

GREEN TO FACE INSURANCE DEMAND

Wall Street's Congress Opens Today

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE DUE TO MORROW

Legislators Set To Carry Out Program To Aid Biggest Capitalists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An overwhelming Democratic Congress is prepared to get down to the business tomorrow of executing one of the most comprehensive programs in the interests of monopoly capital ever drawn up in this country.

This program, whose major outlines are already visible in the preliminary reports, will be directed to extending the drive for profits begun by the N. R. A. eighteen months ago, making whatever necessary "revisions" are now called for by the changed economic situation.

Following weeks of private conferences with leading industrialists and bankers, as well as the last minute appointment of Donald R. Richberg, N. R. A. administrator, to act as "czar" of all Congressional legislation, Roosevelt prepared to deliver his opening address to Congress sometime on Friday afternoon.

His budget message will follow on Saturday or Monday morning. The House consists of 322 Democrats and 96 Republicans, with Bertrand H. Snell the floor leader of the Republicans, and William Bankhead conceded as the Democratic floor leader.

In the Senate, Joseph T. Robinson will be the Democratic floor leader, and Charles L. McNary will be Republican leader.

Joseph W. Byrns, Democrat of Tennessee, is the probable House speaker.

The agenda of Congress includes the execution of Roosevelt's request to slash relief funds and return the relief problem to the localities and the States, the bonus question, the appropriation of huge sums for war purposes, the extension of the R. F. C. loans to industry and banks, the "revision" of the N. R. A. to give the Wall Street monopolies more direct control of their industries and the codes.

The consolidation of the country's transport will receive major attention, it was implied by Secretary of Commerce Roper, who proposed a plan to coordinate the country's railroads, merchant marine, radio, pipe lines, and air service into one centrally directed department.

War appropriations loom large, as Roosevelt and the War Department have already completed plans for the most gigantic building of warships and airplanes in the country's history. The War Department and naval cliques are jubilant over the prospect of the increased appropriations, observers declare.

A tax program that will continue the \$500,000,000 excise taxes passed during the Hoover administration, as well as other taxes on the poorest sections of the population are in preparation.

Taxes on large incomes and corporations will be kept to a minimum, it is admitted by officials.

Fight Urged For Neumann In Nazi Plot

Polish Coal Miners Begin Suicide Strike in Shaft

60 Stay in Fast-Flooding Pit To Enforce Demand for Two Months' Unpaid Wages

WARSAW, Jan. 2.—Sixty coal miners today were prepared to die by drowning in the depths of a fast flooding mine unless the coal magnates owning the Baskapit Dabrowa pits pay the desperate workers their two months' wages due them. In emulation of the Hungarian miners at Pecs, whose gruesome ordeal won the sympathy and support of the world's workers, the Polish miners declared that unless their miserable wages, so long unpaid, were given to them, they would remain in the mine until engulfed by water slowly filling the workings. Without the meagerest necessities of life awaiting them on the surface, they said, they would rather die in the galleries of the mine.

Water is rushing into the mine's passages at the rate of 250 cubic feet a minute. The owners, indifferent to the approaching death of the trapped miners, coldly announced that the main shaft would not be flooded until late today. The water is now filling abandoned galleries.

The miners had descended yesterday for their regular operations. When they did not come up in the elevator, their determination to die if not paid up to date was revealed. The workers apparently intend that their imminent doom shall at least have the effect of exposing the naked brutality of the coal barons and their savage fascist government. The miners are also aware that if the shaft is inundated, the owners will have to abandon the mine. If the owners give them their wages, the workers will start the pumps.

COAL STRIKE THREAT MADE BY POLICE

U.M.W. Officials Attack Settlement Made by Independent Union

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 2.—Charging that settling a strike with a union other than the United Mine Workers of America is a breach of contract by the Glen Alden Company, officials of District 1 of the U.M.W. of A. declared today that a district-wide strike may be called.

This followed immediately after the announcement that the Glen Alden Coal Company strike called by the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, an independent union, had been settled.

The rank and file groups of the two unions are leading a fight against the reactionary officials in both unions for a joint fight against the coal operators.

Strikers of the Glen Alden Coal Company Collieries were ordered to return to work, after a meeting of the general grievance committee of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, yesterday.

The major grievance causing the strike, cutting of the brakemen's pay from \$5.28 to \$3.18 per day, remains unsettled. According to the terms as proposed by the Industrial Relations Board and the local Chamber of Commerce, the strike must be called off immediately; the company agrees to reopen four collieries closed because of the strike; hearings will be held on the case of the discharged workers at Loomis Colliery, of the patchers at the Wanamie Colliery, whose wages were cut, and on the charge that sideboards are used on coal cars at Avondale Colliery.

The United Anthracite Miners had no official relations with the Glen Alden Company, which has an agreement with the United Mine Workers.

The order of Thomas Maloney, District President of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, that miners return to work, came as the militancy of the strikers was increasing.

That is to say, Congress will obey its Wall Street masters unless the American working class organizes its mighty mass power to force Congress to adopt working class measures.

In every vital issue on which Congress will be

COURT ISSUES 'ONE OF US,' WRIT AGAINST DOCK LABOR OF LAGUARDIA

80,000 Transport Men Hit by Injunction of Brooklyn Judge

NEW YORK.—A sweeping injunction against longshoremen's and teamster's local unions was issued yesterday prohibiting 80,000 New York transportation workers in New York harbor from refusing to handle goods handled by non-union labor.

The injunction was issued by Supreme Court Justice Burt Jay Humphrey.

The decision followed a three-weeks' trial, in which the Merchants' Association and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce sought the anti-union injunction against 58 local unions. To confuse the issue, the employers' organizations included also in the injunction 52 steamship lines which have union contracts. These lines of course, are only too glad to be given court authority to attack the unions they are dealing with.

The workers of New York City and throughout the country should organize a mass protest against this sweeping and far-reaching injunction. The injunction, if obeyed, would rob the workers and their unions of their elementary rights.

Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor on the Socialist Party ticket in the last election and successful Brooklyn lawyer, also spoke. Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Louis Hollander, another A.C.W. official, presented Panken with a silver gavel and a red banner on behalf of their organization. Matthew M. Levy, Panken's law partner, also spoke. Judge John Warren Hill, chief justice of the Domestic Relations Court, presided.

Delegates Open M.E.S.A. Parley in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The five-day convention of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America opened in Sachseheim Hall today, with twenty-eight delegates representing sixteen locals present. More delegates are expected to arrive.

The convention passed a motion that the present national officials with the exception of Griffin, field organizer, shall remain in office until the next elections to be held in sixty days time.

A strong fight against Griffin was made by local seven of Detroit, the local declaring they will stop payments to the national office even if this results in suspension unless Griffin is removed. The question of Griffin is not yet decided.

President Smith stated he is in favor of dropping Griffin, and that if Griffin is retained it means paying him twelve hundred dollars back wages although he received an average of fifty dollars a week while other national officers, including Smith were not paid.

The most important points on the agenda of the convention, as outlined by Smith in his opening report, include the elimination of section one and two from the by-laws making all locals industrial to form one industrial union in the metal trades. Other points include the possibilities of working agreements with other unions; discussion on the strike clause; social insurance and the position of the M. E. S. A. in politics.

The convention is organized into twenty committees which meet in the forenoon and bring in reports in the afternoon sessions.

Parley Delegations to Call On Administration Officials; N.Y. Mass Sendoff Tomorrow

Delegates from Nearby States to Attend Big New York Rally

New England, New Jersey and up-State New York delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will attend the mass sendoff rally at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 66th Street tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

F. Elmer Brown, national chairman of the Amalgamation Party of the International Typographical Union, John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee for National Recovery, Virginia Farmer of the Actors Equity Association, James W. Ford of the Communist Party, William B. Spofford of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, Richard Sullivan of the Unemployment Councils and Alexander Taylor, secretary of the New York Sponsoring Committee are listed as speakers on the varied program.

The Jack London Theatre will present "America—America," a short play, and the Workers International Relief Orchestra will offer Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The New York Sponsoring Committee urges all organizations, especially those which have elected delegates to the National Congress, to rally their entire membership to the sendoff and to come to the meeting with their organizational banners.

The New York Sponsoring Committee also asked that all organizations bring donations to the meeting. Each donation will be announced from the platform and reported in the labor press.

The sendoff meeting in St. Nicholas Palace, the sponsoring committee declared, will be a test of the support of the Washington Congress and of the city-wide demonstration at City Hall next Monday noon.

Admission to the rally will be 25 cents. A special ticket for the unemployed is being distributed at the Employment Councils.

Following the sendoff rally, all the delegates will leave for the Pennsylvania Station to entrain for Washington.

N. J. Delegates To Leave Saturday NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Final plans have been made for round-trip transportation of the delegates from Newark, New Brunswick and Elizabeth to Washington by train.

On Saturday, Jan. 5, the special train on which the delegates must travel to obtain the special low rates will leave the Pennsylvania depot in Newark at 12:45 a. m., Elizabeth at 1 a. m., and New Brunswick at 1:15 a. m. All delegates must report on time, as the train will leave on schedule.

A mass send-off meeting will be held Thursday night at 8 o'clock at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris Avenue, Newark. Speakers at the mass meeting will include Jack Rose, state organizer of the New Jersey State Federation of Unemployed Organizations; an Italian speaker, and others from unemployed and fraternal groups and trade unions.

Toledo Delegates To Leave Thursday TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Fifteen delegates representing a united

THE proposed Congressional "revision" of the N.R.A. is only for extending the original N.R.A. drive to raise the cost of living, to cut real wages, and to extend monopoly control of the market.

The Communist Party, as outlined in its Congressional platform, demands a stop to all increases in living costs, the end of all N.R.A. monopoly and inflation measures, the shorter work week with no cut in pay, and improved living standards for the masses.

As made clear in the recent statements of Richberg and Secretary of Commerce Roper, the new Congress will defend the open shop and the anti-strike moves of the employers.

The Communist Party calls upon the American working class, upon all Socialist Party and trade union members, to form a united front of the working class to maintain the right to organize, the

Van Kleeck's Speech At Insurance Parley Will Be Broadcast

A nation-wide hook-up over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company will bring Mary Van Kleeck's speech, "What Kind of Unemployment Insurance Does America Need," at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to every home in the country.

The principal stations on this hook-up include: WJZ, New York; WBZ, Boston; WMAL, Baltimore; WBZA, Springfield, Mass.; WZYR, Syracuse, N. Y.; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; WGAR, Cleveland, O.; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WCKY, Covington, Ky.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; KWK, St. Louis, Mo. and other stations.

Mary Van Kleeck's speech will go on the air Saturday night at 5:30 o'clock Eastern Standard Time.

Union Representatives at Parley to Visit A.F.L. Chiefs

Delegations from the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will take the Congress demands for unemployment insurance to officials in the administration as well as to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the National Committee announced yesterday.

The delegations, speaking in the name of the millions of persons represented by the unionists, shop workers, unemployed farmers, professionals, war veterans, Negro and white workers—will lay these demands before the officials after the Congress has fully discussed the plans.

The National Sponsoring Committee has sent letters to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, Secretary of Commerce Roper, Secretary of Interior Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Secretary of Labor Perkins, F.E.R.A. Administrator Hopkins and C.C.C. Director Fechner, calling for a hearing to the congress delegations.

A special delegation of children will call upon Secretary Frances Perkins on Saturday at 10 a. m. to present the demands of the masses of undernourished children of the United States and of their parents.

Union Men to See Green In the name of more than 300 delegates from the American Federation of Labor unions who will attend the congress, a letter has been sent to William Green, notifying him that a delegation of A. F. of L. members will call upon him on Monday morning, Jan. 7. "Approximately 300 delegates officially elected by unions of the American Federation of Labor will attend the forthcoming Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance on Jan. 5 to 7 in Washington, D. C." the letter states. "These delegates represent local unions, federal unions and central bodies from the steel, coal, textile, building and other important trade unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor that have gone on record in support of the Workers' Bill for Unemployment Insurance and the National Congress."

The A. F. of L. delegates will be part of a larger movement of workers, farmers and professionals who have gathered at the National Congress to demand that the U. S. Congress enact a federal system of social insurance providing adequate protection for the unemployed, the aged and the sick at the expense of the government and the employers during the entire period of unemployment as embodied in the Workers' Bill known in the last Congress as H. R. 7598.

A committee of A. F. of L. delegates representing the unions gathered at the congress as well as the unions which endorsed the congress and are represented by proxy will call at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on Monday morning, Jan. 7 at 11 a. m. They will present the proposals adopted by the congress. We request that President Green and members of the Executive Council be present to hear the committee at this time.

"In case the full body of the Executive Council cannot be called together at short notice, the committee will be glad to meet with the resident members of the council."

Registration in Washington Delegates to the National Congress who arrive in Washington before Saturday morning should report at the office of John Davis, 717 Florida Ave., N.W., telephone Potomac 4369. Delegates arriving on Saturday should report at once at the Washington Auditorium, 19th and E Sts., telephone Metropolitan 9615.

United Anthracite Miners Elect WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 2.—At least seven local unions of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania in the Wilkes-Barre area have elected delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, the local sponsoring committee announced today. These include Auchincloss, Bliss, Trusedale, Wanamie, Lance and Maxwell locals.

The Parsons Unemployed League and the East End Unemployed League, despite the objections of the national leadership, have likewise chosen regular official delegates. Other Unemployed Leagues in the local area have endorsed the

U. S. Congress Prepares To Ignore the Needs of the Masses

AN EDITORIAL

CONGRESS opens today. What it does is going to affect the intimate welfare of every working class family in the country in the coming year.

But this Congress is not a Congress acting in the interests of the workers, the small farmers, the oppressed Negro people, the vast majority of the population.

This Congress, like every Congress that meets under capitalism, is an "executive committee for the capitalist class," which, together with the Roosevelt government, will execute the orders of the biggest and most reactionary Wall Street monopolies.

This Congress will carry out the orders of that handful of Wall Street billionaires which controls the country—"of which Lenin spoke in his famous "Letter to the American Working Class."

That is to say, Congress will obey its Wall Street masters unless the American working class organizes its mighty mass power to force Congress to adopt working class measures.

called to act, it will be confronted by two basically antagonistic policies, the policy of the capitalists or the policy of the working class.

Unless the workers place irresistible pressure on Congress, Congress will do the bidding of the Wall Street monopolies, will invariably choose the capitalist class policy to protect profit.

CONGRESS is devoting itself to its main task—to "revise" the N. R. A. in order to tighten the grip of the monopolies on the country's life, to consolidate the country's industry, the railroads and air lines in order to increase profits and get ready for war efficiency, to permit the monopolies to drive ahead with their program of lay-offs, wage cuts, speed-up, open shop, anti-strike action, and heavy taxes on the people.

The agenda of the Congress, taken as a whole, is to speed the fascization of the Roosevelt government, to drive down the living standards of the masses in order to protect Wall Street monopoly profit.

Congress will try to make life worse for the masses so that profits for the employers can be bigger!

Against this organized Congressional assault on the working class, the Communist Party calls for the organization of the united front of the working class on every vital issue confronting the masses!

While the capitalist Congress prepares to slash the living standards of the masses, the Communist Party urges the most powerful united front support of the working class Congress, the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance, which opens January 5-7!

ONE dominant issue confronts the working class and Congress—who shall pay for the crisis? On whose backs shall the burdens of the crisis be flung? Shall the capitalists pay in reduced profits, or shall the masses pay in reduced living standards? On every issue, Congress will act in the interests of capitalist profit unless stopped by the mass power of the masses!

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New Year to Bring New Triumphs for Soviet Planning

IMPROVED QUALITY, INCREASED OUTPUT SCHEDULED FOR 1935

Heavy Industry to Increase 19 Per Cent and Other Branches to Show Similar Rise in Steady March in Socialist Construction

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 2. (By Wireless).—Unprecedented production heights reaching into new world records, the attainment of superlative quality in the output of various branches of industry, and a general, electric vigor reaching out to all corners of the U.S.S.R., are forecast in the figures for the national-economic plan of the Soviet for 1935, the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Heavy industry in the U.S.S.R. should show a growth in production of 19 per cent, according to the preliminary figures published by the newspapers today. The metallurgical plants in 1935 must produce 12,500,000 tons of iron, 11,800,000 tons of steel, and 8,650,000 tons of rolled iron.

The mining industry will produce 27,500,000 tons of iron ore. The coal-fields of the Soviet Union must give the country 112,200,000 tons of coal, of which the Donbas will give 68,000,000 tons, compared with 60,000,000 in 1934.

The oil output will be 28,400,000 tons, including 22,000,000 tons from the Baku oil fields, as compared with 19,000,000 in 1934. Electric power stations in the Soviet Union in 1935 will produce 24,900,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy. The non-ferrous metal plants must produce 71,000 tons of copper and 25,000 tons of aluminum.

97,000 Tractors Planned

The automobile and tractor plants in 1935 will give not less than 92,000 automobiles and 97,000 tractors of 1,000-horse-power. The agricultural machinery plants will produce 20,000 combines, not counting other agricultural machines. Railway machine construction shops will make 1,480 locomotives, mainly powerful ones. The machine-tool factories should produce 26,000 metal turning lathes.

The chemical factories in 1935 will manufacture 1,200,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers and 1,300,000 tons of raw potash. The building industry should produce 28,000,000 barrels (4,400,000 tons) of cement.

The year 1935 will be a year of further capital construction. Five new blast furnaces, 21 open hearth steel furnaces, and 19 rolling mills will be finished and put into operation. Eight electric furnaces will be built in the steel industry. Six new coke batteries will start work.

New Polish Mine

Construction work is being extensively conducted on the second potash mine at Solikamsk. At Sork there is being pushed ahead a new synthetic rubber factory, at Erivan (Armenia) and at Kazan (Tatar Republic) new synthetic rubber plants will start work.

Work has started on the construction of a big olefine factory at Moscow. Otehrine was recently discovered in the Soviet Union and is a medicine considerably superior to quinine in its properties. In 1935 the construction and reconstruction of a number of copper mines and factories will be completed in the Urals. Construction work is being conducted widely in locomotive and railway car plants. In 1935 they should more than double the output of cars compared to last year.

The Gorki automobile plant will continue its capital construction in 1935 with the sum of 120,000,000 rubles. This investment will make it possible to increase the capacity of the plant to 100,000 machines by the end of 1935. At the Moscow automobile factory a number of new shops will be built, equipped and partly put in operation in 1935. The construction of a motor factory at Ufa (Bashkiria) is being pushed ahead. A carburetor factory will come into operation in 1935 at Samara on the Volga.

Machine Manufacture Grows

Nineteen thirty-five will be a year of further growth in Soviet lathe manufacture. A new Kharkov factory producing radial drills and polishing lathes will start work. In Kharkov a factory for cutting tools is also being built. In Saratov work is starting on the construction of a factory for milling machines. Work continues on the construction of a new machine building plant at Kiev (Ukraine).

Construction work in the oil distilling industry will be widely developed in 1935. In 1935 the construction of the enormous oil line from the Caspian Sea to Orsk will be completely finished. The building work on the new cracking plants at Saratov, Khabarovsk, Orsk, Grozni and Baku is being completed.

The year 1935 will be a year of a decisive step toward completion of the thorough technical reconstruction of the entire national economy, towards the construction of a socialist society.

Get a greeting from a friend today for the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary!

Fight Urged for Neumann

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again based chiefly on the depositions of this witness. This is the Nazi method: With the aid of evidence given by spies, inspired by the authorities themselves, the pretext of a criminal offense is to be exploited to obtain the extradition of a political opponent of the Hitler government, and to deliver him to the executioners.

The International Juridical Association, which regards the struggle for the rights of asylum as one of its leading tasks, has sent an urgent telegram to the Swiss Federal Council.

"Horrified at the application for the extradition of Heinz Neumann, we point out that the charge of murder is only a pretext, and that the main witness of the German authorities, Klaus, has been exposed as a spy by the independent Inquiry Commission. At the trial he himself admitted that he was a police spy. Under these circumstances we expect that the Swiss Federal Council will refuse the application and release Neumann at once."

(Signed) International Juridical Association

Protests Urged

The demand, by cablegram, of the authorities in Switzerland, for the liberation of Heinz Neumann should increase in volume. About 15 cablegrams from the large workers' organizations and influential groups have been sent to Switzerland from eastern cities. A city committee affiliated with the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism should forward protest cables demanding his liberation and safe asylum in Switzerland. These city committees should call upon other organizations in their cities to send cables as well.

Heinz Neumann was arrested by the Swiss authorities in Zurich at the behest of the German Reichsanwalt, who demands his extradition to Germany on the basis of concocted charges. He will suffer the same fate as Thaelmann, Torgler and others if the Nazis succeed in removing him to Germany. Neumann is known as one of the leading German anti-fascists and all organizations should come to his aid.

Cablegrams should be addressed to: Bundesstaatsanwalt, Bern, Switzerland. Committees should be sent telephone calls made to the Swiss consulate in each city, requesting the same demands and requesting that the consul notify the Swiss Government.

Will Be a Socialist
Judge Panken addressed himself to Mayor LaGuardia in his speech. Stating that he did not know whether to call him "Mayor" LaGuardia or "Brother" LaGuardia, Panken thanked the latter and pledged that he would work "with humane approach, with sympathy and understanding."

His work would be "rehabilitation," the Judge said. "A city with one-fifth of its people on relief must have its thousands of families broken up with hatreds."

Panken saw no contradiction between accepting an appointment from Mayor LaGuardia and his Socialist ideals, he indicated.

"Finally, I come to this bench as a Socialist. I shall apply that philosophy of life which has caused me to accept the principles which have guided my life. He "would seek the causes to treat the effects," he concluded.

Among informed observers there is the distinct feeling that this marks the week of Fusion and the right wing of the Socialist Party. That it is in utter contradiction with the sentiment within the Socialist Party is indicated by the fact that Panken's own branch, the Greenwich Village branch of the S.P., two weeks ago unanimously condemned his acceptance of the LaGuardia appointment.

Among people close to local politics it is well-known that Panken's appointment came after a long series of strike-breaking work done for the administration by Panken. In particular, Panken's work in disrupting the ranks of the taxi strikers last Winter and sending them back to work without any gains is considered the main reason for his appointment to the bench.

Similar appointments will follow, it is believed. This is particularly true, it is held, in view of the fact a Tammany Comptroller has been elected, thus weakening the Fusion majority in the Board of Estimate and making it necessary for LaGuardia to prepare new alliances more swiftly and more openly than has heretofore been the case.

New York Mass Sendoff Tomorrow

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front of various organizations here will meet to attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

In a mass meeting at Civic Auditorium last night, 500 workers pledged their support of the National Congress and the struggle for the enactment of the Workers' Bill. Speakers at the mass meeting included MacCormick, a leading member of the Socialist Party.

Mass Meeting Elects Six

FARRELL, Pt., Jan. 2.—A mass conference of fifteen organizations from the Shenandoah Valley area endorsed the Workers' Bill and elected six delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Copies of the resolution endorsing the Workers' Bill were sent to the Congressmen and the Senator from the district.

Passaic Society Calls Kirov Memorial Rally

PASSAIC, N. J.—The Russian Ukrainian Workers' organization here is sponsoring a memorial meeting for Sergei Kirov, slain Soviet leader, which will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m. in the Russian National Home, 159 Fourth St.

Unemployment Councils Will Hold Convention In Washington, Jan. 8-9

United Front and Winning of Jobless from Influence of Utopian Schemes Will Be Chief Points for Action on Agenda of National Gathering

Immediately following the sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the fourth annual convention of the National Unemployment Councils will convene in Washington on January 8 for a two-day session. Three central points have been proposed by the National Councils as the agenda for this fourth convention of the nation's jobless—

the general situation confronting the unemployed in six years of capitalist crisis; the building of the National Unemployment Councils; and the united front.

Utopia Schemes and Self-Help

The existence of a great number of unemployed organizations throughout the country, the influence of such groups and clubs as the Townsend and Epic Clubs, Share the Wealth Clubs and barter and self-help groups, will make it necessary for the Councils to work out a plan of action for winning workers in these groups to the program of the Unemployment Councils. Israel Amter, secretary of the Unemployment Councils, said yesterday.

"It is our hope that this convention will set the unemployed movement many steps forward on the road to unification in preparation for the coming struggles," Amter continued.

The central issues before the Fourth National Convention of the Unemployment Councils will be the working out of methods of struggle for the winning of immediate increased cash relief and for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This necessitates the building of the Unemployment Councils into an even more effective fighting factor than at the present time.

"In view of the growing terror against our organization and the arrests of leaders in all parts of the country, discussion will be necessary also on the question of protecting our organization from every manner of attack.

"The united front and the merging of all unemployed organizations will therefore be a vital question. Preliminary reports show that a great number of delegates from groups outside the National Unemployment Councils will attend our convention," Amter said.

U.S. Congress Prepares to Ignore the Needs of the Masses

An Editorial

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right to maintain closed shops, and the right to strike and picket!

THIRD, on the question of relief, Congress is expected to "return relief responsibility to the States and local communities." This means the ruthless slashing of all Federal relief expenditures by Congress and Roosevelt, the driving of hundreds of thousands of working class families off the relief rolls.

Against this attempt of Congress and Roosevelt to make the working class pay for the capitalist curse of unemployment, while the profits of the capitalist class go untouched, the Communist Party urges the broadest united front struggle for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, which places the burdens of relief and unemployment insurance on the backs of the capitalists.

In its tax proposals, Congress will continue the infamous excise taxes, which rob the masses of \$500,000,000 every year in gasoline and other consumption goods' taxes.

To pay for its huge war program, Congress will levy new heavy taxes on the masses—the rich corporations will not be touched.

It is necessary to fight for heavy taxes on the rich, on all big incomes, on all corporation surpluses and dividends! The Communist Party urges joint action against all sales taxes and other taxes which plunder the poorest section of the population.

Congress will continue the criminal A.A.A. crop destruction program, a program which has raised the cost of living for the workers and has ruined the small farmers, giving profits only to the big landlords and merchants.

A whole series of mergers, consolidations, on the railroads and transport systems will be instituted, flinging hundreds of thousands of workers into the streets, increasing profits and war efficiency.

These can be stopped only by the mass resistance of the workers, by strikes and protests.

Taken as a whole, the program of Congress will be toward giving the monopolies more profits, a larger share of the national income, tightening their grip on the government, and increasing political reaction to pave the way for their open domination.

Congress meets when the masses, in the sixth year of the crisis, face hunger, misery and unemployment on a scale never seen before in the history of the country.

Congress will act on these needs only if forced by the united front of the masses.

Otherwise, Congress will carry through the reactionary program which has already been agreed upon by Roosevelt and the Wall Street industrialists and bankers.

This is because this Congress is acting as the whip of the most reactionary Wall Street monopolies who are rapidly getting ready for fascist terrorism and imperialism war.

The Communist Party sounds the call to the American working class to build its firm united front against this new looming wave of reactionary attacks!

Negro Worker Slain by Bridgeport Cops

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recovered consciousness and protested the attack, he was promptly set upon again and once more beaten into unconsciousness.

Later, alarmed at his condition, the police took Brown to a nearby Emergency Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

The police are attempting to whitewash their murder of the Negro worker on the pretext that he was slightly "demented" and it was necessary to beat him into submission. Those who knew Brown, however, declare that he was a perfectly normal person. The Coroner likewise has made an attempt to whitewash the police murder, declaring that Brown died of a weak heart.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is arranging a series of meetings in this city to protest the police murder of Brown and demand the arrest and prosecution of the policemen involved, and indemnity for the family of the murdered worker. One meeting held last week, and attended by 45 Negro and white workers, adopted a resolution to Mayor McLevy with the above demands, and further protesting the attempt of the Socialist administration to whitewash the lynching murder of Brown. The local L.S.N.R. is appealing to all organizations throughout the country to send similar protests to Mayor Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport, Conn.

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!

RACINE VIGILANTES ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP ATTORNEY FOR I.L.D.

'Ride Plot Foiled — Follows Similar Attack on Herman, Working Class Leader, in December—Police Aid Charged

(Special to the Daily Worker)
RACINE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Vigilante bands which have been carrying on a reign of terror against working class organizations here attempted to kidnap George Gulbankian, International Labor Defense attorney, on New Year's Eve. The plot was foiled when workers spotted the car of the kidnapers, rallied to the defense of Gulbankian, and chased the vigilantes.

Gulbankian is defense attorney for Sam Herman, Racine working class leader who was kidnaped by vigilantes in December and escaped death by jumping from a speeding automobile as he was being taken for a ride. Before he made his escape, Herman was beaten with an automobile crank and told by his captors that he would be dumped into the river after they had "done him in."

Green to Face Insurance Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers' Bill and are pressing for the election of delegates. Marvin McCarthy, head of the Unemployed Leagues here, refused to allow James Hannon, a member of the Leagues, speak of the Workers' Bill and the National Congress at the regular County Committee meeting.

A mass send-off to the delegates from the Wilkes-Barre area will be held Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Coughlin High School Auditorium. Alexander Taylor, member of the New York sponsoring committee, will address the meeting.

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Collective unanimously endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and elected one delegate, Jules R. Hanno, to attend the Congress sessions.

Language Groups Represented

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Trade union and foreign language fraternal organizations here have elected 28 delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

A special conference of Italian organizations with 75 delegates from 32 societies elected four delegates to the Congress. Thirty-one Czechoslovak organizations at a conference recently held elected three delegates to go to Washington. One delegate has already been elected by Polish groups, who are endeavoring to obtain further delegates.

Three delegates are going to the Congress from united Hungarian organizations and two delegates from united Rumanian societies. United Lithuanian groups and united Armenian groups have elected two delegates each to the Congress.

The Greek Workers' Club and Bulgarian Workers' Club have elected one delegate each. Russian co-operative organizations have elected two delegates.

Three A. F. of L. unions have so far elected delegates: Painters Local 37, Painters' Local 42 and Amalgamated Butchers' Union.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Jan. 2.—One delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance has been elected by a conference on unemployment insurance just held here. Six organizations were represented at this conference: Branch 2009 of the International Workers' Order, Branch 94 Slovak Evangelical Union, Branch 452 National Slovak Society, Slovak American Political Club, George Washington, Polish Workers' Mutual Aid, Inc., Local 30 of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America.

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Jan. 2.—One delegate for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance has left here for Washington, D. C., to represent the San Bernardino Workers' Club.

UHLERSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Kingwood Local of the United Farmers Protective Association has elected one delegate to attend the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

EXPORT, Pa., Jan. 2.—The United Mine Workers of America local in this town has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and elected one delegate to go to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Central Committee of the United South Slav Workers organizations here has appointed a delegate to attend the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

NEFFS, O., Jan. 2.—Nine branches of the Polish Workman's Aid Fund in Eastern Ohio joined to elect a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, giving the Congress their full endorsement.

PENNACOOK, N. H., Jan. 2.—The Finnish Workers' Federation of New Hampshire and Vermont has elected Mrs. Helen Auvinen as a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 2.—Two delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance have been elected by the Western Maryland Unemployed League, a Socialist group.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—Local 7 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers have elected a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

DICKSON CITY, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Home Owners League has

Peaceful demonstrations of unemployed workers protesting relief cuts have been attacked by police and legionnaires in open violation of the right of free speech and assembly, and the right to petition for redress of grievances. Workers' headquarters have been raided and meetings broken up.

Four leaders of the unemployed, arrested when police smashed a relief demonstration in November, have just been sentenced, one, Olga Sesarenko, to 30 days on a charge of "disorderly conduct," while the three others were fined \$13 each for distributing leaflets calling for the demonstration.

Legion Attacks

Reactionary officials of the American Legion have offered the services of the Legion "to crush the Communist Party."

That the liberties of the entire people are involved in this drive by police vigilantes and Legion heads against the revolutionary movement is shown in the attack by Legion officials on Frank E. Baker, president of Milwaukee State Teachers College, who is accused of tolerating "Communist activities in the college." The president of the Board of Normal School Regents has repudiated the Legion's charges, declaring that freedom of speech, press and assembly are great American traditions.

The International Labor Defense is urging all workers and their organizations to foot Racine authorities with protest against these fascist-like attacks on the working class. Protests should be directed to Mayor William Swohoda and Police Chief Grover C. Lutter of Racine, and to Governor Schmiedeman of Wisconsin.

2 Killed, 100 Injured as Anti-Fascists Fight Nazis in the Saar

SARBRUCKEN, Jan. 2.—Street battles between anti-fascists and Nazis in which two were killed and at least 100 injured marked New Year's Day in the Saar. It was learned here today. Guns, pitchforks, hammers and iron rods were used in the bitter battling that took place.

Police joined with the Nazis in most cases in battling the anti-fascists who are campaigning for the maintenance of the status quo in the Saar. Further battles until the plebiscite on Jan. 13 are expected.

Shots were exchanged in Eusdorf, where 23 anti-fascists and Nazis were injured. Other fights took place in Saarouis, Sinterthal, Eberhahn, Fustlingen and this city.

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!

elected one delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. The Women's League here has also endorsed the Congress.

UTW Workers Back Bill

NEW YORK.—In a letter to the Daily Worker yesterday, C. Brannin, secretary of Local Union 1809 of the United Textile Workers of America, Millville, N. J., wholeheartedly agreed with the Workers' Bill was expressed.

The letter states: "I have been authorized to communicate with you in regard to the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. As a labor union we heartily agree with all sections of this bill, but our by-laws forbid us to vote on any but local laws.

"In addition to writing you, we are contacting our representatives of this State concerning the Workers' Bill."

A. A. DELEGATES RENOUNCE BOARD, DRAFT ACTION PROGRAM

Leaders' Do-Nothing Policy Faces Upsurge Among Steel Lodges

Pittsburgh Session Shows Disillusionment and Pressure for Action - Conference Set for Feb. 3 Despite Leaders' Opposition

By Tom Keenan

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—Close to 200 steel workers, delegates from various lodges and districts of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) crowded into the union hall in West End Sunday to voice mass disillusionment with the Steel Labor Board, to denounce the attempts of President Roosevelt and Bill Green to put over a "truce" in the steel industry, and to demand an organization drive as the first step toward achieving demands formulated at the 59th convention last spring.

The meeting was a joint district conference of all district committee members, which district Chairman Earl Forbeck did his best to sabotage by sending calls out only four days before the meeting. It bespoke the growing tenseness of the organized steel workers today that such a large turnout attended.

International officials Thos. Gillis, Edward Miller, and "Shorty" Leonard (President Mike Tighe was absent) were helpless in attempting to control the meeting, in the face of a determined rank and file which exposed the do-nothing policy of the international officers and laid down its own program.

Red Scare Defeated

The old, outworn "red scare" was raised only to collapse on the head of the one who raised it. Shortly after the meeting was called to order, Walsh, of McKeesport, "rose to a point of order."

"Mr. chairman," he roared, "there are Communists in here."

All the delegates were immediately interested, and everyone wanted to see one of these Communists. Cries of "Where is he?" "Which one is him?" were heard. Walsh singled out another delegate from McKeesport, "Here is one."

Somebody asked, "Does he have a card?" The "accused" pulled his union card from his pocket. That was all that the delegates wanted to know. The workers dispensed with further questioning. One jumped to his feet to demand "whether the delegates were here to discuss politics or organizing the steel industry," and Brother Walsh, his "red scare" a complete flop, was left to subsidize foolishly in his seat.

Reports were called for from all lodges which had been involved in negotiations with the Steel Board. Each report was precisely the same. Delegates from Weirton, from McDonald, Duquesne, Apollo, Huntington and others—all telling virtually the same story, "The Labor Board has done not a single thing for our lodge."

Steel Board Exposed

Each drew practically the same conclusion, that the Steel Board would do nothing in the future, either, so the workers themselves had better take steps to achieve their own demands.

A delegate from Weirton, black-listed since the strike there, described the situation in that city. Workers who are in the A. A. are demanding that a strike be called. The do-nothing A. A. national officers' policies which have disgusted many of the union men and led to the building of a strong company union were brought up.

The same delegate later stated that they are in an "awful mess" down in Weirton, and if Communists can show them the way out, they will be only too glad to follow them. A burst of applause greeted his declaration. The reports showed strike talk among the steel workers in more than one place, in each case plants where the A. A. is strong organizationally—in Duquesne, Alliquippa, Apollo. Especially in plants where cases of outright discrimination exist are the workers bitter against the Board and Tighe's endorsement of it.

In the little Apollo plant, the mill was just reopening Sunday night following a short strike against working Sundays and holidays, their demands won. But their wage scale agreement, which the company refused long ago, has been "referred to the Labor Board" by Tighe.

On one occasion, when Leonard launched into an attack on a delegate from Weirton, the latter jumped to his feet, interrupted, and made a devastating counter-attack on the international official. As he finished, a regular demonstration was staged in support of his remarks.

Meet Again Feb. 3

Concretely, the conference put an official stop to further reliance on the Labor Board. Following the reports mentioned above, a resolution was introduced and passed almost without opposition, which points out: a) The utter futility of relying on the boards for any real benefit to the steel workers; b) the continued sufferings of victimized workers and the harmful effects of six months' inaction on the organizing campaign; c) that the program of action (strike) was called off at the June convention only on the understanding that questions submitted to the board would be satisfactorily settled; d) the falling off of membership during this period. It then calls for another joint conference in Pittsburgh on Feb. 3, to consider steps for achieving demands formulated at the 59th convention.

Demands

These demands included the six-hour day, the five-day week, an increase in wages, equal rights for Negro workers, in addition to recognition.

The resolution also called for the issuance of invitations to local unions of the United Mine Workers and the Aluminum Workers for a

Boston Store Bosses Set Up Company Union

Pickets Injured in Police Attack on Milwaukee Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—A conference of officials of the three unions conducting the strike of the Boston Store, now in its fifth week, and representatives of the owners went into session Monday. Only four union officials and company representatives are involved and no reports have been made public yet.

This far the company has agreed to a small wage increase, but union recognition is refused. It is reported that the Boston Store owners may agree to recognizing committees representing only the union members in the store for collective bargaining. In preparation for this move the employers have organized a company union which is called the "Boston Store Clerks Self-Governing Association," and includes all those who refused to come out on strike.

Seven pickets were arrested and several women had to be taken to the first aid station set up by the strikers, as a result of an attack on pickets by police, during Saturday's picket demonstration. Two of the largest display windows of the store, facing Wisconsin Avenue, were smashed.

Workers Win 1-Day Strike On Relief Jobs

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 2.—Lancaster unemployed workers are sweeping forward to increased organizational activity following the winning of important work relief concessions last week in a one-day strike.

Realizing that the promise made by the relief officials will be kept and new demands won only by greater organizational strength, the workers are striving to form job committees on each project and bringing every unemployed worker into the Workers Protective Association.

Last week, a delegation from the executive committee of the Workers Protective Association met with Relief Director Flood, and Misses Doty and Radel and Mrs. Siedle, members of the relief administration.

Win Committee Demand

In addition to winning full recognition of the Workers Protective Association, Relief Director Flood will meet with the heads of the job committees each week to settle job grievances.

Other demands won include payment of streetcar fare to all relief workers in addition to the budget, one hour's pay on rainy days, cash payment by supplementary check where budget is cut from eight to seven units (a unit is three days of six hours work; a man works anywhere from two to seven units a week, according to the size of his family, payment of a bonus at the end of the fifth week and granting direct relief for two weeks after a man goes to work.

Learned from Experience

Past experience has shown the unemployed workers of Lancaster that the promises of the relief administration mean nothing unless backed up by militant organization that is alert to every maneuver of the relief set-up and is ready to counter every move or attempt to cut relief. The Workers Protective Association calls upon all unemployed and relief workers to close ranks and present a strong fighting front to maintain the relief concessions already won.

The Workers Protective Association has already elected delegates and will be represented at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

The strike committee issued a statement pointing out that it is not responsible for the act, but is conducting an investigation to determine if the Marshall incident was not manufactured as a means of throwing discredit upon the strikers.

I. L. D. in New England Takes Larger Offices As Activities Increase

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—The Eastern New England District of the International Labor Defense announced yesterday that it has moved into larger and better offices at 5 Harrison Ave. The I. L. D. will occupy the fourth and fifth floors at this address. The telephone number remains the same, Devonshire 9119.

This move was necessary in view of the greatly increased activities of the I. L. D. in connection with the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Hernandez and in defense of all other class war prisoners. The new office will be equipped to handle a large increase in work and at the same time will have space enough for various committees and other groups to meet.

An appeal has been issued to all sympathizers and members of the I. L. D. to send funds to carry through this plan for enlarging the I. L. D. office, painting it, building partitions, and for office rent.

All workers are invited to visit the new office of the I. L. D. at 5 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass., and volunteers are also needed to put in the office in shape for work.

FOR THE VOTE

for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill
H. R. 7598
This ballot is sponsored by the
Daily Worker
America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper
50 East 13th Street
New York
(Cut out and sign this ballot today)

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

New Frame-up Aimed to Keep DeJonge From Capital Parley

Second Syndicalism Charge Drawn Up in Oregon Against Leader Already Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—Local authorities this week took up a new frame-up against Dirk DeJonge when they learned that the militant working class fighter, recently sentenced to seven years imprisonment and out on bail pending appeal, is continuing his working class activities and is now on his way to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance which meets in Washington, D.C., Jan. 5 to 7.

A warrant has been issued for DeJonge's arrest on a new criminal syndicalism charge, and local officials are keeping the wires hot in an attempt to intercept him before he reaches Washington. The purpose of the criminal syndicalism laws to smash the struggles of the working class is clearly shown in this latest attack on DeJonge, and the following wall in the Oregon Journal of Dec. 31:

"Although the \$750 expense of preparing a transcript of proceedings of the previous trial was undertaken by the State on DeJonge's plea that he had no funds and no means of obtaining funds, he is now traveling by bus to Washington, D. C., to attend a convention of unemployed organizations."

The new criminal syndicalism charge cooked up against DeJonge, is based on his attendance at a mass meeting of Portland workers protesting his first frame-up. The new

Enemies in U.S.S.R. Must Be Annihilated, Gorky Tells Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (By Wireless).—Sending his greetings to the Congress of Soviets in the Gorky region, Maxim Gorky, internationally celebrated Soviet writer, said the following on the recent assassination of Sergei Kirov:

"Following upon this murder, scores of hired assassins were caught in the country, sent by the most cultured neighbors for the annihilation of Soviet leaders. The reply throughout the country to these facts roared sufficiently loud without revealing any sign of panic or the shadow of depression.

"This is as it should be. But it is not enough to shout. It is necessary to foresee and avert. We live in a state of war and we must remember this, not forgetting it for a single instant. That the enemy deserves our constant attention, has been proved. The enemy must be relentlessly and mercilessly annihilated and no notice taken of the moans and signs of professional humanitarians. It must be remembered that in the bourgeois world of fake humanism the real humanism of the proletariat will burst into flames, a humanism whose aim is the liberation of the proletariat of all countries from the iron cage of capital."

State Bodies of Southern Socialists Urged To Complete Agreement on the United Front

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Acting on the decision of the recent National Executive Committee meeting, and pointing to the actual joint actions which are being prepared, leading Socialist Party members today issued a call to the State organizations of the Socialist Party urging the formation of united front agreements with the Communist Party on the vital issues facing the working class.

Referring to the united front actions of the Arkansas farmers and the Alabama sharecroppers, as well as the joint actions against the Huey Long gangs, and in defense of the Spanish revolution, the statement, signed by Myles Horton, executive committee member of Tennessee; Zilla Hawes, Southern Labor Secretary of the S. P., and James Dombrowski of Tennessee, calls upon the states to act on the basis of the recent Chattanooga united front statement, signed by other prominent Socialist Party members, including Francis Henson, secretary of the Revolutionary Policy Committee in the S. P.

The full statement follows: To the members of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in all southern States: At a recent United Front meeting in Chattanooga on Dec. 6 of Socialists and Communists it was agreed that "economic distress in the south under the New Deal in-

creases daily. The growth of labor unions and the spread of the strike movement and other militant struggles against hunger and misery are being met by an intensified fascist drive on the part of the ruling class. In this situation the United Front becomes the key question before the southern workers and farmers."

Following the action of the N. E. C. of the S. P. meeting in Boston Nov. 30 to Dec. 1, authorizing state executive committees to enter into negotiations with other working class parties for a united front, 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 Socialists and the Communists and other working class groups within each state.

Issues Pointed Out We suggest as a base for United Front Action the following issues which were agreed upon at the Chattanooga conference mentioned above: 1. The struggle against war and fascism, against lynching, against the denial of constitutional rights and for the disbanding of the K. K. K. and other fascist bands. 2. A sustained effort to pass the Lumber Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. 3. Against the New Deal differential in wages and relief for southern labor. While urging vigorous action on

Detroit Labor Set to Thwart New Frame-up

Bakery Bosses Close Shops in Drive Against Union

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—What price labor frame-ups? The Jewish Master Bakers Association has turned over a reward of \$500 to Joseph Hatka, bakery owner, for "identifying" Meyer Weiner, 27, member of Jewish Bakers Union, Local 78 (A. F. of L.) as the man who killed his son, Harry.

Young Hatka was slain the night of Dec. 12 while he and his father were taking scabs in a car to their bakery where a strike has been in progress for several months.

Weiner, together with 22 other members of the union, was held by police for eight days, during which time the elder Hatka failed to identify him despite the fact that Weiner had worked for him two years and he therefore knew him well. Not till the ninth day did Hatka suddenly "recognize" Weiner as the slayer; he immediately collected the reward.

It is understood that the \$500 is only part of a larger fund that the bakery bosses are collecting in an effort to smash the union. To help swell their war chest, they closed their shops for one day "in memory of" the slain man and deducted \$5.75 from each of their workers' wages. They are also planning to introduce wage cuts.

Weiner is scheduled to come up for examination before Judge Jeffries on Jan. 9. The following day he and 22 others will come up on charges of conspiracy to obstruct operation of a business and conspiracy to extort. Samuel B. Keene is defense attorney in the case.

The entire Detroit labor movement is rallying to the defense of young Weiner and the Jewish Bakers Union. All signs indicate that the murder was committed by a hiring of rival employers, who have been engaged in a price-cutting war and once before planted a bomb in the Hatka bakery.

The International Labor Defense is giving full support to the defense, it is calling a mass protest meeting Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m. in Littman's Peoples Theatre, 8210 12th.

Militants Win In Gloversville Leather Union

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Clarence H. Carr, militant leather worker and Communist candidate for Congress in the 72nd Congressional District in the last elections, was re-elected president of the Independent Leather Workers Union of Fulton County. Carr defeated Willard Bennett, ardent supporter of the New Deal by a three to one vote.

Bennett led a group within the union which carried on a red scare campaign against militant members. The members voted for a complete militant slate of officers: M. Lake, a Communist, was re-elected trustee. The complete results follow:

President, Clarence Carr; Vice-President, Charles Smullins; Vice-President, A. A. Hine; Treasurer, Charles Stefc; Assistant Treasurer, Walter Osborn; Financial Secretary, M. Petrak; Recording Secretary, Rudolph Slander. Trustees: Leo Smullins, Marion Lake, Patsy Albanese; Anton Albrecht, John Whitman, Edward Taylor.

The union endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held Jan. 5-7 in Washington.

A. Landy Will Lecture on Lenin in Cleveland

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—In connection with the approaching eleventh anniversary of Lenin's death, the Workers Open Forum here has arranged a lecture on "Lenin, the Man and His Work," by A. Landy, director of the Cleveland Workers School. The lecture will be given this Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the Finnish Workers Hall, 5968 14th Ave., near McGraw Hall.

Greet the Daily Worker in the name of your family. It has spent its eleven years fighting for you. Send your greeting before Jan. 12.

United Front Session Set in Chicago to Back Communists in Election

Party Proposes Huge Public Works Program for Benefit of Workers to Be Built by Union Labor Under Union Conditions and Pay

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Proposing a vast program of public works to be constructed by union labor at trade union wages, the Communist Party of Chicago has issued a call for a city-wide united front conference on Jan. 13 to endorse Communist candidates in the local elections.

The conference at which the Communist Party urges the attendance of all trade unions, shop and factory groups, small home owners, veterans, women and youth groups, will be held in Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Avenue. Each organization is to send two delegates.

The city-wide slate which will be proposed to the united front ratification conference consists of Karl Lockner for Mayor, Sam Hammersmark for City Treasurer and Herbert Newton for City Clerk.

Communist nominees for aldermen are being nominated and endorsed in the respective city election wards.

The public works program for which the Communist Party will conduct an energetic fight in the elections includes the building of a subway, the building of workers' homes, hospitals, schools, parks and playgrounds, particularly in the overcrowded Negro sections of the city.

Pending the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Communist platform proposes the payment of cash relief to all unemployed workers at the rate of \$8 a week for single men, \$13 a week for a family of two and \$3 for each additional dependent.

Other demands set forth in the conference call are, for the right to organize, for the abolition of the Red Squad, for the repeal of the Illinois Criminal Syndicalism Law, for immediate payment of back pay to veterans, for full social, political and economic equality of the Negro people and for the Negro Bill of Rights.

The election conference is to be held on April 2. The call, issued by the Communist Party Election Campaign Committee, of which Robert Minor is chairman, is endorsed by the City Committee of the International Workers' Order, by the Unemployment Councils of Cook County, of which Karl Lockner is secretary; the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Polish Chamber of Labor and the International Labor Defense.

The election conference is looked to by the Communist Party here as a continuation of the broad and effective united front which staged the city-wide relief demonstration of Nov. 24, in which 25,000 Chicago workers took part to fight against relief cuts.

Reinstatement Offered

At Friday's conference reinstatement of all longshoremen was offered, but removal of the appointed officers was refused. They were to stay in office until the next local election in November, 1935.

The longshoremen here realize that they have won only a partial victory. As long as the appointees remain in office there will be discrimination against the militant rank and file members, and Hornstein's profitable work permit racket will continue. In taking their case to the locals of the I.L.A. and the other trade unions they exposed how the job racket works in their local, and that it is only an example of methods used in many A. F. of L. locals. They are determined to continue the fight against every attempt at discrimination.

Tag Days Saturday and Sunday

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Communist Party Election Campaign Committee here will hold tag days on Saturday and Sunday to raise funds for its work. All sections of the Party here have been urged to mobilize all available workers for participation in the tag days.

Petition Drive Lagging

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The collection of nominating petition signatures for Communist candidates in the local elections is proceeding with dangerous slowness, Robert Minor, chairman of the Communist Election Campaign Committee, warned yesterday.

Not only must enough signatures be collected to place the candidates in the running, it was pointed out, but so overwhelming a mass of petitions must be presented that election officials will not be able to refuse these candidates of the ballot by a mere technicality, as was done in the November elections. The campaign committee urged that all petition lists be turned in to it as soon as they are filled.

Mass Pressure Wins Parole for Burgess

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—Floyd Burgess, unemployed worker sentenced to jail for one year at Kelly Butte for participating in a demonstration protesting relief conditions, was released on conditional parole by the Governor after persistent protests by delegations and the adoption of protest resolutions by hundreds of organizations all over the Northwest.

CHICAGO YOUTH PLAN PARTY

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Young Communist League of Chicago will hold a party on Sunday evening at 1131 Hyde Park Boulevard to raise funds for the defense of Claude Lightfoot, Herbert Newton and others who were arrested on Dec. 20 in a demonstration against segregation of Negroes in the Wendell Phillips High School here.

Lenin Memorial Meeting Friday, Jan. 18, 1935 at the Market St. Arena, 44th and Market Sts. Prominent speakers, excellent program. Buy tickets now.
War or Peace in the Near Future? Lecture and discussion at Lulu Temple, Broad & Spring Garden Sts. Auspices Phila. Relief Comm. for Victims of German Fascism. 8:15 p. m. Thursday, January 3, 1935.
Lawyers' Banquet, Friday evening, Jan. 4, 8 p. m. at Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Aves. Prominent speakers and talented. Adm. 50c. Auspices International Labor Defense.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11th Anniversary DAILY WORKER

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NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

SAT. 7th JAN. 5 8 p.m.

Farmers in Drought Areas Face Winter Without Feed

AAA Feed Allotments Mean Slow Starvation for Cattle

One to Four Dollars Allowed a Month Per Head

By a Farmer Correspondent
ARCADIA, Neb.—As I sit here today, summing up the accomplishments of the New Deal, I wonder how much longer the farmers are going to tolerate such conditions.

I have traveled over a considerable part of Nebraska in the past three weeks, and have carefully observed the conditions of the mass of the people.

In most of this State there is no feed, only what is trucked or shipped in. I have seen farmers hauling baled hay and corn fodder on wagon boxes, with teams so poor that they could hardly pull the wagon with only five or six bales of hay or fodder. Cattle and horses are getting so thin that unless something is done immediately, the animals will die. Farmers are beginning to despair.

The A.A.A. belly robbers are just as impractical as the F.E.R.A. belly robbers. Farmers are allowed from \$1 to \$4 per month per head for feed for their stock. This means less than one pound of corn per hog per day, at the present prices of corn. It means seven pounds of dry corn fodder without the corn on it per cow per day. It means 12 pounds of hay per day per horse without any grain ration.

This is short for hogs on the average, four pounds of corn per day, for cows it is short 28 pounds of hay where grain ration is fed. Horses are short 20 pounds of hay where a grain ration is fed. The grain ration for cows would be about six to eight pounds if cows were expected to give any flow of milk at all. Horses would require at least 15 pounds of grain per day if expected to be in shape for work next summer.

This means that the A.A.A. stomach robbers are telling the farmers that their horses should be able to live on one-fourth of their regular ration required. Bossie should live on almost one-fourth of her regular requirements, and the porker must laugh and grow fat on less than one-fourth of its regular requirements—and one of these days, the Press will be telling the starving millions that the A.A.A. administrators did everything in their power to help the poor ignorant farmers save their stock but that the fool farmers all turned "red" and instead of teaching their animals that they should get fat on such rations, they deliberately refused to use any psychology and so most of the animals died, or else it was due to the drought not being severe enough.

One farmer told me yesterday that he had been to see the relief administrator about getting more feed for his animals and was told that he could use his corn and hog check to buy feed. When he told the administrator that he had a family of seven and that they had waited until now for shoes and underwear and other necessary clothes, as they had worn all the shoes and underwear out, the administrator replied, "Well, if that is the way you are going to manage, your stock will have to suffer."

But—there is going to be thousands of babies suffering, to say nothing of the millions of adults, all because grafters and politicians are not using any respect for the furtherance of this nation.

History tells us that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Hearst's papers are yelling about the "reds" and Communists taking this country, while the grafters and politicians are allowing this nation to suffer the most severe losses of one of its most basic industries ever recorded in history.

Bushel of Potatoes Nets Eighteen Cents

By a Farmer Correspondent
GRAND JUNCTION, Mich.—I am living out here in the country where we get nothing but capitalist news.

We are Communists at heart, but find it very hard to talk in a persuasive manner when we are so far behind the times.

I believe there is a good chance to do some work here. The farmers and small town people, about one fifth of them, are living on charity which is pretty hard to get. Potatoes sold at an auction for eighteen cents a bushel. After standing the expenses of shipping, a farmer realized fifteen cents a bushel on apples.

I would like to hear from farmers in other parts of the country telling of conditions. The Socialists tried but failed here. So did the Farmers' Union.

Bank Loans Come First Says Federal Agency

By a Farmer Correspondent
LOUP CITY, Neb.—We are having the biggest snow storm that I have seen in twenty years. And all the feed I have on hand is a four-year-old straw stack. I have applied for a feed loan on Aug. 6 and have not received a feed loan as yet.

A young man told me the other day that he was refused a feed loan because he did not have enough debts. He would have to take a bigger loan from the government and pay off the local bank.

It shows Wall Street wants her money first and Uncle Sam will have to wait. It shows that the capitalist structure is breaking down fast and the workers and farmers are suffering.

Even horses and cattle are suffering under this undesirable system.

Relief Head Has No Remedy For Starvation

By a Worker Correspondent

TACOMA, Wash.—A feature of a recent demonstration of Tacoma's unemployed, under leadership of the Unemployed Councils, was the singing of the Internationale by about two hundred men and women in the main hall inside the Pierce County Relief Headquarters.

They sang it again a bit more justly after hearing District Relief Director A. B. Comfort admit that he knows the present budget means slow starvation, and that he knows no remedy for starvation under capitalism. But when asked to study Communism's remedy, he beat a hasty retreat.

Small farmers joined the city's unemployed in this demonstration, presenting their own demands; and it was evident that nothing can prevent them from organizing effectively to gain something else than capitalist starvation for their families.

Letters from Our Readers

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

A UNITED FRONT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM EFFECTED

Bronx, N. Y.
Dear Comrade Editor:
Four Socialist and two Communist women workers, ex-members of an antiquated organization, the Consumers League, have met on December 12, 1934, to decide what to do with \$57, which was left in the treasury when the organization liquidated.

It occurred to Anna Tuchman, one of the old members, to propose a united front against war and fascism. This proposal was accepted unanimously and it was ordered to have the \$57 sent to the American League Against War and Fascism immediately.

OUR QUESTION AND ANSWER COLUMN HELPS NEW READER

New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrade Editor:
I hope you have an idea of how great a help the Daily Worker is to us who are first being awakened to Communism.

It is the greatest organ to show new believers the truth of facts that the readers of the capitalist press are blind to.

Your Question and Answer Column is excellent. I have been sending excerpts in fact to a friend who thinks that the Socialist Party is the one way out.

A. S.
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!

Promised Feed Loans Obtained Through 'Pull' Only

By a Farmer Correspondent

STROOL, S. D.—Winter is sneaking in slowly in the stock country, but there is very little snow yet, and none at all in some places.

There is very little grass on the prairie, less than there ever was in the memory of the old timers. The areas that have any grass are very much overstocked. The bare areas are going to try to get through the winter on Russian thistle hay, dry Russian thistle pasture and a little grain or cotton seed cake.

When the weather is cold this is a poor diet. It is like feeding a man on spinach and epsom salts. Old stockmen used to figure on a ton of good hay to the head with plenty of grazing on the side and even then there was stock loss.

I hate to think what will happen to the stock by May 1, especially since they look like they're at the end of the trail right now.

Cotton cake is fifty dollars a ton and roughage is from fourteen dollars for rigput straw to thirty-one dollars for alfalfa.

A cow will lick up a ton of alfalfa in six weeks when there is nothing to spit out with.

The stockman who has been able to keep some old hay over and so has a good supply on hand with some pasture with plenty of old grass is sitting pretty fair, but the rest, and this means 95 per cent of them, are a thousand miles from home with a played out horse.

The "free money" that was talked about this summer, that everyone was supposed to get (feed loan) don't seem to be coming any more except in cases of strong political or bank influence.

Split Shift Robs CCC Boys Of Hot Meal

By a Worker Correspondent

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—The worst grievance we have in Camp Twin of the C.C.C. right now is the fact that we are allowed only one recreation truck to go to town for the week end. This truck will only haul twenty-four men. If we rustle our own ride in, we have to rustle our own ride out also.

Somebody posted a copy of the Call to Action (local bulletin of the Communist Party) with the article about ancient eggs and other bum grub on the bulletin board. This made the mess sergeant, Vern Foot, plenty mad.

The men on rail work are still without proper water repellent work clothes. They issued a few oil-skin slicker suits, but these are too stiff to work in and soon develop leaks at the knees and elbows.

The men on regular day work have to ride four or five miles to work in an open truck over rough roads, and then walk one to two miles to the job. They leave camp at 7 a. m., and don't get back till 4 or 5 at night.

There is a gravel job here now

FEEDING THE BLUE BUZZARD



The drought takes a hand in helping Roosevelt carry through his Agricultural Adjustment Program. The upper photograph shows two heads of cattle, dead as a result of the feed shortage caused by the drought. The lower photograph shows cattle being herded into a Kansas City stockyard to be slaughtered as part of Roosevelt's program of curtailing cattle. New Deal advocates will have us believe that the upper photograph represents a calamity, the lower a blessing although the results are the same in both instances.

working a number of men on two shifts. One shift is from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. and there is a Hoot Owl shift from 10 p. m. to 4 a. m.

The men on the Hoot Owl shift have to get up with the regular men at 6:30 a. m., make their beds and sweep for inspection. However, the four to ten shift is really the worst. These men have to eat a cold lunch instead of the regular supper. As supper is the only decent meal we have here, these men protested. The Forest Service man, Mr. Erb, who is in charge of the work, told these men that if they didn't like it they could go down and get their D.D. (dishonorable discharge).

I think that some resolutions from the outside would do a lot of good here. If the workers' organizations from all over the country would send protest resolutions it will show the young workers here that they have some backing and will encourage them to take militant action themselves.

Address protests to Captain Malcolm MacDonald, Camp Twin, Port Angeles, Wash.

NOTE
We publish every Thursday letters from farmers, share croppers and cannery, agricultural and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Civil Liberties Union In Anti-Sedition Fight

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Support of the movement, initiated by the International Labor Defense, for the repeal of the Illinois Sedition Act and of the defense of the 15 Hillsboro defendants was announced by the American Civil Liberties Union in a pamphlet sent out to today to one thousand of its members in Illinois and neighboring states.

The pamphlet, "Sedition in Illinois," points out that the Hillsboro indictments grew out of protests late in May of this year against scandalous conditions of relief for the unemployed. The defendants will be tried at Hillsboro in the circuit court on Jan. 7.

"So corrupt was the local relief administration," the pamphlet said, "that names were copied from tomb-stones and put on the relief lists so that officials could pocket the money . . . the Unemployed Councils exposed this corruption; they demanded adequate relief; they agitated for federal unemployment insurance. Picketing of relief stations was started and public demonstrations were organized."

Ordinances were then passed under pressure of business interests in Hillsboro and Nakomis against public meetings and parades, the Union said.

Your greeting to the Daily sary should be in before Jan. 12! Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary!

Unions—the Daily Worker is your greatest ally! Greet it on its Eleventh Anniversary!

Boss Delays Four-Dollar Weekly Pay

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Excellent Nut Factory, 1051 West Grand Avenue, is employing about 300 Negro and white girls, working six days a week, picking nuts at seven cents a pound.

The average girl makes only four or five dollars a week. Seven cents, the price they are paid per pound, is just far one way to work. Compare this with the price you have to pay for a pound of shelled nuts at your confectionery store.

The boss got away with paying the girls last week and this week. Some of the girls had so much confidence in him that they did not bring but one way to care. He proved true to form and had a notice stuck up in the shop, reading "Come back Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 p. m. and get your money. You will be off until after New Year."

My friend and some of the other girls cursed themselves blue in the face when they saw that. I told her she was wasting her breath. The only way to safeguard your interests on the job is by setting up a good shop committee under the guidance of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. If you would have done it when the nut season began then you would have been able at least to have something to eat tomorrow, Christmas, instead of biting your finger nails.

She tells me that the girls chipped in \$14 a couple of weeks ago and bought a radio for the factory. Some of the girls that have chipped in for it have since been fired. The shop can close next week or go out of business and the boss whom you "cussed out" will own the radio, and he did not put in a nickel for it.

The boss has his Christmas every day, that is why he is not concerned about the workers.

Charity Heads Give Desperate Run-Around

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I am writing you this letter so as to inform you that I have been reading and liars and hypocrites the wealthy of our country are before Christmas.

In a tenement located at 419 Spruce Street there are several destitute families with small children who are receiving welfare orders of \$4.60 for three people. They pay \$4 rent and have sixty cents left for heat, food and clothes. This applies particularly to two families. The women in these families are both about to become mothers. These families applied at several charity organizations for a Christmas basket, but on Christmas Eve I saw that they would have no food for the great Christmas that they are told about.

I called up the City Mission, located at 225 South Third Street, and received the answer that the welfare is taking care of these families.

Some time before Christmas, one woman wrote a letter to Mrs. Biddle, living at 1829 Delancey Street, having read in the papers about all the baskets and charity this woman was giving out. In reply she received a card which said the following: "I feel so sorry for you all—I think the Emergency Aid will help you, 20th Street and Sansom, Philadelphia—I have great sympathy."

When she called the organization mentioned on the card she was informed that they had nothing for her or her children and hung up the phone with a bang.

CODE DELAY IS AIMED AT NUT PICKERS' CONDITIONS

By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The misery and starvation existing among 8,000 or more nut pickers in this city has again been sidetracked with the further postponement by the N.R.A. of the hearing scheduled for this industry. After the second postponement of the hearing on December 10th, a committee of ten members elected by "El Nogal," militant union of the pecan shellers, was turned away with instructions to re-appear with their demand for a hearing on December 17th.

The action of the N.R.A. in setting aside the hearing is no more than an attempt to discourage the workers and to hold up the enforcement of the code until the shelling season is over in May or June. The code would allow the pecan shellers \$6 per week for 40 hours of work instead of the present wage of 15 cents a day.

Bosses Block Code
When the code went into effect on October 29, the Southern Pecan Shelling Association and thirty-four other complainants, including the reformist union (Pecan Shellers Union) led by Magdalena Rodriguez, a Mexican Nationalist, was first associated in 1931 with the Lovestonite-led Unemployed Council in this city. When two pecan shellers, last year, told a plant boss that they did not wish to be robbed through the false weightings of their nuts, they were immediately fired. These workers, not realizing the role of Rodriguez, and considering that he had been connected with what is supposed to have been an Unemployed Council, felt that he would help them. So they contacted him. Rodriguez immediately took advantage of the situation by as-

suming a dictatorship over these workers.

A group of about 14 members was contacted by the two fired workers, and these were sent out to spread propaganda about plant conditions. Rodriguez continued in his dictatorship of the growing group, and busied himself about getting as many names as possible. Although he claims that his union has 12,000 members, these names represent no more than 5,000 actual nut-pickers.

Rodriguez Makes Promises
He promised these workers, at the outset, that he would secure for them 10 cents and 12 cents per pound for shellers, with a minimum wage of \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day, with eight hours, for cleaners, and a minimum wage of \$1 per hundred pounds for crackers. Within two or three weeks, he declared, he would have a conference with the plant owners. But this was never done. No committees were elected, and the workers were always put off with promises. They continued to work for 4 cents and 7 cents a pound, the same wage which they had been getting before Rodriguez appeared.

Rodriguez had a committee of 25 men and 25 women to collect money from these wretched workers. And, according to A. F. of L. officials, who wished to see the money come into their organization, Rodriguez pocketed the funds. He further refused to have any minutes of meetings kept, and would not permit working class literature to be introduced. Workers who had bought pamphlets and papers from agents were forced to return them, stating that Rodriguez had declared the distribution of literature to be against the principles of the Pecan Shellers Union. Company officials, trying to subdue the workers, cut wages to 2 cents

and 3 cents for shellers, and 35 cents for crackers.

New Union Organized
Nine workers of this organization, dissatisfied with the bureaucracy of Rodriguez, who comprised the only officer, withdrew and formed a nucleus of their own. Out of this nucleus grew "El Nogal," the present rank and file organization of nearly 2,000 members, which is fighting for the enforcement of the code by building up a local and national united front.

"El Nogal," from the first, concentrated on the basic struggle of the nut pickers for better wages and hours. In May, shortly after its organization, its elected representatives went to the plant owners and demanded better conditions. The companies refused to meet these demands. The organization then took up the issue with the N. R. A., with the result that on May 12 there was a hearing to investigate the complaints. No agreement was reached.

E. Oberman, vice-president of the American Shelling Company, asserted that "five cents a day is plenty for a Mexican to live on." The N. R. A. merely promised that Washington would do its best in the matter of bettering the wretched conditions of the nut pickers.

N. R. A. Fears Militancy
N. R. A. officials here and at Washington, realizing that the nut pickers were getting too militant to stand a low wage scale much longer, determined to hold them down by the formulation of a code, which is the one being fought so bitterly by Rodriguez and the company officials.

The N. R. A. is merely making a pretense of attempting to alleviate conditions; this is proven by the continuous postponement of the hearings. In addition, there is fear, on the part of the officials, of a demonstration, the workers having assembled en masse at each hearing through a call made by "El Nogal" to pack the courtroom. The organization is building up a united front, not only locally, but over the country. The A. F. of L. refused to support the code, and would not permit several sympathetic locals to support it. About 140 plants here, filthy and dark, are still packed with men, women and children who are working far into the night and again before dawn in order to earn as much as \$2 per week on which to support large families. Meanwhile, Rodriguez boasted, in an address which was broadcast over the radio, that the company officials would donate him an automobile amounting to the value of a thousand dollars so that he could continue his good work.

But there is a fierce militancy and a growing clarity among the nut pickers. They are rallying to the call of "El Nogal" to enforce the code.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

How Stella Got Coal

I PROMISED once to tell the story about how my friend Stella got coal. Here it is.

STELLA fell limply into a chair. Little Stella, sweeping the floor in stocking feet, slopped to look at her anxiously. Big Stella unbuckled the thick coat, and took off the hat someone had given her. In the next room Alec and Franky were playing. They too were in stocking feet, because there were no shoes. Irene, swinging her school books, came into the room. "It's cold in here, Mom," she said.

Stella was dead tired. She was tired all over. Dully, she watched the snow sift into the corner of the room from the crack in the thin wall. There were only three bucketsful of coal left. Then what would happen to them?

At the first touch of the cold weather, that in the anthracite coal regions becomes very bitter, Stella had gone to the relief office. She, like the others, had waited her turn in the outer room, then in the inner room, and finally was able to speak to the young man at the desk. She explained that she had a house full of kids, and no coal for the winter. She said she was afraid of what might happen to them if there was no coal.

"We'll investigate," she had been told. And she went away.

TWO weeks, three weeks passed by. No one came to the little house to investigate. Stella went to the relief again. But still there was no investigator. It was November and then December. Stella once dressed herself like a man—and went to the outskirts of the coal yards, and hers and their wives from the ground, with her fingers to fill the coal bucket. All through the anthracite coal section, the miners and their wives, and those who had mined in their day many tons of coal "picked" coal, from that dropped by the coal company, the company used special police to chase these unemployed miners and their wives from the ground. Many of them were arrested. Once the man at the relief had said to Stella: "You're strong and husky. Why don't you go out and pick coal?"

And Stella felt bitterly angry. "Then if I get arrested," she reported, "will you look after my children?" Neighbors loaned her coal from their little stores. And now there was no more to be had. And the relief had stalled her once more.

STELLA sat there limply. Then suddenly she had a flashing thought. Stella had been a member of the Unemployed Council. She herself had gone in telegrams to the relief to get food, clothing, for other unemployed. But she herself, had never raised her own problem. Why not? How foolish of her? She needed the help of the Unemployed Council now, if anyone did. She would go to the Unemployed Council.

TRENKA, mind the house!" she called sharply. She got up, threw her coat on, put on her hat, and whirled out of the house. She trudged up the hill, slippery with ice. The water slid into her shoes. But she didn't mind. She

WORKERS' HEALTH

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

Why Articles on Sex?

M. C., Ohio.—You say that you have noticed the many articles on sex in our column, that we have been accused of being un-Marxist, and you advise us to read Clara Zetkin's Reminiscences of Lenin (on Women, Marriage and Sex).

W would be poor Communists indeed if we wrote on sex without being familiar with Lenin's important writing on this subject. In the pamphlet you mention Lenin severely criticizes the German women and youth organizations for making "questions of sex and marriage their chief subject of political instruction and education." If our column had the same effect on our women and youth organizations no censure would be great enough for us.

As the editor stated when our column was organized, we "exist solely for the purpose of furthering the solution of workers' health problems through our paper." The material that appears in the column is not chosen in an arbitrary way, but is determined by the subjects that the workers are interested in, and ask us about. Since many of our letters ask questions about sex, we write about it. Sexual questions have been of a greater proportion in the letters we receive and probably more space should have been devoted to this subject, but the hypocritical bourgeois system of morality makes a frank discussion of some of these questions a criminal offense and, therefore, they had to be omitted.

However, although our job is primarily to answer questions about health, we believe that the examination of practically any important problem of modern life leads to the Communist way out as the only solution. This is particularly true of the problems of sex. It is a criminal indictment of our present system that it distorts the lives of workers and makes sex something

sinful and ugly. This is no accidental occurrence. It is due to the influence of the Church which dominates our morality. It does this so that we will be filled with feelings of guilt and shame, and therefore be timid slaves, not daring to rise up against their system of slavery. They want sexual experience to give us a sense of sin so that we will feel the need to come to them for forgiveness. Thus they strengthen their hold on us, and the hold of their owners, the bosses.

As Lenin said at the third Comintern Congress in 1920: "We deny the morals preached by the bourgeoisie, they who deduce their morality from God. We affirm they are put forward to corrupt the minds of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlords and capitalists."

We do not claim that this approach to the problem of capitalism is the most important one. The greatest problem of today is the fight against hunger, war and fascism, and for the overthrow of the capitalist system which creates them. The rest of the Daily Worker treats of this more fully than we can.

Psoriasis
M. E. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Psoriasis has been discussed in our column on several occasions. There is no known cure for this disease. The eruption can be cleared in most cases, but it usually returns after several weeks, months or years and must again be treated. It is not contagious and does not affect the general health. It sometimes seems to run in families.

There are many treatments for this condition and often more than one method must be tried. Here an ointment made up of 3 per cent of salicylic acid and 10 per cent of ammoniated mercury in petrolatum and rub it into all the affected parts at night and wash it off with soap and water in the morning. Do not use this ointment on your face or your genitals.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2162 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

came to the wooden door of the Unemployed Council. Flung it open. Inside were the organizer and a dozen or so members of the Council. "Barvage," she said to the organizer, "what do you say you and the Council members come to the relief with me, and try to get me some coal? Three months I have been going to them fakers. My kids will get pneumonia, and there's no coal!"

The men looked up at her from the leaflet they were composing. The organizer strode away from the table.

"Go for coal, Stella? Why sure we'll go with you for coal. Why in-the-hell didn't you tell us before?" He smiled. "How about it boys, do we go?"

(To be continued tomorrow)



Send SIXTEEN CENTS (16c) which includes 1 cent to cover New York City Sales Tax, in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

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

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

Name Street City State

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



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT WAS Herschel Brickell, the book review editor, who originally started us remembering the famous little fable of the ideal gadget.

Mr. Brickell is a sceptic, a decided sceptic. He scoffs at the childish notions of the Communists who believe that a "revolution is inevitably good." Personally, he doubts very much the whole concept of the "perfectibility of the human race."

Of the Communists, he with Mr. Krutch, the theoretician of the Nation, Oswald Garrison Villard's pocket-philosopher, believes: "There was jam yesterday, says the Reactionary. There will be jam tomorrow, say the Revolutionists. But there is never jam today."

This is a little white lie on Mr. Brickell's part. He has informed the world, in his column, that no less than a week ago he signed a deed to a new rural home of his, named "Acorn Cottage."

But to get back to the fable of the ideal gadget. A man once went into an ironmonger's shop and said hesitantly: "Do you sell those gadgets for fixing on doors?"

"Well, sir," replied the assistant, "I am not quite sure if I understand your requirements, but I take it you are needing a patent automatic door-closer?"

"Exactly," said the customer. "One to fix on my pantry door which, by the way, contains a glass window."

"You will want a cheap one, sir?"

"Cheap but serviceable."

"You will prefer an English make, sir?"

"Indeed, that's a most important consideration."

"You will perhaps want one with ornamentation, scroll work and roses, for instance?"

"Oh, no, nothing of the sort, thank you. I want it as plain and unobtrusive as possible."

"You would like it made of some rustless metal, sir?"

"That would be very convenient."

"And with a strong spring?"

"Well, moderately strong."

"To be fixed on which side, sir?"

"Let me see; the right-hand side."

"Now, sir," said the assistant, "I will go through each point, one by one. You want an efficient (but not too costly) English made, unobtrusive, rustless, unornamented, patent automatic door closer, to be fixed right-handed with a moderately strong spring to a pantry door with a glass window. Is there anything further, sir?"

"Well, it's very good of you to help me like this," said the customer. "I should also like it easily adjusted and easily removable, and above all it must not squeak or need constant oiling."

"In fact," said the clerk, "you want an apparatus combining a variety of qualities, in a word, an absolutely silent, efficient, economical, invisible, corrosion-proof, unornamented, not-too-heavily-sprung, easily adjustable, readily removable, British-made, right-handed, patent automatic door closer, ideally fitted in every possible respect for attaching to your pantry door which (I understand you to say) contains a glass window. How is that, sir?"

"Splendid, splendid."

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "I regret that there has never been any article of that description put on the market, but if you care to visit our wholesale department across the road, you may perhaps be able to make your selection from a reasonably large assortment of our present imperfect models. Good day, sir."

Mr. Brickell and Mr. Krutch

WELL, that's the story of the ideal gadget. People like Mr. Brickell, Mr. Krutch and Mr. Villard are saddened by the fact that there are no ideally perfect, readily noble, spiritually supreme workers on the market upon whom they could put their faith to carry through a revolution which shall be quite as noble and as perfect as they themselves are. It is regrettable, but unavoidable, that the Communists must be compelled to carry through a revolution with the present assortment of workers who do not possess all those noble, ideal qualities without which Mr. Brickell and Mr. Krutch do not see the possibilities of establishing a world which shall release men from the miseries and the exploitations which they now suffer.

We would, no less than those defenders of the spirit, prefer to have a working class which should be free from superstition, released from the fears and terrors of capitalist life, men like gods, possessed of the souls of angels—or of book review editors. But we must deal with what capitalism has made of the working class—knowing that the workers are not all angels, knowing that the forces and fears of economic and spiritual tyranny which an army of police and priests exercises over them has made them precisely those things for which the Brickell's and the Krutch's assume an aristocratic sneer of smug contempt.

A "Better" World

IF THE workers are degraded, if they are forced to live the lives of sub-human creatures, who is responsible if not the very system which, despite their easy, cautious reservations, the Brickell's and the Krutch's defend? Marx pointed out long ago that the more power, wealth and luxuriousness accumulated at one end of the capitalist system, the more hunger, exploitation, and degradation accumulated at the other end—the workers' end.

With such people, sneer Brickell and Krutch, how can you establish a "better" world? There is no guarantee that the Communist "Utopia" of tomorrow will be better than the capitalist society of today.

"Better" for whom? Perhaps for Mr. Krutch and Mr. Brickell. It will not be "better." And it is easy to see why. What will become of Acorn Cottage? But for the workers it will be "better." It will be a world without unemployment, without exploitation, without warped childhoods, bitter manhoods, broken middle-ages, and Potter's Field deaths. It will be a world in which social security is a fundamental law, not a will-o-the-wisp. It will be a society in which the ability to produce shall be harnessed to the capacity to consume. It will be a society in which a factory is not an industrial prison, but a dynamo of human activity. It will be a world in which the progress of man shall be "higher" in the stage of material and social development just as capitalism is a stage higher than feudalism.

This world, which is inevitable, which already exists and grows in the Soviet Union, may not be a "perfect" world—men may not be angels and women Mother Marys—but it will be a world in which the horrors and brutalities known today to the workers will be remembered as an evil dream—as a time when such incredible barbarians as Mr. Krutch and Mr. Brickell existed and were called by an outlandish unscientific name—capitalist liberals.

On Political Power

Besides, can we lose sight of the fact that in order to transform the

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 24 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.

So powerful have become the teachings of Lenin in this country that the vilest yellow journals of Hearst are forced to try to distort Lenin's works in order to stem the revolutionary development of the American masses.

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 I The Epoch of Lenin

ONLY the natural sciences, which were technically useful to capitalism, were able to continue progress through the nineteenth century, and even here only in the face of constant conflict against the reactionary ruling forces. But the natural sciences worked only in their separate fields, without any wider common understanding, thus leading inevitably to the subsequent dilemmas and crises of science, when further advance breaks down the provisional barriers and compels the facing of a more basic understanding.

Of attempt at a scientific understanding of man's life and history, and social and political institutions, in their total relationship, and not in isolation, there was hardly even the conception before Marx.

THUS, humanity before Marxism developed blindly, through the blind interplay of opposing forces, often with terrible results, without attempt at collective understanding. This blind development still continues, as far as the old forces are dominant (the World War, the present world economic crisis); but the new organizing force of collective scientific understanding and action (Marxism or international Communism, represented by the international working class) is able to play an increasingly powerful role at every stage, and will ultimately control the process.

It was at this critical stage of the nineteenth century, when new forces, problems and conflicts were

growing up on every side, while the power of the ruling bourgeois thought to deal with them was weakening, and drying up, that Marx, building on a profound study of all previous thought and knowledge, and of existing world realities, was able to break through the obstacles and show the way forward, and thus stands out in the nineteenth century as the maker and builder of the modern world.



Marx first worked out a fully scientific world outlook and method. This is the outlook of dialectical materialism.

MARX built on the dialectic of Hegel, but freed it from its arbitrary idealist elements. With Feuerbach, the materialist disciple of Hegel, he saw that the ideal world was no mystical creation out of nothing, but the reflection of the material world. But he differed from the passive materialism of Feuerbach, or the mechanical materialism of the French and English materialists, in that he brought out the practical role of the thought-process and human activity, not merely as the passive reflection of the material world, but as in turn acting upon and transforming the material world. Hence, the distinctive character of dialectical materialism, in its unity of theory and practice.

Philosophers have only explained the world in different ways; the task is to change it. (Karl Marx, "Theses on Feuerbach"). This conception reaches its full realization in the lives of both Marx and Lenin.

On the basis of this outlook, Marx was able to analyze the development of human history, no longer as an irrational jumble of accidents, nor as the fulfillment of arbitrary ideas and notions, but as a systematic, scientifically explicable development, based on the given stage of the material forces of production and consequent forms of social relationship, giving rise to corresponding forms of social consciousness, class relations, ideology, social and political structure, and consequent conflicts and contradictions, leading to further development.

The whole of recorded past history—subsequent to the period of primitive communism, when the low level of production and absence of surplus left no scope for class division and exploitation—thus becomes revealed as a succession of different forms of class society and class domination, corresponding to different stages of production, and developing through a series of class struggles.

The proletarian is compelled by the conditions of its existence to organize collectively and seek salvation in the common ownership of the means of production. The class struggle of the proletariat becomes the sole progressive force, requiring to be carried forward to the revolutionary point when the proletariat conquers political power, takes over the means of production from the capitalists and organizes social production for use, thus inaugurating the classless society. In this outcome Marx found the solution for the problems of the present epoch.

THE central task of our epoch Marx thus sees as the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat to organize production socially and lead the way to the classless communist society of the future.

This task requires the international revolutionary organization of the proletariat to accomplish its world mission.

To this task Marx and his co-worker, Engels, who shares with him the honor both of the original elaboration of the theory and of the leadership of the practical fight, devoted their lives, both on the theoretical and on the practical front.

In the growth and shaping of the international working class movement through the second half of the nineteenth century Marx and Engels played the leading part. Through the international Communist League, through the First International, and through direct contact with the working-class movements of the decadent countries throughout the world, Marx and Engels trained and guided the rising international working-class movement. By the death of Marx in 1883, and still more by the time of the death of Engels, in 1895, Marxism was the recognized basis of the entire international working-class movement.

By this very process capitalism prepares its own destruction. Originating on a basis of individual property ownership, capitalism develops to the opposite, to a gigantic, though anarchic, large-scale organization of production, in which the overwhelming mass of producers are cut off from ownership, while the appropriation of the fruits by the small and increasingly parasitic

owning class becomes a fetter on the further development of production.

The conditions are thus ripe for the next stage. Capitalism becomes a reactionary, and no longer a progressive, force. The growing contradictions and approaching downfall of capitalism are heralded in the successively greater choking of the machine, enlarging crises and periods of stagnation, mass poverty in the midst of colossal wealth and wealth-producing power, and the rising conflicts of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

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(To be continued)

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

Below, for the first time in the English language, the complete official text of the interview between Joseph Stalin and H. G. Wells is reproduced.

This conference is the clearest and at the same time the most effective portrayal of two forces: One, representative of an exuberant, 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 C. Oumansky and approved by H. G. Wells.

III

STALIN: We Soviet people have not a little experience of the technical intelligentsia. After the October Revolution, a certain section of the technical intelligentsia refused to take part in the work of constructing the new society; they opposed this work of construction and sabotaged it. We did all we possibly could to bring the technical intelligentsia into this work of construction; we tried every way and this was a little time passed before our technical intelligentsia agreed actively to assist the new system. Today the best section of this technical intelligentsia are in the front ranks of the builders of socialist society.

Having this experience, we are far from underestimating the good and the bad sides of the technical intelligentsia, and we know that on the one hand it can do harm, and on the other hand it can perform "miracles." Of course, things would be different if it were possible, at one stroke, spiritually to tear the technical intelligentsia away from the capitalist world. But that is Utopia. Are there many of the technical intelligentsia who would dare break away from the bourgeois world and set to work to reconstruct society? Do you think there are many people of this kind, say, in England or in France? No, there are few who would be willing to break away from their employers and begin reconstructing the world.

On Political Power

Besides, can we lose sight of the fact that in order to transform the

Professional and Technical Groups Can Only Help the Class That Takes Power; They Cannot Change the World, Says Stalin

world it is necessary to have political power? It seems to me, Mr. Wells, that you greatly underestimate the question of political power, that it entirely drops out of your conception. What can those, even with the best intentions in the world, do if they are unable to raise the question of seizing power, and do not possess power? At best they can help the class which takes power, but they cannot change the world themselves. This can only be done by a great class which will take the place of the capitalist class and become the sovereign master as the latter was before. This class is the working class. Of course, the assistance of the technical intelligentsia must be accepted; and the latter, in turn, must be assisted. But it must not be thought that the technical intelligentsia can play an independent historical role. The transformation of the world is a great, complicated and painful process. For this great task a great class is required. Big ships go on long voyages.

WELLS: Yes, but for long voyages a captain and a navigator are required.

STALIN: That is true, but what is first required for a long voyage is a big ship. What is a navigator without a ship? An idle man.

WELLS: The big ship is humanity, not a class.

STALIN: You, Mr. Wells, evidently start out with the assumption that all men are good. I, however, do not forget that there are many wicked men. I do not believe in the goodness of the bourgeoisie.

Changing Mentality

WELLS: I remember the situation with regard to the technical intelligentsia several decades ago. At that time the technical intelligentsia was numerically small, but there was much to do and every engineer, technician and intellectual found his opportunity. That is why the technical intelligentsia was the least revolutionary class. Now, however, there is a superabundance of technical intellectuals, and their mentality has changed very sharply. The skilled man, who would formerly never listen to revolutionary talk, is now greatly interested in it.

Recently I was dining with the Royal Society, our great English scientific society. The President's speech was a speech for social planning and scientific control. Thirty years ago they would not have listened to what I say to them now. Today, the man at the head of the Royal Society holds revolutionary views and insists on the scientific reorganization of human society. Your class-war propaganda has not kept pace with these facts. Mentality changes.

STALIN: Yes, I know this, and this is to be explained by the fact that capitalist society is now in a cul de sac. The capitalists are seeking, but cannot find, a way out of this cul de sac that would be compatible with the dignity of this class, compatible with the interests of this class. They could, to some extent, crawl out of the crisis on their hands and knees, but they find an exit that would enable them to walk out of it head raised high, a way out that would not fundamentally disturb the interests of capitalism. This, of course, is realized by wide circles of the technical intelligentsia. A large section of it is beginning to realize the community of its interest with those of the class which is capable of pointing the way out of the cul de sac.

WELLS: You, of all people, know something about revolutions. Mr. Stalin, from the practical side. Do the masses ever rise? Is it not an established truth that all revolutions are made by a minority?

STALIN: To bring about a revolution a leading revolutionary minority is required, but the most talented, devoted and energetic minority would be helpless if it did not rely upon the at least passive support of millions.

WELLS: At least passive? Perhaps sub-conscious?

STALIN: Partly also the semi-instinctive and semi-conscious, but without the support of millions the best minority is impotent.

WELLS: I watch Communist propaganda in the West, and it seems to me that in modern conditions this propaganda sounds very old-fashioned, because it is insurrectionary propaganda. Propaganda in favor of the violent overthrow of the social system was all very well when it was directed against tyranny. But under modern conditions, when the system is collapsing anyhow, stress should be laid on efficiency, on competence, on productivity, and not on insurrection. It seems to me that the insurrectionary note is obsolete. The Communist propaganda in the West is a nuisance to constructive-minded people.

Life and Death Struggle

STALIN: Of course, the old system is breaking down, decaying. That is true. But it is also true that new efforts are being made by other methods, by every means, to protect, to save this dying system. You draw wrong conclusions from a correct postulate. You rightly state that the old world is breaking down. But you are wrong in thinking that it is breaking down of its own accord. No, the substitution of one social system for another is a complicated and long revolutionary process. It is not simply a spontaneous process, but a struggle, it is a process connected with the clash of classes.

Capitalism is decaying, but it must not be compared simply with a tree which has decayed to such an extent that it must fall to the ground of its own accord. No, revolution, the substitution of one social system for another, has always been a struggle, a painful and cruel struggle, a life and death struggle. And every time the people of the new world came into power they had to defend themselves against the attempts of the old world to restore the old order by force; these people of the new world always had to be on the alert, always had to be ready to repel the attacks of the old world upon the new system.

(To be continued)

United Front in Spain Analyzed in Communist International No. 23

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Vol. XI, No. 23; 10 cents a copy.

Reviewed by ED SMITH

TO ANY worker who wishes to keep abreast of developments in the international revolutionary movement, who wishes to keep informed regarding the current problems of revolutionary strategy and tactics—by penetrating Marxist-Leninist analyses of the most urgent questions facing the working class, The Communist International, organ of the Executive Committee of the C. I., is indispensable. No. 23 is an issue which bears this out.

The leading article is the most complete review of the recent events in Spain that has appeared to date. In a thoroughgoing analysis it lays bare the background, the alignment of class forces, the role played by each of the political parties, and the whole series of developments that led to the armed uprising of the Spanish masses.

Today, when the accelerated maturing of the revolutionary crisis raises as the chief slogan of the Communist Parties the slogan of Soviet Power, it becomes of greatest importance to study most seriously each and every one of the revolutionary struggles that occurred during the present period. These experiences and lessons thus become the property of the proletariat in every country and serve as a further guide in the revolutionary struggles against their own national bourgeoisie.

United Front Lessons

Of exceptional interest and importance to us in the United States are the experiences of the Spanish Communist Party in the development of the united front tactics. The article examines the whole course of the united front developments and the role played by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the other organizations within the Alliance Obrera (Workers Alliance). The article points out clearly the strike-breaking position and the counter-revolutionary activities of the anarchist leaders. The experiences in Spain prove that revolutionary struggles developed precisely to the extent that the united front was achieved and carried through. It was exactly in those places where the united front was strongest that revolutionary struggles reached the greatest heights. It is necessary to emphasize, however, that the fascist forces of counter-revolution, in spite of a temporarily favorable outcome for them, have by no means effected a decisive victory over the proletariat.

Training Forces

The question of Communist Cadres" by Comrade Chernomordik is a discussion article in preparation for the Seventh Congress of the C. I. It points out that the sharpening of class struggles throughout the world and the rapid

upsurge of the revolutionary movement places sharply before the Communist Parties the question of preparing and developing new cadres for Party work. Especially now it is absolutely essential to train Party workers in the lower organizations and to develop their abilities to adopt an independent course in a complicated situation, to carry out boldly the Party line without waiting for directions from above.

A. F. of L. Convention

I. Minguliu contributes an article entitled "The American Federation of Labor Annual Convention," which is a detailed discussion on the 54th Convention of the A. F. of L.

Today the Party establishes as its main trade union policy one of work inside and building the broad opposition within the A. F. of L. for the purpose of strengthening the class struggle policy and carrying on a fight against the bureaucrats and the employers. It is therefore essential to study to study most carefully every development within the A. F. of L. Comrade Minguliu's detailed examination of the A. F. of L. and his analysis and estimation of the results will be of great value to our Party and all active trade union workers.

S. P. Leaders on October Revolution

No. 23 contains an article by C. Redmill, "The Leaders of the Socialist Party on the October Revolution." Comrade Redmill reviews the writings of foremost Socialist leaders in the United States and shows in quotations from the writings of Hillquit, Cahans, Thomas and Laidler the basic similarities in the position of Thomas, "the militant" and Hillquit, the previous leader of the "old guard." Comrade Redmill shows that the position of Thomas and the position of the old guard is identical, their views coinciding on the following main points: (1) The October Revolution was not a socialist revolution; (2) the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the form of the transition from capitalism to socialism; (3) there is no need for the violent overthrow of capitalism.

Japan's War Preparations

The final article is an analysis by O. Tainy and E. Jozan entitled "The Military Organization of Japanese Economy," which shows the elaborate preparation of Japanese imperialism for further military adventurism. It is of keen interest to American workers when the Roosevelt government is preparing detailed plans for the organization of war industry and for the mobilization and intensified exploitation of the working class for the next imperialist war; how the Japanese imperialists are pursuing a similar policy insofar as their own imperialist interests are concerned.

All Party members and sympathizers should read and study No. 23 of "The C. I.," and the materials contained in this issue should be used as the basis of discussion in units, study circles and workers' organization.

Questions and Answers

Question: Why does the Communist Party fight for unemployment insurance? Does not this give the workers the illusion that capitalism can be reformed? Shouldn't we fight for the overthrow of the whole system instead of for immediate reform?

D. K. F.

Answer: The Communist Party fights for unemployment insurance now because this represents the greatest and most immediate need of the American working class today. Unemployment and all that entails is the most significant effect of the economic crisis upon the toilers. Any effort directed at relieving unemployment at the expense of the employers and the capitalist state is therefore a blow struck in behalf of the working class and its material welfare.

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is not a "reform" that will strengthen the power of the capitalists. On the contrary it strikes at their profits, and by training and strengthening the fighting powers of the workers, it enables the working class to take a step forward toward destroying the power of the ruling class.

The capitalists have improved their position of foisting the bur-

dens of the crisis upon the backs of the workers. By making the capitalists pay for the ravages of the crisis, the workers thus fight against the capitalist way out of the crisis.

It is in these struggles around the issue of which class should bear the burden of the crisis that the broader political fight between the working class and the capitalist class manifests itself. Thus the fight for bread and adequate relief involves the whole question of training and preparing the masses for the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist scheme of things.

The winning of unemployment insurance will not lull the masses into believing that capitalism can be reformed. The fight can only be won by mass actions and struggles of the workers. In this conflict they see the power of the capitalist state. More and more it is put forward by the capitalists to protect their profits against the demands of the workers. The masses begin to understand the role of the capitalist state in defending profits, and the necessity of destroying the capitalist state and setting up the proletarian dictatorship, as the prerequisite for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

TUNING IN

Valery V. Obolensky Ossinsky, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, will outline "The Aim of the U.S.S.R. Second Five Year Plan" in a radio address over the WABC-Columbia network today, from 2:45 to 3 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. He will speak from the studios of WABC, New York.

7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Humber Orchestra

WOR—Sports Reunions—Glen Lomax

WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch

WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch

7:30—WEAF—Minstrel Show

WOR—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano

WABC—Troopers Band

7:45—WEAF—Shirley Howard, Songs

WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator

8:00—WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, Conductor

WJZ—Romance of Glass—Sketch

WABC—Spitiny Ensemble

8:30—WJZ—Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano

WABC—Johnston Orchestra; Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, New York; Speaker, Richard H. Grant

WABC—President, General Motors

9:00—WEAF—Captain Henry's Show Boat

WOR—Hillbilly Music

WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch

WABC—Orchestra; Asa F. Hershaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe

9:30—WOR—Be Announced

WABC—Princeton American Hebrew Medal for Promotion of Better Understanding Between Christian and Jew in America, to James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, at Dinner at Temple Emanuel, 10-11-34

WABC—Channing Choir

WJZ—Melodic Strings

10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Reed

10:30—WOR—Kemp Orchestra

WJZ—Production in Relation to Consumption—Edwin G. Nourse, Brookings Institution; William Klingler, Economist

WABC—Stevens Orchestra

10:45—WABC—Voice of the Crusader

11:00—WEAF—Adventures in Literature—Connel Ralph H. Isham

WOR—News

WABC—Little Orchestra

Little Lefty



No Choice!



HUNGER UNEMPLOYMENT POVERTY MISERY



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

Much Perplexity

THE beginning of the new year finds the capitalists in a more troubled mood than they were a year ago. They no longer shout that recovery is around the corner. Instead their forecasts for 1935 reflect the lack of assurance and the instability that characterize the economic picture.

The Herald Tribune speaks of "limited recovery"; the Times confesses to "much perplexity," and to a future that is "obscure." In fact, all of the usual optimistic assertions about the coming year are carefully tempered by admissions that in many respects the situation is worse today than last year.

In the first place, unemployment is greater than a year ago, even according to the A. F. of L., which consistently underestimates the correct figures. Heavy industry is still stagnant. And business as a whole is far below "normal." In the last six months of 1934 the business index of the Federal Reserve Board averaged only 73 per cent of the period from 1923-1925, while Roosevelt in his budget message last year predicted the level would be 98 per cent.

There has been no new capital investment such as heralds the approach of a boom. The banks have reduced their business loans by \$625,000,000 and, despite all efforts to loosen the frozen money market, money continues to pile up in the banks as the capitalists see no prospects for profitable private investments.

To weather the economic storm the capitalists took many energetic measures which introduced profound changes in our economic life. But the New Deal and the N.R.A., while they enabled the capitalists to improve their position at the expense of the living standards of the workers, accentuated all the contradictions which brought on the economic crisis. The New Deal did not lead to a new boom. On the contrary as the financial editor of the Times admits every upward movement is followed by "abrupt reaction and falling markets."

American capitalism is in the midst of what Stalin called "a depression of a special kind." It has made enormous profits through speedup, the inflationary rise in prices, and the continued impoverishment of the poor and middle farmers. But although the economic curve is above the low point of the crisis, it shows no signs of rising to boom levels. The "special depression" is interwoven with the general crisis of capitalism, and every measure employed by the capitalists only deepens this general crisis.

As the thirteenth plenum of the Communist International pointed out, the capitalists in their frantic efforts to find a way out will resort to moves that will "lead to a still greater disturbance of the state finances and to a still further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism."

The correctness of this analysis is borne out by the events of the past year. At the end of 1934 the government debt was \$28,500,000,000 (twenty-eight and a half billions) plus contingent liabilities amounting to another three billions. This mounting debt, the greatest in the history of the country, must sooner or later lead to new inflationary moves as the government maneuvers to find funds to meet its expenditures.

The New Deal has therefore not solved the crisis. It has strengthened the power of the monopolies and enormously increased the profits of the capitalists, but reduced the living standards of the masses.

The bourgeoisie by their own admission see no way out of the crisis. Why they can find no way out will be shown by the Daily Worker in subsequent issues. It will analyze the annual summaries of the capitalist economists, and show that these prove that for the workers there is but one real solution for the crisis—the Communist way out.

Proof Piles Up On Kirov's Assassins

AMERICAN newspaper correspondents in Moscow have discovered the name of the consul from a capitalist country who aided the assassins of our Comrade Kirov. He happens to be George Bissenieks, Latvian Consul General, who since the exposure made by the Soviet government (though his name was not mentioned), has left the country.

Latvia is ruled by a Fascist regime, in which German Nazis play a role. Bissenieks actually turned money over to Nicholaev—and he alone knows how many other terrorists against the workers' fatherland—to carry on work of murder, spying and sabotage in preparation for war against the U.S.S.R.

A few facts about Bissenieks are worth mentioning, as it is clear Latvia alone would not undertake war against the Soviet Union. Bissenieks' training was gained in London at the Court of St. James, where the British imperialist rulers consider the Baltic countries mainly as a future military road to the Soviet Union. Bissenieks' wife is British, described as "of the upper class."

Besides, the gentleman in his youth was a member of the Social Revolutionaries, some of whom after the October revolution came over to the Bolsheviks and others, to the last, stood on the side of capitalism and reaction. It was a Social-Revolutionary who attempted to assassinate Lenin.

The links in the chain of the terrorists' connections from the fascists down to the rats in the Zinoviev-Trotsky faction become clearer. Both the British die-hards and German fascism worked through the Latvian "Social Revolutionary," who in turn could best help his imperialist friends by his preliminary experience and connections with pseudo-revolutionaries.

This, of course, piles up more proof of the character of those involved in the assassination of Kirov, if proof were needed.

The capitalist press in this country, meanwhile, has turned to a new dungheap for its distasteful against the Soviet Union. Not content with raising

a hypocritical howl about the execution of the assassins and their pals, the N. Y. Times, and the "Socialist" Forward, for instance, resort to lies out of the whole cloth about imaginary anti-Jewish fights in Leningrad.

That not an iota of proof is published by the press who got the story from the Warsaw cesspool of propaganda makes no difference with the Forward. It makes no difference with them, either, that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in London, which has correspondents both in Moscow and Leningrad, could not find the slightest confirmation of the basis for this canard.

The clearer the situation becomes the more desperate the efforts of the lie-factories of the capitalists around the Soviet Union.

Textile Profits

THE first report of the Federal Trade Commission of its "investigation" of profits in the textile industry is an attempt to hide the tremendous profits wrung out of the textile workers and to justify the speed-up and low wages which made these profits possible.

The report was ordered by Roosevelt following the sell-out of the September general textile strike. When Francis Gorman, leader of the United Textile Workers, sent the 500,000 strikers back to work without winning any of their demands, Gorman told them that as a result of the "investigations" the textile workers would win their demands. He hailed the calling of these "investigations" as a "victory" for the strikers.

Now the textile workers can see how they were fooled. In order to justify the low wages, the intensifying speed-up, the union smashing of the employers, the Federal Trade Commission attempts to show that in the two months before the strike the textile mills operated at a loss.

The Daily Worker of Jan. 1 gave figures showing that even in this two months period before the strike many mills made substantial profits. The Federal Trade Commission admits that its report is based on questionnaires answered by 765 employers. There was much room for doctoring of figures in this method of "investigating."

But even taking the Federal Trade Commission report at its face value, even granting the correctness of the report, the figures given by the employers themselves prove that out of the sweat and blood of the textile workers the employers ground millions in profits.

The Federal Trade Commission claims that in the two months before the strike the 765 companies lost a total of \$4,667,578 on investment. BUT THE COMMISSION ADMITS THAT THESE SAME MILLS MADE A TOTAL OF \$98,039,990 PROFITS IN THE YEAR AND A HALF FROM JAN. 1, 1933 TO JUNE, 1934. EVEN SUBTRACTING THE LOSS CLAIMED DURING THE TWO MONTHS PRECEDING THE STRIKE, THE EMPLOYERS GOT NINETY-THREE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS PROFIT IN THE YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE STRIKE. This does not include the millions in exorbitant salaries and other means of hiding huge profits.

The Federal Trade Commission, of course, harps only on the two months before the strike. But its own figures are an indictment against the speed-up, the low wages, the rotten conditions imposed on the textile workers to make these big profits possible.

The textile workers can now see that they must build the rank and file movement in the United Textile Workers' Union, and throw overboard the no-strike policies of Gorman.

Not by relying on the blood-sucking employers, but by struggle, can the textile workers win their demands.

The Hauptmann Trial

THE trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the murder of Charles Lindbergh's son happens to be a well-nigh perfect symbol of the deep-going corruption and hypocrisy of a system in which the death of a rich man's child is given literally thousands of times more importance than the slow, tortured death from malnutrition and starvation of tens of thousands of unemployed workers every year in the United States.

The millions of words which will flow from Flemington, N. J., to the capitalist papers will serve very nicely, of course, to distract the attention of the masses of Americans from their more immediate problems: from the slow starvation which has almost a third of the American people in its grip; from the danger of an imperialist war which will throw hundreds of thousands of workers into the maws of cannons belching death and injury; from the N. R. A., which is driving their wages down to coolie levels while it breeds new crops of millionaires and doubles the profits of existing millionaires; from the achievements of socialism in the Soviet Union, where the kidnapping and murder of a Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., would be as unthinkable as the flood of noxious gas from Flemington which will all but inundate the readers of the capitalist newspapers.

But there are other reasons, too, for the gigantic mobilization of capitalist newspapers for the Hauptmann trial. There is the subtle whipping up of patriotism in the glorification of the adventurer, now a Colonel in the National Guard, who carried the Stars and Stripes over the Atlantic to a perfect landing in Paris, there is the continuation of the fable that fame and fortune still await any American youth with courage and imagination, and finally, there is the attempt to make millions of mothers forget the sufferings of their own children in the tears they will shed as they read the details of the kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh baby.

The real political ramifications of the Hauptmann trial will not be dealt with by the capitalist press. The support which the Nazis are reputedly extending to Hauptmann, the gangsterism which occasionally breaks out of the framework of police protection and results in one of the exploiters' families becoming the victim of a kidnapping or murder, all these and more are taboo with a capitalist press, which has the primary purpose to support the insanities of capitalism and prevent the masses from getting an insight into how the system works.

The Daily Worker will undertake to present the workers' angle of the Hauptmann trial.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

Party Life

The Red Fighting Fund and Methods To Build It Up

COMRADE KRUMBEIN'S eloquent plea for greater support of the Red Fighting Fund should be seriously considered by every comrade. Indeed, the problem of financial support for work in the event of illegality is rapidly becoming one of the central problems.

The task of soliciting funds for this purpose is an easy one. Every comrade has several friends or acquaintances who are Communist sympathizers but who, for one reason or another, either will not or cannot join the Party. This is the type to contact for the Red Fund. Visit them but keep your stamp book in your pocket. Approach them as follows: "Comrade X, you say you are wholeheartedly in support of the Communist Party, is that right? Yet, outside of occasional contributions, you are doing nothing positive to advance the work of the Party. Don't you feel that, in view of your convictions, it is your duty to do something to compensate for the fact that you are not a member? Well, here is your opportunity. As you know, there is no telling when the Party may be driven underground. To prepare in advance for such an event, we are building up a Red Fund to finance activities under illegal conditions. We ask you to pledge yourself to contribute a certain sum of money to this fund every two months, from now on. Imagine how you would feel if you knew that your money was helping to carry on underground work under those conditions. Wouldn't that give you a thrill?" In most cases approached in this way, the worker will express his willingness to contribute. Only then should you bring out your stamp book.

In my opinion, the failure in collections has been due to the fact that the comrades have used the same approach that they use for other collections. They have merely asked for general contributions. Comrades, the Red Fund requires a different technique. At the same time, it is easier to collect funds for this purpose than for other purposes. There is a more obvious connection between such a collection and the very existence of the Party in the near future than there is in the case of other funds. Stress this connection. Present the problem in dramatic terms. Picture the Party fighting for its life under illegal conditions. Capitalize the feeling of guilt that every Communist sympathizer carries in his heart because he is not a member of the Party.

If you do this, comrades, the Red Fund will go over the top with a roar. Don't delay. Sit down at once and draw up a list of Communist sympathizers whom you know.

P. B.
 Unit 13, Sec. 17, Dist. 2.

Workers Expect Discipline in Party

When a worker wants to keep his job, he makes sure to be on time every morning. When this same worker wants to work as a Party member, he is also on time at his meetings.

When he fails to be on time, it shows that he does not want very much to be active in the Party, or he would make it his business to be on time as he does at the factory or mill.

No amount of explanation can convince an honest person that the said worker is sincere about his Party work.

Many new recruits with factory discipline turn away from the Party because they cannot reconcile time laxity with an honest program. To them the Party resembles a social affair for Communists.

The Communist Party cannot boast revolutionary discipline, when it is impossible to rally its members on time. The Revolution must come, what matter if it is a little late?

A. T.

'Thaelmann' Signs on Sides Of Nazi Ships

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The crews of German ships visiting European ports are constantly subjected to anti-fascist propaganda. The Nazi captains and officers of these ships attempt to meet many new methods put to use by the marine workers and longshoremen in behalf of the anti-fascist movement.

When the German battleships "Koenigsberg" and "Leipzig" visited Portsmouth recently, the crews were showered with leaflets demanding the freedom of Thaelmann, Osselski, Graef and other prisoners in Hitler's dungeons. The British admiralty complained to the House of Commons about this occurrence.

Here the longshoremen printed "Free Thaelmann" on the side of the German freighter, "Leonhardt." The crew of this ship saw this action but did nothing. Only when the captain and the officers became aware of it, did they call the police.

In Antwerp the sides of the German freighter "Larsen" and "Viadra" were painted with the slogan "Retter Thaelmann."

The longshoremen of Amsterdam adopted a new method of anti-fascist agitation. While unloading a German ship, each instruction posted was answered by the longshoremen with the salute "Free Thaelmann" instead of the usual maritime replies. When the hawsers were dropped and the boat departed, instead of shouting "all free" the longshoremen shouted "Free Thaelmann."

Get a greeting from a friend today for the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary!

"I'LL KEEP THIS TO GIVE YOU A GOOD FUNERAL"

by Limbach



An Election Meeting in Moscow

By Vern Smith

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Jan. 2.—One of the election meetings I saw here after voting started in Moscow, December 10, was that of 1,089 workers, the afternoon shift in all departments of the "Red Rose" silk mill. It elected almost unanimously, 1,069 to 20, the candidates for city and raion (ward) soviets proposed by the Communist Party. It adopted messages of greetings to Stalin and the heads of government, pledged unwavering loyalty to the defense of the Soviet Union against danger of war and to defense against bands of terrorists sent in from abroad, such as the gang that murdered Kirov. It was, like all election meetings, a forum for the discussion of the future plans for socialist construction.

But it was also one of the meetings where the instructions to the newly elected deputies were discussed right at the election. In many meetings, the instructions are adopted, after having been thoroughly discussed by departmental meetings, or even by mass meetings of all the workers of the factory together, several days before election.

Several of the speakers before the formal discussion of the instructions had struck the same note in their remarks; in general it ran something like this: "In 1931 when we issued instructions at the election, we emphasized the necessity to build heavy industry and to build the Red Army, both to strengthen the defensive capacity of our Workers' Fatherland. Now, we hope this strengthening will continue, though we see by the fact that they have invited us to join the League of Nations and by other signs that we are pretty strong already. But the time has come to do something else: We want more housing space, we want more clubs, we want more trolley buses and more subways, etc."

Wants New Theatre

One old woman said: "We produce fine silks, cultural materials, and we are getting to be somewhat cultured ourselves. But we haven't really enough room for it. Our theatre, for example, has only 600 seats—though about 6,000 work in the mill. Why can't we build a new theatre in the vacant ground near Tolstoy's house. We wouldn't interfere with the museum." [Tolstoy's Moscow residence is now a Tolstoy museum.]

They hailed Kyrilov, chairman of the raion soviet of Frunze Raion, who was present. Kyrilov was called to speak, and made explanations. The housing question, he said, was occupying much attention in the soviet. A doubling of the forces of industrial workers during the First Five-Year Plan, an increase by almost 1,000,000 of the population of Moscow since last elections, made it a big problem. He pledged more houses, "and good ones." Furthermore, the soviet had already found means for one new public bath house, capacity 650 per hour, for three new department stores.

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Other specified streets should be asphalted; trucks going over the present cobble stones make too much noise.

More children's literature. A certain church should be closed and a kino theatre opened. Various particular spots were cited at which laundries, baths, moving picture theatres, etc., should be built.

A demand, supported by an argument by the Young Communist League Secretary at the mill, for the return to use of a stadium that had formerly been at the disposal of the youth of "Red Rose." The raion soviet chairman took the floor

Saar Police Back Fascist Terror Drive

A band of young Nazi hoodlums fired pistol shots through the windows of a house here, wounding a French mining engineer and his wife. Destruction of property as an instrument of intimidation, as well as personal injury, is being widely practiced by the disguised Storm Troop emissaries of German fascism, as evidenced in the smashing up of several anti-Nazi cafes.

A menacing threat issued by the Nazi forces provided a foretaste of what awaited the workers if the Saar is relinquished to Hitler. All who do not expect to find themselves suffering imprisonment in concentration camps, or worse, must join the "German Front" by Jan. 10, the Nazis bluntly stated. Saarlanders with children in French schools have received ugly warnings to remove them by Jan. 3.

and stated that the stadium had to be used for storage of building material for an important construction job, but would become a stadium again and be turned over to the use of the youth of "Red Rose" in 1935. Nevertheless the meeting adopted the instruction as previously read.

These are samples of the instructions already compiled by the committee in charge. But all during the meeting, workers were writing out their further suggestions on slips of paper distributed to every seat before the meeting opened. There was a constant stream of little folded slips going up to the stage.

One, read out, was a demand for a new and really big club house. To Build Club

The committee answered that they had found out that building of such a club house would start in 1935. Loud applause from the meeting.

A fierce argument raged over a demand to install automatic phones. "We have them," people said. But finally the proponent made it clear that what he wanted was more phone booths in the mill, and got his suggestion added to the instructions.

And no one who saw this election campaign in its preliminary stages would think for a minute that this "instructing" was just empty form. The instructions are printed. A careful list is kept of the activities of every deputy in connection with each instruction. This list hangs over his head at all times, but particularly when he comes up for re-election again, if he hasn't recalled in the course of his term for failing to carry out instructions. During the pre-election period each deputy has to stand up before those who gave the instructions and answer all charges that he failed to fulfill his trust, on each particular point of the instructions. Of course, since he does not leave the plant when elected, but continues to work right in his department with those who instructed him, he is never given a chance to forget them, anyway.

If he fails to obey his instructions, his chance of filling out his term, or still more, his chance to be re-elected, is practically nothing.

The Soviet Union worker runs his government. He really has democracy, under the dictatorship of the proletariat—his own dictatorship. Furthermore, all election meetings have adopted a set of "political instructions" dealing with national and international policies. These instructions call for the carrying through of the Second Five Year Plan, commend the peace policy of the government but demand the utmost care for the safety of the country if capitalist governments abroad launch war against it, demand the severe suppression of terrorist gangs sent by the class enemy to attack Soviet officials, and instruct the deputies to fight, under the leadership of the Communist Party, for the achievement of a classless society.

But in spite of such threats, the anti-fascist United Front, in concert with the Catholic organizations and trade-union groups opposed to Hitlerism, are conducting daily rallies for the status quo in every hamlet and town in the Saar. On the one hand, while the fascist division is fast losing its supporters, on the other, the membership of all anti-fascist forces is growing by leaps and bounds. Unprecedented preparations are going forward for the greatest anti-Nazi rally ever seen in the Saar on Jan. 6.

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!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Trade Union Unity in France Railroad Labor Merges 300 Centers Affected

THE united front struggle of the French workers are having a profound effect on the question of the unification of the trade unions. In the railroad unions we see this process in its highest development. The revolutionary trade unions and the reformist organizations are merging into one trade union body.

Thus far, the following steps have been taken:

On December 1, in the South of France, 160 railroad unions united their forces into one solid trade union.

At Tours on December 9 a unity congress of the P.-O. railroad workers was held which fused 86 locals of the unitary or revolutionary trade unions and 96 locals of the reformist confederation.

More than 50,000 railroad workers united their ranks into one union on the P. L. M. line on the 16th of December at a unity congress held at Lyons. There 100 locals of the revolutionary trade unions merged with 80 reformist locals.

By January 1, 1935, it was expected that in 300 railroad centers the revolutionary and reformist trade unions would have merged their forces into one centralized trade union of the railroad workers.

This unity took place on the basis of class struggle trade unionism, to carry on a more effective battle against capitalism, and its efforts to institute a fascist dictatorship.

IN FACT, both the reformist and revolutionary delegates at these unity conventions condemned class collaboration formerly advocated by the leaders of the reformist railroad trade unions who for a long time resisted the fusion of the railroad workers into one mighty organization.

The leaders of the C. G. T. (reformist General Confederation of Labor) tried hard to get their followers to accept the "bosses' idea of harmony and peacefulness" in other words, class collaboration. These leaders fought hard against every step toward trade union unity, because this very idea itself went to defeat their efforts of not fighting the bosses. When the wish for unity of the trade unions made great advances among the masses of the revolutionary trade unions, the leader who did not want united ranks put forward the slogan: "Yes, trade union unity, but within the C. G. T." In France, that meant that in the revolutionary trade unions, which were large mass organizations, should just knuckle down to the former class collaboration policies of the C. G. T. leaders. In other words, these French Greens and Wolls did not want a genuine merger of forces, but desired the revolutionary trade unions to disperse their forces in the unchanged structure of the reformist organization.

IN France, they could not openly fight against the Communist program of trade union unity.

The reformist leadership's idea of "unity" as applied to the French trade unions, is being rejected by more and more tens of thousands of workers who are uniting their forces on the basis of struggle for the defense of the workers' conditions, against the encroachment of capital and against fascism.

ECONOMIC conditions in France go from bad to worse. Entering the crisis later than other leading capitalist countries, France is now going to lower levels in the downward swing of its economy. Unemployment, for example, at the end of 1934 was 46 per cent higher than in 1933.

The latest charts and data published by the Conjoncture Economique, organ of the French Ministry of Commerce, show production is virtually stagnant in such basic industries as machinery, metalurgy, building, textiles, leather, automobile, rubber, coal and iron mining. Bankruptcy is threatening. The largest of these recently was the Citroen automobile company, the Ford of France, the foremost of the automobile plants in France. The peasants have been badly hit. The employers, in this situation of aggravating crisis, are opening up a greater offensive against the working class, which, in turn, is met by the greatest signs of resistance. The French workers, both politically and economically, are hitting back with united fist. Against wage cuts, strikes are growing, as, for example, the important textile strike now on.

THE slogan of unity of the trade unions, which in France means merging the large revolutionary trade union center, and its unions in almost every field of industry, with the reformist trade unions, on the basis of real unity—that is, discussion from below, congresses, and the emerging of a united organization of struggle against the present drive against French labor. The program of unity is advocated and fought for by the Communist Party of France. It is put forward to strengthen the fighting ranks of the trade unions to meet the attacks against the toilers which becomes sharper as the crisis intensifies in France, and will grow still sharper, as the crisis must go to still deeper levels.

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!