINTUPLES

The case of the Dionne quintuplets illustrates the brutishness and superstition that characterize our present social order in almost classic form. The birth of the babies produced an outburst of babyhood that is usually achieved only by a juicy murder. Every intimate detail was played up by the daily and periodical press. The fertile womb of the mother (she excited the envy of Mussolini), the simple country physician—Dr. Dafeo; the gracious Canadian government, all came in for their share of adulation. In the hubbub no one mentioned the crime committed against Elzire Dionne, the mother of the babies, by the church and capitalist society through their ignorant instrument—the country doctor.

The details of the case are given by Dr. Dafeo in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He tells of the poverty-stricken lives of the Franch-Canadian whom he attends. To live, "hard work is necessary" and "actual money is noted for its scarcity." The brutal idiosyncrasy of existence is excused by the worthy doctor. It is because the folk "have been unspoiled by civilization." "Their home life, he tells us, is 'remarkably pure.' It is not unusual to find families of from fifteen to twenty.

These poverty-ridden farmers and workers are told that it is sinful to practice birth control and consequently they continue to bring children into a hungry world at the risk of the mothers' lives. Mrs. Dionne is only twenty-five, but looks forty. She was married at sixteen, and had six full time pregnancies. All the children are living except one. Her pregnancies were never reported until she was in labor. Consequently there was no pre-natal medical care. She was out of bed five days after the birth of a child. This our simple doctor calls "living close to the soil."

Since the doctor, good Catholic that he is, does not believe in "race suicide," the Dionnes were not given birth control information. For the Glory of the Church and Country the quintuplets appeared. The history of the pregnancy as reported by Dr. Dafeo contains too many details of her suffering to be repeated here.

On May 28, 1894, the doctor received a hurried call. When he arrived at the household he found that no preparations had been made for

confinement—one of the "simple" customs of the region. Two babies had already been born and a third was making its appearance. With the help of two neighbors who acted as midwives, the other babies were delivered. The mother was in a state of severe shock; but the doctor first baptized the babies since he was afraid they couldn't live. He then wrapped the babies in remnants of cotton sheeting and old napkins, and for the first time turned his attention to the suffering mother.

Her condition was bad. When she didn't appear to recover, the doctor began to worry about her cost. It was his "duty," he tells us, to get a priest, since no one else was available who had a car. With that brutality that only superstition breeds, he hurried away to get a priest, although he says that "she presented the appearance of a dying woman." When he returned, after traveling five miles back and forth, Mrs. Dionne had fortunately recovered. No comment is necessary upon the conduct of a physician who leaves a patient in a serious condition to get a priest. For this God-like conduct the doctor received the acclaim of the Church and the State. As yet no medical society has commented on the "ethics" of saving a soul at the expense of a human life, although many of them have condemned such things as socialized medicine and the teaching of birth control as being "unethical."

A great many things could be said about the case and all that it symbolizes. There are comments to be made about a society which fosters religious superstition, which condemns poor women to a life of horror in the name of the Lord. Or one could speak on Dr. Dafeo—a scientist who puts the fetishes of the Church above service to humanity. But somehow the facts speak so loudly that they drown out all commentary. In conclusion, therefore, let us cite Dr. Dafeo's closing remark. He thanks the government for supplying the family with food and clothing, something that the average worker doesn't get since he has not brought distinction to his country; and he hopes that the children will be a credit to their family and their country."

P. S.—It is rumored that Mrs. Dionne is pregnant again. The rumor has not been denied. Home life under capitalism!

# First Complete Reproduction of Famous Interview Between H. G. Wells and Stalin

This is the last installment of the interview between Joseph Stalin and H. G. Wells, reprinted in full by the Daily Worker.

This conference is the clearest and at the same time the most effective portrayal of two forces: one, representative of an exuberant and powerful revolutionary system; the other, symbolic of those who perpetually apologize for capitalism and who desperately make watery parallels between socialism in construction and a reactionary profit system. The text of the interview was taken by G. Oumansky and approved by H. G. Wells.

Wells: There can be no revolution without a radical change in the educational system. It is sufficient to quote two examples. The example of the German Republic, which did not touch the old educational system, and therefore never became a republic; and the example of the British Labor Party, which lacks the determination to insist on a radical change in the educational system.

Stalin: That is a correct observation. Permit me now to reply to your three points.

First, the main thing for the revolution is the existence of a social bulwark. This bulwark of the revolution is the working class. Second, an auxiliary force is required, that which the Communists call a Party. To the Party belong the intelligent workers and those elements of the technical intelligentsia which are closely connected with the working class. . . .

Third, political power is required as a lever for change. The new political power creates the new laws, the new order, which is revolutionary order. What Kind of "Order?" I do not stand for any kind of order. I stand for order that corresponds to the interests of the working class. If, however, any of the laws of the old order can be utilized in the interests of the struggle for the new order, the old laws

### Bourgeoisie Grants Concessions To Preserve Its Class Rule; These Reforms Cannot Lead to Revolution, Says Stalin

should be utilized. I cannot object to your postulate that the present system should be attacked in so far as it does not ensure the necessary order for the people.

And, finally, you are wrong if you think that the Communists are enamored with violence. They would be very pleased to drop violent methods if the ruling class agreed to give way to the working class. But the experience of history speaks against such an assumption.

Wells: There was a case in the history of England, however, of a class voluntarily handing over power to another class. In the period between 1830 and 1870, the aristocracy, whose influence was still very considerable at the end of the eighteenth century, voluntarily, without a severe struggle, surrendered power to the bourgeoisie, which served as a sentimental support of the monarchy. Subsequently, this transference of power led to the establishment of the rule of the financial oligarchy.

Stalin: But you have imperceptibly passed from questions of revolution to questions of reform. This is not the same thing. Don't you think that the Chartist movement played a great role in the reforms in England in the nineteenth century?

Wells: The Chartists did little and disappeared without leaving a trace.

Stalin: I do not agree with you. The Chartists and the strike movement which they organized, played a great role; they compelled the ruling classes to make a number of concessions in regard to the franchise, in regard to abolishing the so-called "rotten boroughs," and in regard to some of the points of the "Charter." Chartism played a not unimportant historical role and compelled a section of the ruling classes to make certain concessions, reforms, in order to avert great shocks.

Generally speaking, it must be said that of all the ruling classes, the ruling classes of England, both the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie,

proposed to be the cleverest, most flexible from the point of view of their class interests, from the point of view of maintaining their power. Take an example, say, from modern history: the general strike in England in 1926.

The first thing any other bourgeoisie would have done in the face of such an event, when the General Council of Trade Unions called for a strike, would have been to arrest the trade union leaders. The British bourgeoisie did not do that, and it acted cleverly from the point of view of its own interests. I cannot conceive of such a flexible strategy being employed by the bourgeoisie in the United States, Germany, or France. In order to maintain their rule, the ruling classes of Great Britain have never forewarned small concessions, reforms. But it would be a mistake to think that these reforms were revolutionary.

Wells: You have a higher opinion of the ruling classes of my country than I have. But is there a great difference between a small revolution and a great reform? Is not a reform a small revolution?

Stalin: Owing to pressure from below, the pressure of the masses, the bourgeoisie may sometimes concede certain partial reforms while remaining on the basis of the existing social-economic system. Acting in this way, it calculates that these concessions are necessary in order to preserve its class rule. This is the essence of reform. Revolution, however, means the transference of power from one class to another. That is why it is impossible to describe any reform as revolution. That is why we cannot count on the change of social systems taking place as an imperceptible transition from one system to another by means of reforms, by the ruling class making concessions.

Wells: I am very grateful to you for this talk which has meant a great deal to me. In explaining things to me you probably called to mind how you had to explain the fundamentals of socialism in the

### Little Lefty



### Everything to Fight For!



# Questions and Answers

Question: Where does the expression "A depression of a special kind" occur? Does it mean that the economic crisis is over?—Student.

Answer: The expression was used by Comrade Stalin to characterize the present stage of the crisis. It signifies that the capitalists were able to better their position at the expense of the workers by increasing speed-up and at the expense of the farmers by continuing the process of impoverishing them. (Stalin's Report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, International Publishers.)

It does not mean that we are in the midst of an ordinary depression which will lead to recovery. The capitalists were able to emerge from the lowest depths of the crisis to

lowering the living standards of the masses; but this in turn intensifies the general crisis of capitalism and prevents the operation of the "normal" capitalist solution. The economic curve has followed a zig-zag course, every upturn being followed by a severe reaction.

Factors such as mass unemployment, chronic underconsumption and the growing intensity of the general crisis of capitalism all point to inevitable downward trend of the economic course of development. They are the economic basis of the growing offensive of the capitalists against the living standards of the masses, and their preparations for another imperialist war as the only capitalist way out.

# TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—W.E.A.F.—Religion in the News—Walter Van Kirk
- W.O.R.—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- W.J.Z.—The Romance of the Wheel—Drama Depicting History of Transportation
- W.A.B.C.—One Dollar's Worth—Sketch
- 7:15—W.E.A.F.—Variety Musicale
- W.E.B.—Jazz Soprano
- 7:30—W.O.R.—Lullaby Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Ardent Orchestra, Gladys Baxter, Soprano; Walter Praston, Baritone; Beauty—Kay Carroll
- 8:00—W.E.A.F.—Concert Orchestra, Sigmund Remberg, Conductor—Composers: Beethoven, Wagner, Tchaik. Helen Marshall, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- W.O.R.—Classical
- W.J.Z.—The Modern City—Cecil Street and Julian Nov
- W.A.B.C.—Rory Revis, Concert Orch.
- Mixed Chorus: Bolshoi
- 8:20—W.J.Z.—Grate Hayes, Songs
- 8:30—W.O.R.—Denny Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Classical
- 8:45—W.A.B.C.—Marty Courtland, Songs; Ambrose Orchestra; Mals Quast
- 9:00—W.E.A.F.—Rose Rumples, Contralto; Strappy Lambert; and Billy Hillpot, Songs; Shilke's Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Hillbilly Music
- W.E.—Rays Orchestra, With John B. Kennedy, Black Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Green Orchestra; Mary Estlin, Soprano
- 9:30—W.E.A.F.—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, With Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Bonhart, Soprano
- W.O.R.—Blaine Orchestra
- W.J.Z.—National Barn Dance
- W.A.B.C.—Rimber Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Winn Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Concert Band, Edward A'Anna, Conductor
- 10:30—W.E.A.F.—Gugli, Godesan and Murray Orchestra (Until 1:30 A. M.)
- W.O.R.—Richardson Orchestra
- W.J.Z.—Coleman Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Variety Musicale
- 11:00—W.O.R.—News
- W.J.Z.—Dorsey Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Michael Congregation
- 11:15—W.O.R.—Ferdinando Orchestra
- 11:30—W.J.Z.—Dance Music (Also W.O.R., W.A.B.C., W.E.A.)

### Tuning in the U. S. S. R.

- We are glad to hear from workers who succeed in pulling in the Soviet Union. It is important, however, to know how clearly and how regularly they receive it; also, the exact technical details are important (aerial, apparatus, neighborhood).
- Notice: E. S. T. (Eastern Standard Time) used throughout.
- RNE, Moscow—25 m.—12 m.—12,000 kc.
- Review of the week, questions and answers, and sometimes music during each broadcast.
- Saturday: 10 p.m.: Talk: Our Best Soviet Novels.
- Sunday: 6 a.m.: Talk: Winter Sports in the U.S.S.R.
- 10 a.m.: Talk: Our Best Soviet Novels.
- Next Saturday: 10 p.m.: Talk: Postal Workers in the Soviet Union.
- RV50, Moscow—50 m.—4 m.—6,000 kc.
- Every broadcast includes news and sometimes music.
- Sunday: 4 p.m.: Health and Medicine; (5) Occupational Diseases, Workers' Conditions; (7) Postal Workers. Review of the week.
- Monday: 1 p.m.: From Creche to University; (1) Maternity and Child Welfare, Questions and Answers.
- Wednesday: 4 p.m.: History of Russian Revolutionary Movement; (1) January Ninth, Year Nineteen Hundred Five.
- Friday: 4 p.m.: Children's half-hour—school children on "How We Spend Our Free Time." Talk: Youth in the U.S.S.R.

Identify RNE and RV50 by the announcing phrase, "This is Moscow calling," and by the Internationale, which is played at the close of each broadcast.

The stations following are supposed to broadcast daily. Confirmation requests: RV15, Khabarovsk, 70.55 m., 4,250 kc., 1-9 a.m., 7-10 p.m.; RNE, Moscow, 45.38 m., 6,610 kc., 1-6 p.m.

The stations following are supposed to send press news in English. Confirmation requested. 11 a.m.: R.K.D., Moscow—23.15 m.—10,557 kc.; 10 p.m.: R.K.L., Khabarovsk—27.99 m.—10,723 kc.

Special: Watch RNE and RKI on Friday morning, January 11, preparing for rebroadcast of opera to America, 9:30-10 a.m.



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1935

## Greetings to Insurance Congress Delegates

THE Daily Worker extends its heartiest greetings to the delegates who today open the historic National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance in the nation's capital.

Speaking in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker hails this great united action of delegates representing hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of American workers ready to fight for one of the greatest needs of the toiling masses at the moment—Federal cash relief and Federal unemployment and social insurance, to be paid for by the government and the capitalist employers.

The National Congress is the voice of the American working class. It is the voice that challenges the other Congress now in session, the Congress of Wall Street and the employers.

The working class Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance must be supported by mass actions all over the country. Meetings and relief demonstrations must give the assembled delegates the feeling of the mass power which the Congress represents and for which it is fighting.

Right now another task faces us. The fight which the National Congress is waging must be carried to every corner of the land when the Congress adjourns. Preparations to receive the delegates at meetings and demonstrations where the results and lessons of the Congress can be given the widest publicity, should now be made.

In the shops, trade union locals, Socialist Party locals, in every neighborhood and group where workers gather, the issues facing the Congress and the actions of the Congress should be the most burning subject of discussion.

For the issue of immediate relief to the 15,000,000 jobless, the issue of forcing the rich and the government to guarantee every worker both unemployment and social insurance against all the horrors of capitalist crisis with its major horror of unemployment—this is the most vital issue confronting every working class family.

Hail the fight for Federal Unemployment and Social Insurance! Make the wealthy, the employers, bankers and landlords and their government pay for the crisis!

## Lehman Offers a Tax on Pay Envelopes

GOVERNOR LEHMAN of New York embarks upon his second term with his technique of making nice sounding phrases brighter than ever.

A close follower of his political boss, Roosevelt, Governor Lehman in his inaugural address and in his message to the New York State Legislature Wednesday cloaked himself once again in the garments of a great "liberal."

It is the "real interest of the people" which is closest to his heart, declared this millionaire investment banker of Wall Street.

Lehman has full control of the State Legislature. He could have passed any law he wished. Yet it is very strange that this "real interest in the people" seems to work somehow in the real interests of the Wall Street banks and monopolies.

Under the guise of a liberal program in the utilities, he blocked all attempts to levy heavy taxes on such utility monopolies as Consolidated Gas of New York and Associated Gas upstate.

The reason for this zealous protection of the huge profits of the utilities is that Lehman and Tammany Hall have the closest ties with these utility cliques.

In his inaugural address, Lehman boasted of the funds paid out by the state for relief. Aside from the fact that these funds are miserably inadequate, and are only a fraction of what the state hands out to the bankers, it is needless to state that whatever relief has been handed down by Lehman has been forced from him by the mass actions of the jobless led by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party.

What Lehman thinks of the jobless can be seen from the sadistic brutality of the police attack which was organized under his direction against the jobless march to Albany.

Following the lead of Roosevelt, Lehman dangles before the workers a fake kind of unemployment insurance, which in practice turns out to be no unemployment insurance at all, but a tax on the pay envelopes of the workers themselves. He referred approvingly to Roosevelt's plan to provide "unemployment insurance" reserves—at the expense of the workers. Arguing against any real unemployment insurance that will come out of the profits of the employers and the funds of the government, Lehman warned that "we must coordinate our plans with the Federal plans."

Lehman's social phrases continue. His capitalist policies also continue. He uses the one to cloak the other.

Already he is getting ready for a state sales tax. No doubt, he will justify this robbery of the masses with new social demagoguery. But in every one of his actions, behind his talk of the "real interests of the people," Lehman is acting in the interests of his class, the Wall Street monopolies and the employers.

## Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

## Strengthen the Struggle Against Deportations

SUPPLEMENTING the ferocious drive against the foreign-born workers, as part of the whole New Deal attacks on the rights and living standards of the toiling masses of this country, immigration authorities have singled out six militant working class fighters, held for deportation on Ellis Island, for special abuse and persecution.

These workers, whose only crime is their participation in the struggles of the American workers to better their conditions, have been thrown into solitary confinement for protesting against the deprivation of their rights, against discrimination in the dining room and fascist threats of the guards to shoot them down. The persecution of these six militant workers was carried even to the extent of preventing their attendance at concerts and other entertainments given for the prisoners, and to the turning off of the lights in their cell to prevent them reading books and other literature sent them by workers.

One of the six, John Ulich, has been refused bail, although the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is appealing against the order for his deportation, while the exorbitant bond of \$2,000 is demanded in the case of Ray Carlson.

The use of the deportation weapon against militant foreign born workers is interrelated to the increasing fascist-like attacks on the working class, Negro and white, and on the Negro people. The shooting down of strikers, the growing lynch terror against the Negro people, the attacks on the foreign born, are all part of the fascist pattern of the New Deal program.

Every workers' organization, every sincere fighter against hunger, war and fascism, should rally to the defense of the foreign born workers. Protests should be sent to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and to the Ellis Island authorities, demanding a halt to the persecution of the six militant workers and to the attempt to deport them. The widest support should be given to the Conference called by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, for Jan. 13 at the Irving Plaza, New York City, to strengthen the struggle against deportations, and for the right of political asylum.

## Smash the Waterfront Injunction!

THE injunction granted shippers and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce by Justice Burt Humphrey, declares that united action between longshoremen and teamsters is illegal and that longshoremen cannot refuse to load goods trucked by non-union men.

The decision has a far reaching effect not only because it concerns 80,000 workers on the New York waterfront, but especially because it deals a blow at the very foundation of the trade union movement—at united action between unions. The employers are alarmed at the splendid example of solidarity between all crafts in the marine industry as demonstrated in the West Coast strike. It is a move against the basic principle of industrial unionism, which even the recent A. F. of L. convention was forced to adopt to a partial degree.

If this injunction is permitted to remain in effect it means that similar measures will be taken in other unions. A bricklayer will be forced to work alongside of a scab plasterer; a dress operator will be forced to work in the same shop with a scab presser; or it will be illegal for a waiter to refuse to serve food prepared by a scab cook. Unions will not be able to unite in an organization campaign.

One of the chief reasons that a boss controlled judge had the audacity to hand down such an injunction was because Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and other officials who follow his line, tried to beat the bosses at their own game. They depended upon the capitalist laws, and upon the capitalist politician, Senator Burton K. Wheeler. They did not arouse the membership in their own unions, and in the entire labor movement to the danger of this writ. They fought the only ones who really did seek to arouse the workers for a fight—the Communists and the rank and file movement in the unions.

Now they still persist in pinning hopes upon appeals to higher courts, while restraining the workers from action. Longshoremen, teamsters and seamen now see the futility of Ryan's policy. They should not give in an inch, nor depend upon the Ryans for leadership. There should be complete unity on every dock not to permit an ounce of scab goods to come through. Only this will make the injunction meaningless and defeat it. Members of all organizations will join them, and protest this outrageous decision.

## For Unity in the Anthracite

EVENTS around the five-day Glen Alden Coal Company strike have again brought to the surface the deplorable situation in the anthracite region, which now threatens to undermine still further the already low standards of the miners.

As soon as the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania (independent) called the strike at the collieries of this largest coal producer in the world, the district officials of the United Mine Workers (A. F. of L.) sought for a chance to break it. Now that the strike is called off and because the company dealt with the independent union, the U. M. W. of A. district officials are openly speaking of calling a district-wide strike, not to win the demands of the workers, which are in the hands of an arbitration board, but to establish their jurisdiction—to smash the independent union.

If the leaders of the two unions succeed in throwing their memberships against each other, only the coal operators will gain. The miners have been split only because reactionary sets of officials at the head of both are in a fight for control. The grievances causing the Glen Alden strike are common to all miners in the anthracite region.

The growing rank and file movement in both unions is the only real factor making for unity on the basis of a struggle against the coal operators. Only a strong rank and file mass movement for a united strike developed over the heads of the officials of both unions will forestall a serious mine war from flaring.

## Party Life

Shop Papers Must Reflect Life in Plants

A MEMBER of the District Shop Paper Commission assigned to the G. E. shop unit found the following conditions:

The shop unit was meeting with extreme irregularity. The cause for this, according to the section organizer, was due to fear of exposure. One of the comrades very active in the unit had sent a letter to the Daily Worker which had been printed with his initials. He immediately dropped all activity in the unit, and his fear of exposure was transmitted to all the members. Apparently no real effort had been made to overcome this fear.

As a result of the irregular meetings no information was drawn from the unit membership about conditions in the shop. No unit bureau was established. The unit organizer and shop paper editor were Party members from outside the shop. No attempts were made at recruiting. No activity of an organized fashion was carried on inside the factory.

The shop paper, appearing irregularly, failed utterly to reflect the conditions in the shop. Instead, although one issue contained twelve pages, it dealt with the general program of our movement, the unemployed issues, American League Against War and Fascism, etc. One had to scan the paper closely to find shop news. It was obvious that the worker in the plant would experience no feeling of familiarity and recognition when he read the paper. He could scarcely be rallied around it since it dealt with problems that were not immediate to his existence.

The section organizer defended this state of conditions by saying that nothing could be done with the unit "at the present time," and that the section "was doing pretty well in seeing that the members continued to pay their dues." He hoped that sometime in the future, somehow leadership would appear in the plant and there would be a unit at hand to work with.

A meeting with the shop was arranged. The unit was found to consist of a completely American element capable of commanding influence among the workers. They readily saw the weaknesses of the shop paper and one worker stated that the reason the company freely permitted the distribution of the shop paper was that it had nothing to fear from it, since the paper did not deal with conditions in the plant. A discussion was held on the grievances in the shop and the content of the next shop paper. In a discussion held preliminary to the meeting, the shop paper editor, an earnest and hard working comrade from outside the shop, stated that there were no real grievances in the factory. The workers were being paid from 60 to 80 cents an hour (except in the refrigerator department where they were making \$14 a week) and in general were comparatively satisfied.

The comrade was wrong. Lack of information from the shop had caused him to form this idea. To begin with, the refrigerator department, consistently played down, was found to consist of 1,500 workers, half of the plant staff. Actually grievances of a major nature were numerous. The company was working an unemployment and sickness insurance racket that had aroused protest among the workers. There was terrific speed-up under the guise of a bonus plan; all married women with husbands in the plant were to be laid off; the company union was infested with company "yes-men" who refused to take up workers' grievances.

Contrary to the report of the section organizer, the workers were bubbling over with information on the conditions in the plant and could scarcely be stopped to get down to the business of taking concrete steps.

A table of contents for the next shop paper was drawn up. (1) A thorough and convincing expose of the Mutual Benefit and company unemployment insurance racket. (2) Refrigerator department grievances taken up. (3) Against the lay-off of married women. Here it will be pointed out that the firing of the married women is a company maneuver that will not result in the hiring of new workers but in the further speeding up of those already in the plant. (4) The Bonus Plan exposed as a concealed method of speeding up. (5) An article on the company union. Here particular attention will be paid to the company stoops and "yes-men," their names and anti-worker acts prominently displayed. Such an exposure will lay the basis for the election of real fighters actually representing the workers. (6) A box showing the tremendous profits of the company. (7) An analysis of the company union paper. Here sarcasm will be used to counteract the company method of soft soaping the workers by giving them personal attention. (For example, the company paper announces that John Jones will go hunting. The shop paper asks if John Jones finds it necessary to supplement his food supply because of the low wages he is receiving.)

Such a table of contents has every opportunity of bringing a lively response from the workers. The issues concern them; they are recognizable. At the unit meeting the comrades sensed this. The necessity for the monotonous repetition of "Comrades, we must do this" and "Comrades, we must do that" was discarded for the moment. Here character was felt that by presenting living issues to the workers they were taking the first step toward organizational activity of great significance.

A discussion on organizational steps in development of shop unit work was held. The section organizer is left with the task of seeing that a unit bureau is established and a concentrating which will take care of distribution of the shop paper, raising of funds, and following up of contacts supplied by the unit for recruitment. In connection with this last it is significant that there are 40 Daily Worker

## "STEP RIGHT IN AND FORGET YOUR TROUBLES!" by Limbach



## Material Questions Sidetracked By Nazis, Says Saar United Front

SAARBUECKEN, Saar Territory.—An appeal issued by the Saar United Front emphasizes the approach of the decisive day, and points out the insistence with which Hitler's agents evade any plain statements on vital questions concerning the material welfare of the people of the Saar. . . . Their policy does not bear the light of day. The questions of the populace are set aside by such agents of big capitalism as the great factory owner Karchner, who flaunting his swastika, announces: "Endeavours are being made to divert the debate on the coming Saar plebiscite into channels which do not please us—the channel of material questions."

Why do they not like it that the people ask them to emerge from the fog of deception, of chauvinist phrases, and race embroilment, and to step onto the firm ground of the vital ideological and material questions concerning the people of the Saar?

Because under Hitler the Saar, no less than Germany today, would be plunged into inevitable catastrophe!—Because the Third Reich can offer the working German in the Saar no other future than the robbery of his last penny, inflation, the laying off of mines and the unrestricted dispossession of the employers, the destruction of trade, the ruin of the peasantry, the enslavement of youth, the persecution of belief, the concentration camp and the scaffold. . . .

The victory of the status quo will give the people of the Saar the right to a second plebiscite on the affiliation with Germany after the overthrow of the Brown regime. The Saar population is given the possibility of deciding on its own fate on the basis of the right of self-determination granted it. Therefore it is striving for a representation of the people based on a general, free, equal, and secret vote.

## United Front Resists Fraud

The might of the people, which is capable of gaining the victory of the status quo in face of the mighty apparatus of fraud and violence possessed by an unscrupulous dictatorship, offers the best security that the inherent strength of the people itself will satisfy all other vital demands of the workers of the Saar to be successfully faced and met. Not only

will we retain that which Hitler is trying to rob us of, but beyond this we shall be able to extend and develop our political, economic, social, and cultural rights."

Rochling, Pirro, and Burckel are endeavoring to blindfold the eyes of the people of the Saar. . . . The United Front is striving to show the people of the Saar what the victory of the status quo means for its future, till the day comes when we unite with a free Germany. . . . The appeal gives the program of the United Front. . . . "the basis and direction of its action for the development of the right of self-determination of the Saar population after the victory of the status quo":

### Program Stated

1. The Saar is German, and will remain German during the transition time until its affiliation to a free Germany. Therefore it maintains and cultivates the German language and German culture, and eliminates all nationalist war-mongering and incitement to race hatred.
2. Unrestricted rights of assembly, press, coalition, and strike. Freedom for the political, trade unionist, and craft organizations of the workers, civil servants, peasants, artisans, and small tradesmen.
3. Freedom of religious and philosophical opinions. Inviolability of church institutions, of confessional organizations and associations.
4. The active agents of Burckel and Pirro to be cleared out of the judicial apparatus, the police force and chasseur corps, the school service, the whole of the rest of the state apparatus and autonomous administrative bodies. Granting of a comprehensive amnesty.
5. Increase of real wages and of pensions already guaranteed by the Geneva decisions and of all other social allowances. Adequate assistance for all unemployed persons and recipients of welfare service. Shorter working hours with full wage compensation. Abolition of the stagger system (alternate lay-off). Works councils elected by workers and independent of employers. Development of labour legislation and social insurance.
6. Prohibition of militarized labor service and every form of com-

pulsory work. Far-flung work provision schemes at wage agreement rates, with special terms for youth. Security of technical training for young people.

7. State self-administration for those mines whose return has already been guaranteed by the French government, and prohibition of their passing into the hands of private capital. Elimination of usurious monopolist current, and supplying of electric power, and abolition of contracts with private capitalists to the detriment of the interests of the communities. Provision of mortgages and credits at low rates of interest for small and medium agricultural undertakings. Promotion of the production of small and middle farms; prohibition of hereditary farms system and of obligation to forfeit as imposed in the Third Reich. Securing of sales of agricultural products at adequate prices. Reduction of taxes and levies affecting the masses, including the middle classes, peasants, small tradesmen, artisans, etc. Special protection for small and middle land-holding farmers.

8. Retention of stabilized currency, protection of losses by inflation following the present depreciation of the mark. Security for all Saarland claims on the Reichsmark demands.

9. Introduction of severe taxes on property; simultaneous raising of tax-free minimum income of poor classes. Curtailment of high salaries of authorities; special taxes on high incomes, on dividend, and on salaries of boards of control of private undertakings.

10. Re-organization of the educational service, including scientific and artistic post-school training. Formation of college system. Free education in all educational establishments for the children of the poorer classes.

## 12,000 Metal Workers Unemployed in Milan

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 4.—In Milan alone there are 12,000 metal workers out of work, according to official statistics compiled by the labor exchange in connection with the shortening of the work week.

The fascist trade-union leaders are obliged to admit that it will be impossible to provide work for all these, the more that they are chiefly party-skilled workers who have been replaced by skilled and specialized workers. In the case of the textile workers, the numbers of newly hired workers enumerated in the fascist press as being given employment by the new action, have in reality obtained this work at the cost of the dismissal of women. Almost everywhere the women workers are being thrown out ruthlessly, and replaced by men at the same low wages.

## TEXTILE STRIKE IN RUMANIA

BUKHAREST, Jan. 4.—One thousand textile workers at Onuși have struck work against the new working conditions, especially the attempt to reduce piecework rates. The whole working population of the town has been thrown into great excitement by this strike.

Your name will be on the Honor Roll in the Special Edition of the Daily Worker if you send your greeting today!

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Hitler at the Opera (What is Behind the Confab? War and Cable Monopoly)

HITLER put on one of the greatest mystery thrillers in his whole blood-curdling history Thursday afternoon at the Prussian State Opera House.

Every foreign newspaper correspondent expresses his puzzlement over the reasons for Hitler's sudden calling of a secret meeting. Even the facts some of the correspondents mentioned in their original cable dispatches were not published in the capitalist newspapers. For example, the United Press correspondent cabled the fact that Hitler as he approached the Opera House, instead of his usual comic-opera style of strutting up in his auto greeting the stupor-stricken state, slumped back in a very unbecoming manner, wearing a new uniform of a deep blue color. He was greeted very coldly on his arrival. Every inch of the road traversed by "der fuhrer" and his gangsters was patrolled by a double row of Nazi armed guards. For fear that some airplane might attempt to bombard the opera house, a flock of pursuit planes were stationed around Berlin. All air traffic was ordered stopped during the time of the meeting.

"There is nothing more inexplicable than this sudden meeting," declared the Herald-Tribune correspondent.

THE correspondent is mistaken. The bewilderment arises from the fact that there is so much to meet about that it is hard to pick out the precise reason. The main reason undoubtedly is the growing disintegration in the Nazi ranks, the undermining effect of the constant reports at the base of Hitler. Hitler calls these gentlemen together to assure them that not so many have been slaughtered. The conflict between these butchers is becoming so severe that to see them called together is indeed a surprise.

But there are many other reasons. The economic crisis in Germany is growing worse and requires drastic action of some sort or another.

The January 13 plebiscite in the Saar rushes on, and the Nazis require a war council to discuss their future tactics.

Fascist Germany's isolation is being further aggravated by the drawing closer of French imperialism and Italy, with Laval visiting Mussolini in Rome to talk over the barring of Hitler from the intended seizure of Austria.

In short, the iron ring of history is drawing closer and closer around the Fascist regime, like the walls in the Pit and the Pendulum with the sharp, swinging point of the proletarian revolution coming ever nearer to the heart of the degenerate, savage, final offspring of capitalism.

FOREIGN correspondents in the United States are very much worried over certain developments toward war and fascism in this country that directly affect them. They are particularly concerned over recent moves to merge all telegraph, cable and radio corporations into one gigantic organization under control of the government's war department. R. J. Cruikshank, president of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, correspondent himself for the London News Chronicle, recently wrote a piece in his Association's Bulletin, entitled "The Menace of a Monopoly." The Association has a membership of 83, including correspondents from Japan, Fascist Germany, Fascist Italy.

And of course these gentlemen know the symptoms when they see them. Cruikshank writes in a disturbed mood as follows:

"The merger of the cable and wireless services to which I drew attention last week will soon be an accomplished fact. This week-end it was announced from Washington that the Federal Communications Commission will recommend to Congress early in January legislation to amalgamate all the domestic and international services into one mighty monopoly.

"As the scheme is backed by President Roosevelt, the War Department and all the companies concerned there is no doubt it will pass smoothly through Congress. Within a short time we shall be faced with a monopoly in place of the three competing services. This is a disturbing prospect.

"On the day the recommendations of the Commission were made public an official of the companies said to me: 'This is a bad business for you correspondents. It means that you will be at the mercy of a monopoly that can be as high-handed as it pleases.'"

"I notice that in the Herald Tribune on Saturday it was stated that 'national defense is a vital factor in the consolidation program. . . . The Army and Navy insist that in time of national emergency there should be a coordinated communications organization that could be taken over by the government. In an entity of the communications act and all previous laws affecting radio there is a proviso giving the President power to commandeer these facilities in time of a national emergency of any kind.

"At the present hearings Col. Walter Kruger, senior member of the joint planning board of the Army and Navy, took the view that 'the communications companies' operators should be trained in military requirements and the personnel should be in the enlisted or commissioned reserve.' I recommend these cheerful thoughts to our members. It is just as well to know where we are going."