

INSURANCE PARLEY READY TO OPEN CONGRESS TO GET NEW WORKERS' BILL

ACT PROVIDES AID TO AGED AND JOBLESS

Measure Presented by Lundeen Is Seen as Improvement

By Seymour Waldman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The seventy-fourth Congress of the United States, whose actions are controlled by the leading strings of Wall Street and which was voted into office by millions of workers who still look for the fulfillment of Roosevelt's New Deal promises, formally opened its sessions today.

Of the nearly 3,000 legislative measures sent by House members to the legislative hopper, the only one which proposes substantially adequate treatment for the great mass of the unemployed is the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, the measure which Representative Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota, formally substituted for the widely known Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

The new bill, which has not yet been numbered, provides more concretely for old age benefits. Anyone 55 years old, or older, does not have to work to receive the benefits of the act. The new bill also provides maternity benefits during the eight weeks before and after confinement, provides for an appropriation from the U. S. Treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated and declares that the benefits are to be given to anyone 16 years of age or over.

Says Bill Is Improvement

Herbert Benjamin, National Executive Secretary of the National Sponsoring Committee of the Unemployed Congress, told the Daily Worker today that "the new bill is an improvement over the previous one in that it makes specific provision for old age and maternity, and provides more specifically for part-time workers."

"The bill," continued Benjamin, "is better than the old one in that it provides definitely for an appropriation. It meets such legitimate criticisms as has been previously made and takes into consideration the many valuable suggestions that have come from workers' organizations and experts from all parts of the country."

"However, it falls short in that it does not provide specifically for compensation during the period of present and forthcoming strikes although it does not disqualify strikers. This change was made by Mr. Lundeen contrary to the original text, presented to him yesterday by the National Sponsoring Committee."

Text Not Available

Contrary to the usual practice the text of the bills introduced in the House is not available. The printed list of the bills gave only the titles of the measures. Martin Dies of Texas re-introduced his bills for the exclusion of the militant foreign-born. "To provide for the exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists." It was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Neither John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, nor Samuel Dickstein, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Dickstein or "House Committee Investigating un-American Activities," introduced bills aimed at the militant foreign-born worker or the Communist Party, the generally expected first legislative attack in the move to smash the entire Labor movement. At Dickstein's office it was announced that the committee has not yet finished its report on which the bills will be based.

The swearing in of new and re-elected Senators and Representatives, the execution of the agreed upon motions for electing Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee Speaker of the House by 316 votes and the introduction of nearly three thousand House bills set the stage for tomorrow's appearance of President Roosevelt before a joint session of both houses of Congress. For all practical purposes, the President, whose legislative lieutenants have a stronger hold than ever on Congress, through the new gag rule which makes it necessary to muster 218 rather than the old 145 votes to get a House bill out of the committee, will open Congress by reading the general legislative recommendations which the Big Business

Sensation of Hauptmann Trial Covers Sordid Lindbergh Story

Millions of Words Used To Dope the Minds of Masses in Misery

By ALLEN JOHNSON

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—With the calling of Mrs. Anna Lindbergh to the witness stand this afternoon, the super-ballyhooed trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, started off to a sensational spurt. Even the very dull process of the selection of a jury of twelve, four women and ten men, received whole pages of attention in the capitalist press, which seizes upon this kidnaping and murder case to pour streams of sensational dope into the minds of the workers harassed with the problems of unemployment, and increasing smashing of their living standards.

Immediately after the jury was completed this morning, Prosecutor Wilentz called Hauptmann "the man who dealt Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., a murderous blow, crushing his skull, and who later stripped from the dead child's body the little sleeping garment to use for his evil purposes." After Wilentz had formally charged Hauptmann with the murder of her child, and had a surveyor on the witness stand to identify local maps, Mrs. Lindbergh took the stand to answer questions that the Prosecutor put to her concerning the location and architecture of the Sourland Mt. estate, from which the child was kidnaped. She was obviously nervous and seemed reluctant to speak. Betty Gow, Lindbergh nurse, is expected to take the stand next.

Swarm of Newspapers

More newspapermen have descended on this village of 3,000 than reported either the World War or the birth of a new world in the Soviet Union. Not one in ten will ever get within earshot of the trial proceedings but of those who will, and these include the most accomplished corrupters of truth in the service of the capitalist press, will keep fifty operators working for each of the two major telegraph companies busy tapping out a minimum of a half million words a day in a stream of sentimental gas deliberately intended to keep the minds of the American people off their real problems for at least a month. The workers in and around Flemington are not being taken in very much by the gigantic poison propaganda machine which has thrust itself upon them. They are much too beset by the runaway shops from New York which have established themselves here to escape from union conditions in the metropolis, to consider the murder trial at more than its proper worth. To them, Lindbergh is a rich man who has suffered a personal calamity. As sure they are sorry for him but not at all heart-broken. As a matter of fact, it is altogether probable that they are less perturbed by the Hauptmann trial than by a murder trial involving a local citizen, which took place here recently.

The Capitalist Fable

The fable that the capitalist newspapermen are spinning for the edification of a people lying prostrate in the grip of semi-starvation is as follows: Charles Augustus Lindbergh, a poor but honest youth with a heart of gold and the ambition of a pinch-hitter in a World Series game, by dint of going to bed early, rising early, loving his mother and praying at proper intervals, saved up his pennies until he had sufficient thereof to buy himself a \$50,000 airplane with

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Herman Trial Set for Monday As Racine Terror Continues

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 3.—The trial of Sam Herman, local Communist leader, is set for Monday in the local Municipal Court.

The recent attempt by vigilantes to kidnap George Gulebankian, International Labor Defense attorney, was aimed to cripple the defense of Herman, who was arrested on the orders of Chief of Police Grover C. Lutter on a charge of "criminal libel" when Herman accused him of complicity in the attempt made by vigilantes in December to murder the working class leader. Herman was kidnaped and was taken for a ride. He escaped by jumping from a speeding automobile.

Trial of 18 to Begin In Sacramento Friday

Vigilante Aide Is Picked as Alternate Juror To Sit in Judgment of Militant Workers

By Jack Crane

(Special to the Daily Worker) SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 3.—The jury and two alternate jurors have been finally selected for the trial of the eighteen workers held in prison here on charges of violating the California criminal syndicalist law.

To permit the prosecution to perfect its frame-up of the defendants, the trial has been held over to Friday morning, despite vigorous protests by Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney.

The prosecution and the defense both requested an opportunity to present several motions for the court's consideration, and Judge Dal M. Lemmon has set Thursday

afternoon for hearing on the motions.

One Worked For Vigilantes

The conspiracy by the prosecution to pack the jury with anti-working class elements is further emphasized in the social composition of the two alternate jurors finally selected. Mrs. Laverne Lewis formerly worked for Jessie Cave, chairman of the vigilante committee which engineered the arrest and frame-up of the defendants and is pushing their prosecution. Her brother is a deputy sheriff, while her brother-in-law is a member of the Sacramento police force. Alton Cooper, the other alternate,

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DYERS ELECT TOMORROW

Victory Seen For Strike Leaders on Rank and File Slate

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The 15,000 members of Local 1733, American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers will elect new officers on Saturday, after an election campaign which has aroused the interest of the working class of the entire Passaic Valley.

After weeks of intense campaigning it has become apparent that the militant spirit which has marked the recent victorious strike will swing into office the rank and file "Vigorito Ticket" by an overwhelming majority. The "Vigorito Ticket" includes a full list of candidates for all offices. The slate represents the most active fighters in the union.

"Support the candidates who won the new contract." "Elect candidates who will enforce the new agreement" are among the most popular slogans in the campaign for the rank and file slate.

"Vote a straight rank and file ticket" is the appeal of the militants in the union. The following is the rank and file "Vigorito Ticket":

- President—Charles Vigorito.
- Vice President—Charles Guadagnoli.
- Secretary Treasurer—John Tavano.
- Assistant Secretary Treasurer—Myra Ciolletti.
- Organizer (Unopposed)—Joseph Yannarelli.
- Business Agents—Anthony (Tony) Ventura, Fred Schlatter and Al Cantilina.
- Executive Board—Carlo Trichelo, Joseph Ventura, Raymond Emidio, Peter Perrupato, Ralph Le Pera, Harold Neyhouse, Carmen Di Lorenzo, Edward Healey, William Siroka.
- Board of Trustees—John Mastalia, Fred Stanza, J. Di Lorenzo.
- Sergeants at Arms—David Tolla, Rosario De Grande.

WHITE GUARD TERRORIST U.S. ARMY OFFICER

U.S. Shields Vonsiatsky, Editor Advocating Assassinations

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 3.—A reserve officer of the United States Army, Chemical Warfare Division, is the editor of The Fascist, a Russian language newspaper advocating assassination, sabotage, spying and destruction in the Soviet Union for the overthrow of the Soviet government.

This fact was revealed to the Daily Worker today from two sources. (1) By an interview with this individual in the Sunday Herald of Bridgeport, and (2) from a naval officer in Boston, Massachusetts who knew Anastase A. Vonsiatsky in Paris where he posed as a "prince," and in the United States after he married the rich daughter of the late Norman B. Ream, textile baron.

Immediately after the assassination of Sergei Kirov in Leningrad, Vonsiatsky, who had advocated just such tactics against Communists, published another issue of his Fascist in the Russian language in which his main editorial on the front page, entitled "Our Road to Freedom," urges his readers to continue "widespread terrorism" against the Soviet Union.

The Terrorist Editorial

The editorial in full reads as follows: "The road of salvation for all Russia is (1) General damage; (2) Widespread terrorism; (3) Broad uprisings of the people; (4) Russian propaganda and fascist organization."

"All these four roads will lead us to victory."

"These four roads are indicated by Russian fascists. Fate itself calls us along these paths, for there are no other roads besides. Comrades, continue with determination along this road. Spare no effort. Break everything which stands in the way. No price is too high to pay for the overthrow of Communism. But remember one thing—the entire struggle must go under the name of fascism and under one all-Russian slogan. Otherwise there will be chaos."

Vonsiatsky, who seems to be having some relations with the United States State Department, openly calls for war against the Soviet Union. In his interview with the Sunday Herald correspondent he declared: "In case of war between the Reds and the Japs, we, the Russian Fascists, will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Japs. In Manchuria alone we can mobilize an army of 152,000 Russians."

Plotted with Nazis

Vonsiatsky has made trips to Fascist Germany, where he held conversations with Nazi officials on war preparations against the Soviet Union, and the utilization of Fascist Russians against the U. S. S. R. He has also been to Harbin, Manchuria, where he met with the White Guard troops armed by the Japanese imperialists.

As an officer of the U. S. Army Reserve Corps, Vonsiatsky is allowed to arm himself. He has poison and tear gas bombs in his home in large quantities.

"The Herald reporter," says the Sunday Herald interview with Vonsiatsky, "never saw so many guns in all his life, except at an armory, than at the Thompson home of the Russian exile." Vonsiatsky is an American citizen.

"One little corridor off the large lounge room is lined on both sides with very business-like muskets. "It is no secret that Vonsiatsky is one of the licensed holders of a machine gun which he keeps handy in the Thompson home. And gas bombs are part of the equipment of the estate."

The United States government and the local authorities in Connecticut permit this Russian White Guard and openly avowed assassin and enemy of the Soviet Union to arm to the teeth. He is allowed to keep machine guns, and no one can say how many spears he has helped to arm to send into the Soviet Union for the work of assassination or sabotage. All of this goes on with the full knowledge of the State Department agents, as some of them have visited Vonsiatsky, but nothing was done about it.

More Unions Send Delegates To First Session Tomorrow; Workers' Groups in Capital

New York and New England Delegates Get Sendoff Tonight

Every worker was yesterday urged to assemble at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 68th Street, tonight at 8 o'clock to greet the New York and New England delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

A special section for the delegates has been set off in the arena at the send-off rally, which is being held under the auspices of the New York Sponsoring Committee.

Organizations which have elected delegates to the National Congress and those which have endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and all workers who demand genuine unemployment insurance are urged to fill the mass meeting to show to the delegates that they do not stand alone but are supported by the broad masses of workers.

Nationally known labor leaders are included in the list of speakers. James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, F. Elmer Brown, national chairman of the Amalgamation Party of the International Typographical Union, Virginia Farmer of the Actors Equity Association, John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee for National Recovery; William B. Spofford of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, and other speakers will outline the scope and program of the National Congress.

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

Registrations Urged

Delegates elected to the Washington Congress are urged to register before the send-off meeting tonight at the St. Nicholas Palace. By doing so they will avoid the final rush of delegates registering at the send-off. This is also necessary because as soon as delegates register their registration is sent to Washington where they are immediately assigned rooms.

An appeal has been sent out by the New York Sponsoring Committee for volunteers to act as ushers at the St. Nicholas Palace meeting tonight. All those wishing to help in this way can report at the headquarters of the New York committee, Room 641 at 799 Broadway, or 5:30 o'clock tonight at St. Nicholas Palace.

Polish Miners in Shaft Continue Suicide Strike

WARSAW, Jan. 3.—Retreating before the water advancing in the galleries at the rate of 250 cubic feet a minute, with the mine-pumps idle, the entombed miners of the Dobrowola fields are adamantly continuing their suicide strike to obtain two months' back pay. Thirty miners, who had lost heart in the face of death by drowning, came to the surface today, but the other 32 are holding out with desperate courage.

SUNDAY

9 to 10:30 a.m.: Sub-Sessions: Negro, Women, Youth.
10:30 a.m. to 1:05 p.m.: Third General Session.
Sub-reports: Social Insurance and the Problems of:
10:30 to 11 a.m.: Fraternal Organization and their members.
11 to 11:30 a.m.: The Negro Masses.
11:30 to 12:15 a.m.: The Trade Unions.
12:15 to 12:45—The Unemployed.

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Hitler Summons Nazi Chiefs To Guarded, Hasty Conference

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—A hastily summoned meeting of the entire political and military leadership of the Nazi party was opened today by Hitler in the midst of the most frightened precautions ever taken by the desperate oppressors of the German working class.

Inconspicuously described as "a festive New Year's ceremony," the affair is generally understood to be the most strenuous effort to consolidate the bitter rivalries of the fascist chiefs in the face of the fast-neering Saar plebiscite.

The arrival of Hitler and other fascist leaders was marked contrast to their usual formal public appearances. An open car bearing them sped surreptitiously down the Unter den Linden Boulevard at twice the usual speed. The chief slaught-

Coughlin's Own Town For Workers' Bill Which He Opposes

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 3.—While Father Coughlin denounces unemployment insurance, the City Council of this town, where his Shrine of the Little Flower is located, has gone on record as endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The resolution for the Workers' Bill was introduced by the A. P. of L. Painters' Union.

SIX SESSIONS FOR PARLEY

Invited Speakers To Insurance Congress Are Announced

A distinguished list of speakers, including Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, Mary Van Kleeck of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, Senator Costigan of Colorado, Representative Lundeen of Minnesota, Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party have been invited to address the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Six general sessions, each of which will be sub-divided into occupational and organizational divisions, will be presented as the agenda of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance by the National Sponsoring Committee. It was announced yesterday.

The agenda for the Congress is as follows:

TOMORROW
9 to 11 a.m.: State and Regional Caucuses.
11 a.m. to 1 p.m.—First General Session.
1) Opening and Introduction of Chairman, by Representative of Washington Sponsoring Committee.
2) Remarks by National Chairman, F. Elmer Brown, New York Typographical Union.
3) Presentation and Adoption of Agenda and Rules.
4) Report of the National Executive Secretary, "The Need for Social Insurance—The Manner in which it can be secured—the Program and Purpose of the Congress."

2:30 to 5:30 p.m.: Occupational and Organizational Sub Sessions.
Trade Union, Farmers, Professional, Veterans, Church—2:30 to 4 p.m.
Fraternal, Unemployed—4 to 5:30 p.m.
5:30 to 10:30 p.m.: Second General Session.
1) Election of Presiding and Other Committee Members.
2) Nature of our Problem—The Crisis and How We Must Meet It. (Prominent National Leaders will address this session of the Congress.)

5 to 10:30 a.m.: Sub-Sessions: Negro, Women, Youth.
10:30 a.m. to 1:05 p.m.: Third General Session.
Sub-reports: Social Insurance and the Problems of:
10:30 to 11 a.m.: Fraternal Organization and their members.
11 to 11:30 a.m.: The Negro Masses.
11:30 to 12:15 a.m.: The Trade Unions.
12:15 to 12:45—The Unemployed.

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Registration Plans for Representatives Are Given by Committee

Eleventh hour elections of delegates by local unions of the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party branches and other working class organizations continue to be reported at the office of the National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which opens tomorrow morning at the Washington Auditorium, Nineteenth and E. Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Meanwhile, final preparations were under way in Washington to house and feed the incoming delegates. Every available room had long since been engaged, feeding arrangements made, and the huge Washington Auditorium at Nineteenth and E Streets made in readiness for the delegates.

Delegates who arrive in Washington today have been asked to register immediately at the office of John Davis, 717 Florida Avenue, N. W., telephone Potomac 4369. Delegates arriving tomorrow should report directly to the Washington Auditorium, Nineteenth and E Streets, telephone Metropolitan 9615.

Meanwhile, the National Sponsoring Committee called upon all groups in every city to arrange mass meetings at the relief stations and at the city halls in support of the National Congress demands and for immediate relief needs.

PATERSON DYERS ACT

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Local 1733 of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, with a membership of 15,000, elected two delegates to the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance at the meeting of its shop chairmen and delegates last night. The shop chairmen and delegates also voted a donation of \$15 toward the work of the Congress.

BISMARCK, N. Dak., Jan. 3.—Ex-Governor William Langer, Republican, has been elected as a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance by the North Dakota Labor Association, a state-wide organization with thousands of members.

The National Congress was endorsed and four delegates elected at the first annual convention of the association just held in Bismarck. Other delegates are J. H. Miller, president of the North Dakota Labor Association; D. I. Todd and Charles Litten.

S. P. Local Elects

COHOES, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Another local of the Socialist Party has endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. This is the Cohoes branch which has just elected a delegate to go to Washington.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 3.—Painters Local 106 has elected a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

State Secretary of S. P. Elected

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—David Einbinder, unemployed leader here, speaking last night at a meeting in support of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, portrayed actual slave conditions existing at the Rocky Hill quarry, where relief workers are employed. It was announced at the mass meeting that Frank H. Maxfield, State secretary of the Socialist Party, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen L. Wallace of Cape Elizabeth would attend the National Congress as regular elected delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—Nine more local unions of the American Federation of Labor here have reelected William Green and elected delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

These latest unions are: Brass and Bobbin Winders Local 17659, Woolen and Worsted Workers Local 1586 and Midvale Federal Labor Union 18857, which have each elected two delegates, and Painters Local 305, Carpenters 1073, Upholsterers 77, Suit Case and Bag Makers 52, Plush Workers 1741 and Beamer and Twisters Local Union, each of which have elected one delegate.

Thus far, 30 locals of the Amer-

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Carolina Mill Hands Face Prison on Dynamite Frame-Up

STATE WITNESSES ARE GIVEN JOBS BY TEXTILE FIRM

Rank and File Members Form Defense Group With Aid of I.L.D. When Union Officials Fail to Aid Six Arrested During General Strike

BURLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Rank and file workers of the United Textile Workers Union have set up a Workers' Defense Committee for the defense of six local textile workers railroaded to a total of 57 years in jail on a "dynamite" frame-up which grew out of

The six workers were sentenced on Dec. 4. Three men, described as underworld characters, who admitted complicity in the dynamiting and turned state witnesses, have been given jobs by the E. M. Holt Mill Company, the company which pressed the charges. The six framed workers appealed to the International Labor Defense, when it became evident that the officials of the United Textile Workers' Union had no intention of defending them or combating the move to discredit the union. The I. L. D. is actively aiding their defense.

The Workers' Defense Committee has issued an appeal to all workers, professional people, intellectuals and students, to support the mass and legal fight against this monstrous frame-up. Its appeal states, in part:

Three of the condemned workers are out on bond. Three others lie in the adjoining county jail awaiting bail. Since the officials of the United Textile Workers' Union kept their hands "washed" of the whole case, the six condemned men appealed to the International Labor Defense for counsel. Rank and file members of the union, with other workers and sympathizers, have organized the Workers' Defense Committee in Burlington and other centers to begin a campaign for the freedom of these workers.

Three hundred dollars is needed at once to get the evidence copied for appeal to the State Supreme Court. This is a cause that no honest person, worker, student, professor or merchant, can afford to turn down. The future of these innocent but condemned workers rests in the hands of us who are able to help.

Bosses Ask for Troops

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The Richmond Hosiery Mills Company has demanded state troops to combat the picket lines of its striking employees. The striking hosiery workers have rejected the proposal for compulsory arbitration. A "peace warrant" against Ivar Tucker has been issued, and the hearing takes place today. If the charge against Tucker is sustained, he will be put under a peace bond of from \$250 to \$2,000.

Chief of Police Shelby admitted today that fewer men showed up for work every day and that the strike is effective. The company has sent a letter to the strikers declaring it would "take back" all employees except those who "committed acts of violence." The strikers voted to reject this proposition. There are approximately 500 on strike.

Six Sessions For Jan. 5 Parley

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12:45 to 1:05: The Women.
2:30 p.m. to 3:40 p.m.: Fourth General Session.
3:30 to 3:50: The Youth.
3:50 to 4:10: The Veterans.
4:10 to 4:30: The Farmers.
4:30 to 4:50: The Experts (Social Insurance in Britain, Germany, Soviet Union).
4:50 to 5:10: Domestic and Personal Service.
5:10 to 5:30: Professionals.
5:30 to 5:45: Political Parties.
5:45 to 6:10 p.m.: Fifth General Session.

1) Reports of Credentials, Resolutions and Program Committees.
2) Election of National Action Committee.

9 a.m.: General Assembly for Formation of Delegations.
10 a.m.: Departure of Delegations.
2:30 to 5:30 p.m.: Sixth and Final General Session.

1) Summary Report: Results of Visits of Delegations, Results of Congress, Program of Action for Coming Period.
2) Adoption of Program of Action.

100,000 Paris Workers Sign Petition Demanding Release of Thaelmann

The National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism has just received a telegram from the World Committee at Paris that the Socialist Deputy Longuet and the Communist Deputy Peret visited the German consulate personally, carrying with them 100,000 signatures demanding the freedom of Thaelmann. These signatures were gathered within two days in Paris and its suburbs.

The National Committee urgently requests all organizations and individuals in the United States, who still have Thaelmann signature lists in their possession, whether signed or unsigned, to mail them to its address at 168 W. 23rd St., New York City. All funds collected upon these lists should be remitted immediately.

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

Professionals Demand Spain End Terror

Seventy-five well-known intellectuals and professional people have signed a statement drawn up by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners protesting the Fascist reign of terror in Spain.

The statement, addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, for transmission to his government, briefly outlined a series of brutal and repressive measures used by the fascist Lerroux-Robles government of Spain to suppress the heroic struggles of the Spanish workers and peasants against the fascistization of the government. The statement lists the following four demands:

- 1) Put an end to executions ordered by your government.
- 2) End the cruelties which are equal to those of Hitler's Nazi government.
- 3) Free the thousands who fought for the most fundamental of human rights.
- 4) Cease the censorship which attempts to hide the activities of the Spanish Government from the world.

Some of the signatories are Jane Adams, John Chamberlain, Quincy Howe, Malcolm Cowley, John Howard Lawson, Sarah H. Cleghorn, Jack Conroy, Bettie Deutsch, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Horace Gregory, Granville Hicks, Maxwell Hyde, Horace M. Kallen, Robert Morse Lovett, Grace Lumpkin, Lewis Mumford, Rev. William B. Spofford, Bernhard Stern, Rev. George Parker Weiss.

Waldo Frank, playwright and student of Spanish affairs, and member of the National Committee, sent a protest cablegram to Premier Alejandro Lerroux of Spain. A memorial, urging the Spanish Ambassador to forward the protest to his government, was signed by Theodore Dreiser, Lewis Gannett, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Charles Edward Russell, Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger N. Baldwin.

Trial of 18 to Begin Friday

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is a wholesale dairyman who, although showing the greatest anxiety to get on the jury, professes that he is "not interested in politics" and not biased against the defendants.

Judge Lemmon continued to hamper the defense in its questioning of the jurors, sustaining the objections of the prosecution to such questions by the defense as: "Would you be biased if prosecutor presents as evidence the infamous Whalen forgeries?" "Because defendants advocate right to strike and picket?"

Gallagher then asked Cooper if he would be afraid to arrive at a verdict in favor of the defendants for fear it would affect the sale of his milk. Cooper dodged the question with the answer that he was having a hard time getting rid of it now.

Defense Quizzes Juror
When Gallagher asked the juror if he would be biased if the defendants believed that the State withdrew away in a classless society, Prosecutor Chris Johnson demanded to know what the workers will do with all the capitalists. "I don't know what they'll do with all the capitalists," Gallagher replied, "but I know what the workers of California did with some capitalist prosecutors. The vote of 180,000 people for one of the candidates of the Communist Party is one of the reasons why the Communist Party is legally on the ballot in this state."

Although District Attorney McAllister was smashing repudiated and defeated in the recent elections, the new District Attorney, Otis D. Babcock, acting under orders of the most reactionary capitalist elements in this State, is planning to continue McAllister and his deputies in the case as special prosecutors. Babcock takes office on Jan. 7. McAllister and two special prosecutors are to receive \$50 per day each during the trial.

Protests against the frame-up and the tactics of the prosecution, with demands for the unconditional release of the 18 defendants, should be sent to Judge Dal M. Lemmon, District Attorney Otis D. Babcock and Gov. Frank Merriam of California, all at Sacramento, Cal.

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

Vigilante Violence, Police Raids, Terrorism Against Communists Unchecked in Wisconsin

LaFollette Is Silent on Fascist Acts—Refuses to Make Protest

By MILTON HOWARD

If anybody has any illusions about the "progressive" atmosphere of Wisconsin, where the LaFollettes allegedly reign in a liberal paradise of "tolerance and good-will," the recent events in Racine ought to make some difference.

Little publicity has been coming out of Racine on these events.

But the story of the police raids, the hoodlum terrorism, and vigilante violence against the Communist Party and working class organizations in this town reads no different from the stories of fascist terrorism in the deep South or the clubbings out on the Pacific Coast.

Capitalist reaction and terrorism breed just as rapidly in the sunny liberalism of Wisconsin as in any other district of the Wall Street dictatorship.

Attacks Began in November
The attack on the Communist Party began on Nov. 24, when a gang of hoodlums armed with clubs swooped down upon a demonstration of jobless workers demanding adequate relief and the protection of the welfare of their families. The Racine police were calm witnesses of this assault. They not only did not interfere, they actually protected the thugs in their work.

The same night there was an organized attack on the Communist headquarters. Doors were broken in and furniture was smashed.

Luckily the workers in the office had been forewarned of what was coming, and had cleared most of the stuff out, leaving the office unoccupied.

Since this night raid Racine has been in the grip of an organized terrorism which has its source and support in the leading bureaucrats of the American Legion and the police, co-operating with the employers and city officials.

Worker Taken for 'Ride'
Every Communist Party sympathizer has been terrorized by the hoodlums warning, "Lay off the Red." No one who will rent the Communist Party his quarters for fear of reprisals by the vigilantes. Kidnapping is recognized as legitimate if it involves the kidnapping of Communist workers. For example, a well-known militant worker was seized in broad daylight, and "taken for a ride." Only his daring in leaping out of the car saved him from a cruel beating, if not worse.

And when this worker demanded of the police that they arrest his known kidnappers, he himself, was funged into jail, held on the exorbitant bail of \$5,000, and charged with "libelling the chief of police!" When two small business men dared to offer bail for the jailed worker, their windows were smashed by vigilantes!

This is the atmosphere in which the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils of Racine are now working in defense of the interests of the working class.

LaFollette Fails to Act
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"It must be admitted," he declared, "that the large towns and industrial regions are suffering from an increase in the number of unemployed. It must be added that the vagaries of the seasons, the difficulties in the way of German exports, and the state of Germany's rearmament in raw materials do not help to prevent the growth of unemployment."

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MINERS' DEMANDS IN STRIKE GIVEN UP FOR ARBITRATION

Instead of Unity in Fight on Grievances, Officials of U.M.W.A. Talk Jurisdiction Strike as U.A.M. Makes Deal in Wilkes Barre

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.—After a five-day strike the demands of the Glen Alden Coal Company miners have been placed in the hands of an arbitration board. The struggle between the officials of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania and of the United Mine Workers (A. F. of L.) is now sharpening and threatens a strike for jurisdiction.

Seamen Plan Fight on Court Scab Order

A call addressed to longshoremen, teamsters and seamen will be issued today by the rank and file committee of the International Longshoremen's Union for united action to smash the sweeping court order shoring to land scab cargo. The statement, to be distributed to all marine workers, appeals to them to defeat the policy of Joseph Ryan, International president of the I. L. A., who centered his attack against the rank and file workers of the union instead of uniting all forces for a common struggle against the shipping interests.

Indicating that his policies will continue, Ryan, commenting on the injunction decision, declared: "It is regrettable that Justice Humphrey did not take into consideration the fact that the membership of both of our organizations were simply trying to see to it that Communism would not be permitted to inject itself into the transportation industry."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who argued the case of the union, in a statement at Washington is reported to have taken steps to reforest mass actions against the injunction by holding up the hope that the Court of Appeals of New York will reverse the judgment.

The statement of the Rank and File Committee follows: "Fight for the right to organize and strike! Demand that Ryan and Lacey mobilize union labor forces! Brothers: The bosses have gotten out an injunction to force the International Longshoremen's Association members to handle goods delivered by non-union truck drivers. The real purpose of this vicious injunction is to smash organization on the waterfront—to prevent longshoremen, teamsters and seamen from joining together in a common united front as they did in San Francisco.

If the business interests and ship owners succeed in making this injunction stick, it means a heavy blow at our organized power—at our basic right and duty as workers and union men to help each other in solidarity against the employers. It means that the bosses will next try to slash wages and increase speed-up.

Immediate mass resistance must be organized against the injunction! Demand that Ryan and Lacey take steps to fight the injunction! So far Ryan, Lacey and other union officials have played into the hands of the bosses by depending solely on a big shot lawyer to fight the injunction. They have done nothing to rally the longshoremen and teamsters against this danger. Instead they have been busy attacking the rank and file workers and the "reds."

Brothers of all marine crafts: Demand that special local union meetings be called at once to organize the anti-injunction struggle. Demand that Ryan, as president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, take immediate steps to mobilize all the labor unions in New York for the fight against the injunction menace.

Demand an emergency East Coast conference of all marine unions! Refuse to handle goods delivered by non-union truck drivers! Smash the injunction through the united mass action of all longshoremen, teamsters and seamen! Follow the great example of unbreakable solidarity set by the San Francisco marine crafts. For militant trade unionism under rank and file leadership!

Dividends Rose In 1934, L.R.A. Survey Shows

Jobless workers and their families have been ordered to accept reduced relief doles, but the industrialists and coupon-clippers who have been demanding these relief cuts have piled up immense profits. It is disclosed in a recent business compilation of the New York Times released yesterday by the Labor Research Association.

Dividend declarations by 675 companies in November were nearly \$350,000,000, according to The Times figures. This total is the highest since February, 1932.

Business Week, a magazine for investors, estimates that the year 1934 should find stockholders alone—and this does not include the other incomes of these banking and industrial executives—richer by 35 billions of dollars compared with 1933. The members of the Commission House Drivers and Helpers Union picketed commission houses in the food terminal. The strikers are demanding a closed shop contract and increased wages. Picketing has now spread to all sixty-seven commission houses in the city.

COLEMAN, O. Jan. 3.—Distribution of fruit and vegetables to the Washington Congress by the LeCoe, Maxwell, Truesdale, Bliz, Wanamie and Auchincloss locals of the U. A. M. of P., and endorsements of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by many more locals.

CHICAGO COLISEUM FORCED TO PERMIT LENIN MEMORIAL

Chief in Bethlehem Bars Meeting, Tells Delegation That Communists 'Should Be Hung Up on Apple Tree'

Hearst-Inspired Hall Management Has to Back Down

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The management of the Coliseum Hall has been forced to retreat before the thunderous protest of Chicago workers and their organizations, and the Lenin Memorial meeting will be held in the Coliseum as originally arranged.

In line with the attack initiated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Hearst press against the working class, directed particularly against the organizations, the management of the Coliseum Hall had tried to cancel the contract made for the use of the hall for the Lenin Memorial meeting on Jan. 20.

The hall has been in receivership for some time past. Charles Schweitzer, Cook County Democratic treasurer, is one of the receivers, and although the hall has been used for many years for meetings by the Communist Party and other working class organizations, Schweitzer and other elements in the receivership took the cue from the Hearst press and attempted to bar the Lenin Memorial meeting from the Coliseum.

The Chicago working class will celebrate its victory in this case and mobilize its forces for a counter-offensive against the attacks on its organizations. The widest support to the Lenin Memorial meeting, 7:30 p. m., January 20, at the Coliseum Hall.

IN HIS MEMORY



Lenin meetings are being arranged in every section of the country. The time and places of the rallies are announced today.

Lenin Rallies In All Sections Are Announced

Preparations for Lenin Memorial meetings are being pushed in scores of cities and towns throughout the country. Following is a partial list of the meetings so far scheduled:

- New York City, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., Earl Browder and James W. Ford, speakers.
- Chicago, Ill.—Coliseum Hall, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m. Bob Minor, speaker.
- Philadelphia, Pa.—Market Street Arena, 46th and Market Streets, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m. Speakers, M. Olgin, M. Johnson and John Strachey.
- Baltimore, Md.—Jan. 25, place to be announced. Speaker, M. Johnson.
- Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Workers' Center, 325 E. Market Street, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m. H. Benjamin, speaker.
- Boston, Mass.—Place to be announced. Speakers, Mother Bloor and Mike Gold.
- Providence, R. I.—Swedish Workingmen's Hall, 59 Chestnut Street, Margaret Cowl, speaker.
- Washington, D. C.—Place and date to be announced. V. J. Jerome, speaker.
- Buffalo, N. Y.—Labor Educational Hall, 760 Main Street, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m. Pat Toohy, speaker.
- Rochester, N. Y.—Place and date to be announced. George Siskind, speaker.
- Binghamton, N. Y.—Jan. 20. Place to be announced. Fred Biedenapp, speaker.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fifth Avenue High School, Jan. 28, at 8 p. m. Clarence Hathaway, speaker.
- Cleveland, O.—Public Auditorium Ball Room, E. 6th St. and Lakeside, Jan. 20, at 2 p. m.; W. W. Weinstein, speaker.
- Detroit, Mich.—Arena Gardens, Woodward Ave. and Henry, Jan. 20 at 2:30 p. m.; I. Amter, speaker.
- Minneapolis, Minn.—Eagles Hall, 117 Fourth St. S. E., Jan. 20, at 7 p. m.; Morris Childs, speaker.
- S. Paul, Minn.—Odd Fellows Hall, Jan. 21, at 7 p. m.; Morris Childs, speaker.
- Reading, Pa.—Knights of Friend-

U. S. Steel Town Workers Plan Lenin Meeting Despite Ban

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 3.—Chief of police Trafford of Bethlehem refused to grant a permit to the Communist Party to hold a Lenin Memorial meeting, when a delegation made application last Monday.

Trafford made the typically fascist statement that he opposed free speech for Communists, and that they should all "be hung up on an apple tree."

When the delegation retorted that they were not surprised at his opinion of the party which leads the fight against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which controls this city, the Rev. Trafford replied that he considered Mr. Eugene Grace, head of the corporation, as "America's finest citizen," and, with a sanctimonious look in his eyes, added, "I would wring your necks if I had a chance."

A mass protest campaign is being started to break through this decision of this agent of the steel interests, banning the Lenin Memorial in this city. That this attack on free speech and assembly, centering against the Communist Party, is directed against all workers' organizations, is shown by the fact that before workers can hold a meeting they must apply for a permit to the agents of the steel trust.

Bethlehem workers are determined to go through with the plans for the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held on Jan. 19. The International Labor Defense is calling on all organizations, professional people and intellectuals to send protests to Superintendent of Police Trafford, Bethlehem, Pa., protesting the ban on meetings by the Communist Party and other anti-Fascist groups.

Detroit to Plan Memorial

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—A special conference of the Communist Party and other working class organizations here will be held on Sunday at 10 a. m. in the Finnish Workers' Hall, 599 14th St., to complete preparations for the Lenin Memorial meeting. All working class organizations and Communist Party units have been asked to elect delegates to this conference.

Ship Hall, 113 N. Eighth St., Jan. 19, at 8 p. m.

- Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20. Place to be announced.
- Chester, Pa., 2524 West Second St., Jan. 22, at 8 p. m.
- Shamokin, Pa., 716 Shamokin St., Jan. 26, at 8 p. m.
- Newark, N. J., Laurel Gardens, Jan. 20, at 2 p. m.; Carl Reeve, speaker.
- Patterson, N. J., Carpenters Hall, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., A. Markoff, speaker.
- Passaic, N. J., Russian National Home, Jan. 20, at 2:30 p. m.
- Elizabeth, N. J., 408 Court St., Jan. 20, at 2:30 p. m.
- Bayonne, N. J., Labor Lyceum, Jan. 20.
- Union City, N. J., Jan. 25.
- Cliffside, N. J., Cliffside Workers' Center, Jan. 26.
- Jersey City, N. J., New Polish Hall, Feb. 1.
- Stelton, N. J., Jan. 30.
- Trenton, N. J., Hungarian Workers Home, Jan. 20.
- New Haven, Conn., Jan. 19. Speaker, Margaret Cowl.
- Bridgeport, Conn., Central High School, Jan. 20. Speaker, Harry Gan.
- Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20.
- Brookline, Conn., Brookline Town Hall, Jan. 20, at 3 p. m.; J. Milton, speaker.
- Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 20, at 3 p. m.; J. Milton, speaker.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Auditorium, Jan. 20; Max Bedacht, speaker.

Mesaba Range Parley Backs Workers Bill

Workers and Farmers to Send 3 Delegates to Washington

VIRGINIA, Minn., Jan. 3.—More than eighty-four delegates, representing 4,500 workers and farmers of the Mesaba Range assembled at a workers' and farmers' relief conference here last week at the North Pole Hall. Delegates representing the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Crostian Fraternal Unions, Roosevelt Workers' Club, United Farmers' League, Finnish Workers' Clubs, Working Women's Clubs, Labor Advance Association, Communist Party, Young Communist League and various youth organizations were present.

This conference elected a broad united front Range-wide committee to begin to fight for the maximum amount of relief allowed by the State Relief Commission, but which the workers and farmers do not receive. Also, the question of pay, feed and need for farmers' free hot lunches in schools, the steel trust to pay its taxes without reduction, were points on the conference agenda. The conference was the broadest united front of workers and farmers on the Mesaba Range fighting for the right to live. Resolutions, which were passed on these questions, will be sent to the state and county authorities for immediate action.

Elect Washington Delegates

The conference went on record, adopting the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and pledged to do all in its power to mobilize the workers and farmers to place pressure upon the Congressmen of this district for its enactment in the Seventy-fourth Congress. Three delegates were elected to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington, D. C.

One delegate from each of the organizations were elected: the Roosevelt Workers' Club, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Local 32 of Eveleth, and the Finnish Workers' Club of the Mesaba Range.

Growing Militancy Seen

There is a growing militancy of the workers and farmers on the Range, due to the miserable conditions, the lay-offs of hundreds of miners by the steel trust, the discrimination and low relief allowances to both adult and youth. Thousands of workers have taken part in huge mass meetings called by the Farmer-Labor Party, but these leaders have only used radical phrases, to quiet down the militancy of the masses, and take no action to fight for better conditions or lead the workers in struggle for better conditions.

A mass meeting held in Gilbert, Minnesota, called by the Co-operative Association, took immediate action to fight for better conditions, and a broad committee was elected to take up the grievances of the workers with the local relief officials and to take steps to demonstrate before the relief officials if they refuse to act on the demands of the workers. The workers are beginning to realize that merely meeting and passing resolutions will not bring relief, but militant action on the part of the workers is the only solution to force the relief officials to act on the workers' demands.

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!

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

Militants Win Big Gains In Chicago Union Polls

11 Seats Won By Rank and File in Painters District Council

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Elections have just taken place in the painters' locals for delegates to the District Council, to the Chicago Federation of Labor, and in other unions, which show that the membership, wherever they have an opportunity to elect their delegates democratically, they support the progressive program in the union. Locals 687 and 275 have overwhelmingly defeated the candidates of the reactionary machine and have elected eleven progressive delegates to the Painters District Council and eleven progressive delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

In Local 837 one of the candidates of the machine, Harold Landahl, formerly a business agent, who ran on a platform of struggle against Communists and militants, was badly defeated, getting only 71 votes as against the progressive candidate, Carl Ephraimson, who received the lowest of the progressive votes, 250. All other progressive candidates were elected with Elmer Johnson receiving 299 votes.

Local 275 likewise elected a complete progressive slate for all positions and on the official ballot Charles Walters' name appeared as delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held in Washington. This was the stand taken by the membership when given an opportunity to express their opinion as against other locals of the Painters District Council No. 14, such as Local 321 and others, where officials did not even bother to print ballots for fear of having the membership express their opinion and elect their delegates.

At the same time elections have also taken place for paid officials for the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The candidates for general manager and secretary-treasurer and file were ruled off the ballot, and Bias, general manager and the candidate for secretary-treasurer permitted no opponents on the ballot. In the elections Bias received some 1,700 votes out of a total of 2,600 ballots cast. The progressives succeeded in electing one of their candidates for business agent.

Most important of the elections in the I.L.G.W.U. is the fact that the machine was split in these elections due to the pressure of the membership, which expressed their dissatisfaction with the policies of the official machine. This was indicated by the fact that Bias a day or two before the election issued a slate urging support for only three of the five candidates.

These elections in the Painters' District Council and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union indicate the growth of the progressives in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Chicago.

Pen and Hammer Club Votes to Change Name At National Conference

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—The Pen and Hammer Clubs, organizations devoted to social and scientific research for working class organizations, have voted to constitute themselves as a nationally affiliated body under the name of the National Research League.

The decision was made at the second national conference of the groups which ended here on Dec. 30. The change of name was effected to indicate that the organization will extend its research work, formerly confined largely to the social sciences, into the fields of the physical sciences as well.

Cleveland Delegation Elected For National Insurance Parley In Capital Passes 100 Total

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The latest addition to the Cleveland delegation to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which now numbers over one hundred delegates, is the election of a delegate by the Cleveland Independent Merchants' Association.

The delegate is A. L. Maresh, formerly active in city politics and a supporter of unemployment insurance. Maresh is also president of the Cleveland Music Trades and the Lincoln Association of Ohio.

The Slovak-Bohemian section of the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance in a last minute drive increased its delegates from three to fifteen. The delegates include many Socialist Party members and sympathizers and the editors of two Cleveland newspapers, the Bohemian Daily News and the Svet. These two papers carry daily news about the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

The Cleveland delegation leaves on Friday at 3 p. m. from the main Greyhound bus station. Cleveland workers are urged to come to the station to give the delegates a send-off.

Organizations are urged to get in touch with the office of the Cleveland Sponsoring Committee, 942 Prospect Avenue, Room 469-X, to make arrangements to have speakers address their meetings upon the return of the delegates.

Organizations are asked to send greetings to the National Insurance

Congress in session in Washington, D. C., and to flood Ohio Congressmen with post cards and letters demanding the enactment of the Workers' Bill.

Congressmen Interviewed

A delegation from the Cleveland Sponsoring Committee visited Representatives Young and Bolton in their Cleveland offices last week to obtain their support for the National Congress and the Workers' Bill.

When the committee asked Representative Chester Bolton, Republican, for his views on the bill, he replied: "Your bill is class legislation. I believe that everybody should pay something toward unemployment insurance and not only the rich."

When questioned further as to what sort of unemployment insurance legislation he would support, he replied that he will back whatever bill will be drafted by Roosevelt's aides; but had not yet made up his mind on any particular bill. He promised to receive the Ohio delegation from the National Congress when it calls upon him in Washington.

Representative Stephen Young, Democrat, likewise refused to support the Workers' Bill, and urged patience until Roosevelt acts.

Replying that the workers could not live on the Roosevelt promises, the delegation pointed out that immediate action was necessary on genuine unemployment insurance such as is embodied in the Workers' Bill.

Court Blocks Third Portland Defense Plan Of FERA Men Trial Jan. 14

Transcript of Testimony Unavailable for Appeal to Supreme Court

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3.—The appeal of six F. E. R. A. strikers convicted here of "rioting" is being blocked by their inability to get a transcript of the testimony to present to the Colorado Supreme Court. It would take about five days to make a transcript, and the court reporter is demanding \$100 a day for the work.

The convicted men, all of whom are relief workers, get less in three months work to support their entire families than the \$100 a day which the court reporter is demanding.

All the convicted men are to be tried again on Jan. 8 on a second charge, "assault with intent to kill." On the same date, the district attorney in charge of the prosecution will be arraigned for conspiracy to commit bribery and perjury, while his brother-in-law will be charged with running a gambling racket. Former Police Chief Albert T. Clark and former Manager of Public Safety Carl S. Milliken, an ex-Klansman, both bitter opponents of labor, are being "investigated for graft and gambling."

The workers who face long prison terms were attacked by police on Tuesday, Oct. 30, as they visited relief projects to bring out all relief workers on strike against a 51 per cent cut in wages. Police opened fire and wounded Henry Brown, president of the Colorado Workers Union. Scores were clubbed.

Denny, Who Presided at Protest Meeting, Faces Charges

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3.—Edward Denny, arrested for presiding at a meeting to protest raids on workers' organizations and the shooting of four longshoremen in this city last July, will go on trial Jan. 14, on an indictment charging violation of the Oregon criminal syndicalist law.

Eleven workers were arrested when police broke up the meeting. Dirk De Jonge, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary is out on bail pending appeal. Donald Cluser, young worker, was sentenced to a year and paroled.

The new District Attorney Bain has already expressed his intention to faithfully carry out the orders of the bosses in seeking the conviction of all working class fighters framed up on the extremely broad and vague provisions of the criminal syndicalist act.

The International Labor Defense which is leading an energetic mass protest campaign here, is appealing to all workers and organizations throughout the country to flood District Attorney Bain and Judge Jacob Kanzler, Multnomah County Court House, Portland, Oregon, with wires, resolutions and letters protesting the continued use of the criminal syndicalist act against the militant leaders of the working class.

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

Metal Union Asks MESA For Unity

Smith Talks 'Radical'; But Fails to Take Concrete Steps

By SANDOR VOROS (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Twenty-eight delegates representing sixteen locals of the Mechanics Educational Society of America listened to Mathew Smith, general secretary, assail capitalism in his opening speech at the third annual convention of the Mechanics Educational Society of America in the Sachsenheim Hall. Abounding in very radical phrases, Smith's speech followed closely the official welcome address of Mr. Elmer J. McNulty, assistant law director of the city of Cleveland, who, representing Mayor Davis, brought the greetings of this enemy of labor to the convention.

The end of the first day of the convention showed a representation of sixteen locals with twenty-eight delegates. "Capitalism" has failed—we have a choice between fascism and a collective society; there can be no permanent harmonious relations with the employers," stated Smith. These left phrases, however, were not accompanied by concrete proposals for organization and plans for militant struggle in the auto industry.

Chapman, president of the M. E. S. A., spoke in similar vein, predicting the 30-hour week and calling for annual wage of \$2,500 for skilled mechanics and \$2,000 for production men. "The M. E. S. A. must take its place as a revolutionary industrial organization or it will decay as conservative organizations usually decay."

Fight on Officers' Terms After establishing the order of the convention a brisk fight developed on the question of extending the term of the present national officers until the next election to be held within 60 days. Delegates of Local 7, Detroit, backed by Mathew Smith, wanted to have Field Organizer J. J. Griffin excluded from this extension going so far as to threaten the withholding of dues payments unless Griffin is dropped. Vague financial reasons were advanced for the dropping of Griffin, but the convention voted to retain him along with the other national officers.

Part of the afternoon session was spent in debating whether the national officers be insured against accidents or not. Those favoring the insurance won out without the majority of the delegates being clear whether the organizers, their cars, or the Society is the one to be insured against possible accidents.

Of the twenty points on the order of business the question of changing the Constitution on industrial unionism was moved to first place. Elimination of Sections 1 and 2 from the by-laws, which separate tool and die workers from production workers, is proposed, making all locals industrial in set-up. This is proposed at a time when most of the production workers have already left the M. E. S. A.

Other important points on the agenda are points 7 and 13, the former dealing with the position of the Mechanics Educational Society in politics, the latter with the possibilities of working agreements with other unions. Concerning the former, Jesse Chapman, in the course of conversation, stated that there is a possibility of the M. E. S. A. going on record for a new workers' political party.

The convention took on a real business aspect for the first time when a letter from the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union was announced. Amidst attentive silence Mathew Smith read the proposals of the S.M.W.I.U. for a joint council in the metal trades, with representatives of all bona-fide metal unions to unify and lead the machinists and metal workers in the successful struggle for their common aim and interests.

Gallup Miners Keep Pits Closed in Strike Against False Scales

GALLUP, N. Mex., Jan. 3.—Denied the right to inspect the scales at the mines, 150 miners of Diamond Coal Company are continuing their strike, under the leadership of the National Miners Union. The mine officials stated that they are willing to have their scales inspected by the state inspector but not by the miners.

The workers charge wholesale cheating and are determined to continue the struggle. Mass pickets lines have kept the mines shut. An important victory was won by the miners when relief authorities were forced to grant relief to all striking families in need.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

- Lenin Memorial Meeting Friday, Jan. 18, 1935 at the Market St. Arena, 46th and Market Sts. Prominent speakers, excellent program. Buy tickets now.
- War or Peace in the Saar Plebiscite? Lecture and discussion at John Temple, Broad & Spring Gardens, 8:30 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 talents. Adm. 50c. Auspices International Labor Defense.
- Kiow Memorial Meeting, Friday, Jan. 4, 8 p. m. at 1208 Tasker St., A. W. Mills will be main speaker. Admission free. Auspices Sec. 1 Communist Party.
- Chicago, Ill. Musical Evening by Musical Collective, a string orchestra featuring a violin soloist, also finest classical music. Sunday, Jan. 6, 8:30 p. m. at 3rd floor, 8 p. m. Adm. 15c. Refreshments served.
- Debate on "Practicability of Proposed New System Called 'The Law of Use'" at 1118 W. Madison St., Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 8 p. m. Attorney Ernest Stout will defend the system. D. E. Early, of the Communist Party, will oppose it. Auspices, West Side Workers Forum.
- Detroit, Mich. Special Engagement, John Bovington, internationally known Dancer, will perform Saturday, Jan. 5, 8:30 p. m. at Maccabee Building Auditorium, Woodward and Putnam Sts. Auspices, Friends of Soviet Union. Adm. 35c.
- Newark, N. J. "Six Months of Today" is topic of lecture by Dr. Paul L. Hunter, 8:30 p. m. Sunday evening, Jan. 6, Adm. 25c.

Railroad Union Executives Join Eastman in New Layoff Maneuver

The most serious attack yet made by the railroad interests on the million railroad men still holding jobs is planned for Chicago, Jan. 12, at the Morrison Hotel. At this time the 1,500 General Chairmen of the twenty-one standard railway unions will convene to hear Joseph Eastman, Roosevelt's railroad coordinator, present his program for guaranteeing dividends and bond interest to the railroad owners. Eastman's program, which is the program of the Roosevelt administration and of the railroad financiers, calls for wartime government control and regulation of all national transport; railroads, inland waterways, pipe lines and buses and trucks.

The 1,500 General Chairmen, who are the executive body for all twenty-one railroad craft unions, are expected to approve national consolidation of railroad terminal facilities, pooling of freight car equipment and repairs, and countless other "economies" under cover of regulating competitive forms of transportation to increase railroad business.

Layoffs Loom

The object of the conference is to pave the way for wholesale lay off and payroll savings through reclassification of jobs downward, introduction of every known speed-up device, lengthening of divisions and sections, doubling of work, reduction of crews, etc.

adoption as a united attack of all railroad companies lies in a given terminal and nationally was prepared through government pressure under the Emergency Transportation Act of June, 1933.

Through this process 800,000 railroad jobs have been cut off in the past years. Through this process 64,000 railroad jobs have been cut off in the past five months, 20,000 between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

This extermination of railroad jobs is, however, not going fast enough for the railroad profiteers who plan the sacrifice of at least another 100,000 jobs in the coming months. It is to ensure the smooth carrying out of these and future lay-offs that Eastman is going into conference with the 1,500 General Chairmen.

Workers Can Stop It

The only factor which stands in the way of putting this program into effect at once is the railroad workers themselves. Organized half a million strong, particularly powerful in the key departments of train and engine service, members of the 21 railroad unions have given cause for alarm in forcing union officials to call strike ballots on five important railroads this past year. On two roads, the Delaware and Hudson and the Kansas City Southern, the determination of the rank and file stopped, at least temporarily, the abolition of the mileage basis of pay for train and engine crews, which would have meant a 30 per cent wage cut and the wiping out of time and a half for overtime.

Likewise the plan to extend the ten per cent wage reduction which halted last spring by the action of hundreds of lodges who sent resolutions of protest against any extension of the reduction and demand a wage increase in line with the rapidly mounting cost of living.

It is the fear of similar rank and file action which caused the railroad executives to shroud the coming Chicago conference with Eastman in utmost secrecy. Ten days before the scheduled meeting, not one newspaper has mentioned the event. To this day many railroad lodges and lower union officials are unaware of the blow which is being planned against their membership, although the membership will be assessed some \$100,000 to finance the conference.

Hatched in Washington

The January 12 meeting with Eastman was hatched in Washington at Eastman's request. It will be followed on January 13 by an executive session of the General Chairmen to approve a legislative program, the same legislative program which has been put forward each year and which remains in the pockets of so-called progressive legislators, while laws of grave damage to the interests of railroad labor, such as the Railway Labor Act, the Emergency Transportation Act, etc., are put through.

The legislative program this year will include Eastman's proposals for easing his lay-off plans though there is no assurance whatever that even these stop gaps will receive

the approval of Wall Street's politicians. Eastman's proposals are a "dismissal wage" for the youngest men in service, which means one or two weeks' wages and then the bread line. Next a very inadequate retirement pension, partly paid for by the men themselves, for those older men still holding jobs under their seniority. And third, some scheme for unemployment reserves which will apply only to those remaining at work and which will also be financed by deductions from wages.

In return Eastman will have a free hand to fire and cut payrolls at will. This steamroller drive to sacrifice in two days at the January conference, jobs and conditions won through years of heroic struggle, calls for fearless and quick action on the part of every progressive member of a railroad union, every lodge which still calls itself a labor union.

Cloaked in Secrecy

Time is with the government, the railroads and those of our union executive who have given up the heritage of union struggle. Already Robertson, president of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Harrison of the Railroad Clerks, have approved going along with Eastman on the basis of his "concessions." The secrecy in which the Chicago conference has been cloaked, the fact that news of the conference only leaked out two weeks before the date set, the fact that the organized progressive

movement in the railroad unions is very weak, place serious difficulties in the way of widespread lodge protest. All the more reason for taking advantage of such resources as we have.

In many terminals rank and file meetings are being held to unite the 21 crafts against putting into effect any such new lay-off or consolidation plan. These gatherings of union members, lodges and officials, are utilizing all conferences and lodge meetings taking place before Jan. 12 to get the following resolutions passed:

1. To instruct General Chairmen to reject all proposals of Eastman, regardless of promises made for the men laid off.
 2. To turn the meeting of the General Chairmen into a conference to solidify the power of railroad labor within the 21 crafts and unite forces at every terminal to take strike action where necessary.
- To prevent lay offs from going into effect at any one point, win the six-hour day without reduction in earnings, stop speed up and increased production tasks, limit speed and length of trains, maintain full crews, fight for a Federal system of unemployment insurance financed by the government and the railroads and an adequate retirement pension act. In other words, win the legislative program through the united force of the government and those union officials carrying out their policies, have thrown down

the challenge. The path that the railroad unions will take in 1935 and thereafter depends on how soon and how effectively the rank and file can weld the unity of the membership in the splendid tradition of union struggle through which the gains of the past were won.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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

NORTH SIDE
TURNER HALL

RANK AND FILE RESENTMENT IN I.S.U. GROWS ON WEST COAST

Conditions Unchanged Months After Strike

Seamen Are Inspired by Gains of Longshoremen Under Militant Leadership

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The West Coast seamen are finding out as the months go by that their heroic battle waged against the shipowners has not as yet made their miserable conditions any better.

The December issue of the Seamen's Journal, official publication of the I. S. U., reveals between the lines of joyous boasting that the I. S. U. officials are a bit uneasy. It seems that there are still some militant seamen who are determined that their heroic efforts shall not have been in vain. After boasting how they (the I.S.U. officials) have helped to break the strike of Atlantic Coast seamen, an editorial states, quoting the words of a militant seaman, "If you can't lick them—join them!" That is what the official pie-card artists of the I. S. U. are afraid-of—the militant seamen that are flocking into the I. S. U.

Everywhere you hear seamen asking, when are we going to get results, anyway? The Seamen's Journal replies editorially, "Generally speaking, arbitration is a slow process, but in this instance there has been a rapid start. The Arbitration Board has been selected (1) No seaman is falling for this line any longer, not even a backward one.

The majority of the men don't give a damn about arbitration. They know that they will have to fight for better conditions and the I. S. U. officials will have a hard time holding them in check as proven by the strike on the Luckenbach ships in the Northwest. The seamen are at last grasping the meaning of the longshoremen's slogan of rank and file control. As one I. S. U. member said, "Those stevedores have the right idea. If we had men like Harry Bridges, we might get somewhere."

The six months' probationary period that every new I. S. U. member must serve is only an example of the maneuvers the I. S. U. officials have to resort to in order to keep the membership in check. One would think that a man who has

weathered the eighty-four days of terrorism of the police, National Guard and vigilantes would be considered a good union man.

While the longshoremen have been going ahead consistently through militant action, the seamen have gained practically nothing.

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NEW ROOSEVELT APPOINTEE



Captain George (Gold Braid) Fried, recent Master of the S. S. Washington, who has been appointed as Chief of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service following the Morro Castle scandal.

Mobile Seamen Fight Against Forced Labor

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
MOBILE, Ala.—An article in the Mobile Register of Dec. 20 was headlined "Transient Seamen Do Not Like Work." The article stated further that they (the seamen) were ordered to labor if they would eat.

About a week ago 175 seamen were thrown out on the street to starve or else accept forced labor at the Alabama Transient Bureau at a lousy dollar per week. However, it is significant that out of the 175 seamen only 15 accepted the forced labor proposition.

The main reason the local fakers, Spear, Miss Reid and Harmon were in such a hurry to close the soup-line was the determination shown by the seamen at their last meeting to fight any forced labor scheme. Work slips had already been handed out, but at the last meeting of the seamen they were either turned in or torn up.

Seeing this spirit, the relief fakers thought it best to get rid of these "bums and tramps" as the Mobile Post, a capitalist gutter sheet that is trying to capitalize on the radicalization of the masses by using radical phrases, calls all seamen and transients.

Important also, is the fact that the local I.S.U. chief, Scotty Ross, never opened his mouth against the seamen being thrown out.

Well, I am pretty sure that he is glad of it as there are no more M.W.I.U. members or Communists left (?) to expose his treachery to the seamen.

W.U. Employee Calls Xmas A Nightmare

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—My previous letter received space in your valuable paper. The few fellow workers who read it were very much surprised that there was a newspaper which published workers' problems.

Christmas comes as a nightmare to telegraph workers. The speed-up, pressure, being bawled out on the carpet, extra hours with no pay, insults, etc., are bad enough during Xmas week terrible. I am even leaving out the tremendous pressure to sell "greeting messages" that gives us the jitters before the sacred event.

Very little extra help is provided the over-worked managers. The heavy spasmodic increase in telegraph volume (caused in most cases by employees, who in fear of their jobs, file their own greeting messages) send the telegraph worker home in almost an exhausted condition. The counter clerks, simplex operators, delivery and call clerks, one and all of the various categories, find themselves in a vortex of a whirlwind mad house of a purgatory. Holiday-kind sentiments. It is to laugh.

Many a telegraph worker recuperates after the Xmas holidays by taking off a few days (without pay). Others are put on furlough and reduced time. It is too bad there is no medium at present to bring these pertinent facts to the eyes of all telegraph workers. They must be aroused from their stage of lethargy to action.

I will write of specific conditions from time to time.

'Red Scare' Is Raised Among Telegraphists

Bulletin Against Communists Issued by Candidate for President of the A. R. T. A.

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
HOUSTON, Texas. — There are certain elements in the American Radio Telegraphists Association that are attempting to raise the "red scare" as a means of splitting up our organization.

One of these birds by the name Mervyn Rathborne, who ran for president of the ARTA in the election, has taken the initiative to issue the following slanderous bulletin, addressed to Dollar Line Radio Operators. Sections of the text follow:

"Judging from information received in New York it appears that our association, the ARTA, is in danger of being dominated and run by a small, but powerful group of Communists.

"An indication of Communist activity within our ranks is shown by an article entitled 'The Marine Strike,' published on page 3 of the October issue of the ARTA Bulletin. This article mentions, 'The United Front Strike Committee, composed of the New York Local of the ARTA, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, along with unorganized seamen, and the I. S. U., seamen who had gone over the heads of their leaders.' The existence of such a committee indicates definitely that close and active cooperation, if nothing more, exists between the ARTA and the M. W. I. U. Proof that the M. W. I. U. is a Communist organization is given in the 'Official Program Adopted by the M. W. I. U. National Convention' (April 26-27, 1930) which states, 'The M. W. I. U. is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions which embraces over 16,000,000 workers organized in unions. Through the R. I. L. U., the M. W. I. U. is linked up with millions of revolutionary workers not only in Europe (Russia) but in China, Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Australia and Latin America.'"

"Additions to this evidence that the ARTA is swinging very far to the 'left' is shown in the minutes of the ARTA National Convention, held in New York last September. This meeting of ARTA representatives from all sections of the country adopted numerous resolutions en-

dorsing, or ordering active cooperation with the United States Congress Against War and Fascism, the Atlantic Union Conference, the Telegraph Messengers Union, the United Telegraphers Association and others. At the Congress Against War and Fascism (held in Chicago) Earl Browder, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of America, stated, 'This congress was organized and called by the Communist Party.'"

"The adoption by the ARTA National Convention of a resolution that the ARTA accept mandates from (actively organize) the Telegraph Messengers Union and the United Telegraphers Association means, in effect, an actual affiliation of the ARTA with the Communist Party."

This bulletin then goes on to urge the members to investigate who is responsible for these left wing moves and vote accordingly in the election. It makes in part the following appeal, "If you believe as we do, that the ARTA is an organization of BY, and FOR Commercial Radio Men—an association that has NO AFFILIATIONS, NO CREED and NO POLITICAL BELIEFS, revolutionary or otherwise—you will want to help stop the Communist activity within our ranks."

Editor's note: The quotation from the remarks of Earl Browder at the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism is a deliberate lie. The problem for the workers in the marine industry is to establish the unity of all workers in the industry. The Marine Workers Industrial Union has taken a step in this direction through its recent proposal to merge with the I. S. U. On the West Coast the marine workers are working to build a Marine Federation that would unite all crafts. The "Red Scare" is a traditional means of enemies of the workers to split their ranks. At this time when the marine workers are finally on the road to uniting all their forces, every marine worker should be on guard against these people.

Luckenbach Co. Determined To Maintain \$35 Wage Scale

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass.—The Luckenbach Steamship Company, although a member of the American Steamship Owners Association, which we are told has signed the agreement with the I. S. U., negotiations committee to pay \$37.50 per month for its policy of being the "cheapest company under the American flag" and is beginning to employ school-ship seamen for \$35 per month.

This method of getting cheap labor started in Boston about the S. S. Julia Luckenbach, the "Julia" was laid up in Boston for the past six weeks. We know that four of this company's ships were struck on the West Coast and that the crew only agreed to go back to work when \$50 per month was guaranteed as a basic wage for A. B.'s Apprentices. The company fears a repetition of this action and is now replacing those seamen who refuse to sign on for \$35 with students from the school-ship "Nantucket," who are willing to be "loyal slaves" for the privilege of going to sea!

In Boston, two firemen, one oiler and an A. B. refused to sign on for "Luckenbach wages." We demanded the same scale as mentioned in the I. S. U. agreement. That our wages should be increased on Jan. 1. The company refused to sign us on under these conditions so four of us packed up! One of the newly hired school-ship firemen had to go up and get the engine to light the fires. You couldn't even stretch your imagination and call these men seamen. They are given jobs because they are willing to accept low wages! Perhaps this is one reason why so many bona-fide seamen are forced to accept government relief!

Editor's Note: This letter deals with a point that should be studied by all seamen. Although the I. S. U. agreement is not what we really wanted, yet even \$37.50 is better than the \$35.00 that the shipowners want to pay particularly companies like Luckenbach.

In order to get around the agreement, the shipowners are resorting to a trick used by the bosses in other industries, the creation of new helpers and apprentice ratings. The Moore-MacCormack Company had started "Apprentice Firemen." Other companies will follow suit and hire apprentice firemen, more deck boys, cadets, etc. It is important that the seamen fight for a higher wage for beginners' ratings that exist like deck boy, ordinary seamen, etc., and fight against the introduction of new ratings.

It is also about time, that militant seamen realized that packing their gear and piling off is not going to solve their problems aboard ship. The only way to better conditions aboard ship is by staying on, organizing and fighting the shipowners.

Unorganized Men Hail Marine Union Merger

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The crew of the S.S. Sarcoxia, of the America-France line, are all unorganized with the exception of one fireman who is a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. These seamen are not pleased with the \$57.50 agreement and curse the I.S.U. officials when they are mentioned.

"Bozo," I.S.U. delegate, was also denounced as a scab-herder for his "flinky" activities during the October strike.

The crew of the Sarcoxia term the wage agreement as a "rank injustice" to the American seamen and state, if they are forced to join the I.S.U., they will struggle to make it a rank and file organization and use their union rights to kick out all the racketeers from the "grand old faker," meaning Andy Furuseth, on down to "Rat Jones."

When the possible merger of the two unions was mentioned, this crew discussed it with enthusiasm and one fireman said: "That is the most practical plan I've yet heard. Under these conditions I would gladly join the union, but it goes against my grain to have someone tell me I have to join their union in order to make my living. Is this the program of the 'New Deal' and part of the N.R.A.?"

The adoption by the ARTA National Convention of a resolution that the ARTA accept mandates from (actively organize) the Telegraph Messengers Union and the United Telegraphers Association means, in effect, an actual affiliation of the ARTA with the Communist Party."

This bulletin then goes on to urge the members to investigate who is responsible for these left wing moves and vote accordingly in the election. It makes in part the following appeal, "If you believe as we do, that the ARTA is an organization of BY, and FOR Commercial Radio Men—an association that has NO AFFILIATIONS, NO CREED and NO POLITICAL BELIEFS, revolutionary or otherwise—you will want to help stop the Communist activity within our ranks."

Editor's note: The quotation from the remarks of Earl Browder at the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism is a deliberate lie. The problem for the workers in the marine industry is to establish the unity of all workers in the industry. The Marine Workers Industrial Union has taken a step in this direction through its recent proposal to merge with the I. S. U. On the West Coast the marine workers are working to build a Marine Federation that would unite all crafts. The "Red Scare" is a traditional means of enemies of the workers to split their ranks. At this time when the marine workers are finally on the road to uniting all their forces, every marine worker should be on guard against these people.

Editor's Note: This letter deals with a point that should be studied by all seamen. Although the I. S. U. agreement is not what we really wanted, yet even \$37.50 is better than the \$35.00 that the shipowners want to pay particularly companies like Luckenbach.

In order to get around the agreement, the shipowners are resorting to a trick used by the bosses in other industries, the creation of new helpers and apprentice ratings. The Moore-MacCormack Company had started "Apprentice Firemen." Other companies will follow suit and hire apprentice firemen, more deck boys, cadets, etc. It is important that the seamen fight for a higher wage for beginners' ratings that exist like deck boy, ordinary seamen, etc., and fight against the introduction of new ratings.

It is also about time, that militant seamen realized that packing their gear and piling off is not going to solve their problems aboard ship. The only way to better conditions aboard ship is by staying on, organizing and fighting the shipowners.

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RR Dining Car Workers Hail 'Daily' for Aid

By a R.R. Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK. — We commend you for the vigorous and clear way your columns have spoken up for the betterment of our working conditions in the Pennsylvania Dining Car Department at Sunnyside Yards. Through your stories of the struggles of the workers, you have stimulated many of us to join the Brotherhood, pointing to this as the means through which our grievances could be heard.

As a result, the management has already made a few changes. We remember the hurried cleaning up of the reporting room. You now have a semblance of order and a better sanitary atmosphere. We see how you have guided the men through your knowledge of the misdeeds who seek to profit from our miserable earnings. We see that the Daily Worker is interested only in the betterment of conditions and fights against oppression and for a higher wage scale.

We ask you to continue to fight and struggle in our behalf.

A GROUP OF DINING CAR WORKERS.

employment Insurance Bill ballots, sent in by a Pioneer Troop of the I.W.O. Juniors. All week we have been working to get as many votes as possible. So far we have only a few, but we will send more as soon as we get them signed. We suggest that you make an appeal to other Pioneer Troops to do the same as we are doing. Pioneers are always successful and will do a great deal to aid the Daily Worker in getting the maximum number of votes for the H.R. 7598.

I.W.O. JUNIORS OF 77J, Pioneer Leader.

WORKERS' HEALTH

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

Adults and Childhood Diseases
Comrade T. C., of New York, writes to inquire if adults as a general rule contract childhood diseases through actual contact with afflicted children. He asks further whether the parents of a sick child are more susceptible than adult visitors.

Whether adults contract childhood diseases through actual contact depends upon where they live and whether they have had any of these diseases during their own childhood.

Most adults, especially those having lived in thickly populated centers are immune to childhood diseases, inasmuch as the greater number of them pass through these diseases as children. If such individuals did not develop these conditions as children, they either had natural immunity or acquired it. It is a well-known fact that individuals who have been born into and have been brought up in scattered, outlying country districts possess little or no immunity to many of the childhood diseases. Such individuals as adults frequently develop serious forms of these childhood diseases when they move into more densely populated areas. This was dramatically brought out in the army cantonments during the last war when very serious outbreaks of measles, German measles, chicken pox, epidemic meningitis occurred in camps where a large proportion of the recruits originated from farms.

In general we can say that in cities the greatest proportion of parents or adult visitors are not susceptible to these diseases.

Nervousness, Fatigue
Z. N. P. New York, N. Y.: Nervousness, fatigue, sleepiness, back-

ache, are a combination of symptoms which are seen not in one condition, but many; and, therefore, our best advice is that you go to a good physician or clinic to get a thorough physical examination which will reveal the cause of your complaints, if there is any physical basis for them. It is possible that both the backache and constipation are the result of damage to the pelvic organs received during your last pregnancy. If you have not yet tried it, you should take a tablespoon of mineral oil every night and try to cultivate correct bowel habits by sitting down to stool for at least fifteen minutes every morning after breakfast.

Only too often, however, such symptoms as you describe have no physical basis, and are to be explained by the dullness, drabness, drudgery, uncertainty and hopelessness of life under the capitalist system, which leads to nervousness, fatigue, sleepiness, etc.

There is only one answer to such a problem: Join in the struggle carried on by workers throughout the world—in the struggle to so change society as to make it possible for all workers to enjoy life. Join the Communist Party—the only Party which through day to day struggles is actively attempting to bring about such changes and preparing the workers for a complete overthrow of the capitalist form of society, for the development of a classless society.

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!

Abuse and Police Work Lot Of I. R. T. Special Officers

By an I. R. T. Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The "Special Officers" on the I. R. T. are the most exploited tools in the industry. When anything happens on a train or on a station, I, who am one of these special officers, am sent and have no authority of arrest.

My grey-green uniform is supposed to combine some drunk or mad, but, if my opponent fails to be convinced (being wise) and shouts about it, the public comes down on me, and there is riot.

Then, Inspector Merritt calls me up and blames me for not being able to handle the situation—incompetency. Oh no! Merritt doesn't let me get away with such a gentle reprimand. He shouts when I get inside the door, "You're another donkey, of course." "How long are you in this country?", and the man tries to answer as best he can. Merritt shouts again, "Too bad you ever came over."

Remember that I don't ask for a shield. The main reason that they have shield men at all is that they may be on hand with his gun to do strike duty—strike breaker. Again I say I don't want a shield, but I don't want to do work which is for a policeman, in order to save I. R. T. money.

Not a move have we station agents seen made, so far, to set right the class within class, made within the Station Department by the I. R. T., through the rates paid. We agents must start in, with the support of the Transport Workers Union, to acquire full pay as soon as the platform men, who wait only 1 year.

Every man coming on the Station Department now, gets a platform man's badge, (previously he got that of gateman) and after, maybe, a year they ask who wants to be an agent. So you drop your platform man's badge to get that of an agent, and we make a nice start to wait three years for full pay. A man does not become an agent just because he wants to, but because he knows everybody can't be a platform man; cold stands at doors is not for some men, pecking heavy traffic neither, though full pay but a few months off. Also when you take the place of a regular agent you won't get his pay from the I. R. T.

Well now, boys, many of you, and I know it, spend hours and hours arguing to know who, of the agent or platform man, is the best off, but you, with the way George Regan has it fixed, could never arrive at an agreeable decision, without getting heated. This argument has made many bad friends, and it is just for this very purpose this George and present day industry establish craft and craft, and worse still, craft within craft. When the conversation concludes in a fight,

they know we are not prone to unite in a union of workers.

Now you know—though many reading this don't—what causes the dissension (outside of the full waiting). Well the platform man is accepted as a ten-hour job, the agents twelve; so, George (who puts the finishing touch on the tricks) pays platform men more an hour than agents, supposedly to make up for shorter time. The agents, in other words, have more working time and less pay an hour, while platform men have less working time and more an hour; one in a warm booth, the other in the cold. Can you decide it? No. You must learn not to get heated, though you are driven to it by George, who wishes to keep you from uniting as unionists.

Resort to Gun Play In Chicago Union Feud
By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—Displaying a regrettable lack of good aim, an unidentified gunman a few nights ago emptied a shotgun at Edward "Red" Donovan and his companion, James Burke, a hired thug and a minor official respectively of the gangster-controlled Motion Picture Operators' Union. Donovan escaped injury and Burke was wounded in the right arm.

A further development in the shooting was the exploding of a bomb a few hours later in the former Banzel cafe, the cafe in which the notorious gangster "Bugs" Quinlan was murdered last July and in which cafe Donovan is said to be financially interested.

In spite of common public knowledge to the contrary, both Donovan and Burke vigorously denied any connection with the M. P. O. U. Police, however, are of the belief that serious trouble has again broken out in the gangster-ridden union dominated by "Czar" Thomas Malloy, and are working on the case from that angle.

How the workers of the M. P. O. U. feel about these constant wars and counter-wars between Malloy, Donovan, Burke and the other gunmen-officials of their union is not stated in the local capitalist press; but it is safe to assume that they, in common with many thousands of other union workers in America, are beginning to see the light of a new day, and that one day soon there shall be a real WAR within the ranks of these unions, a war which will end once and for all time the reign of labor-fakers and terrorists over honest workers.

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!

Very little extra help is provided the over-worked managers. The heavy spasmodic increase in telegraph volume (caused in most cases by employees, who in fear of their jobs, file their own greeting messages) send the telegraph worker home in almost an exhausted condition. The counter clerks, simplex operators, delivery and call clerks, one and all of the various categories, find themselves in a vortex of a whirlwind mad house of a purgatory. Holiday-kind sentiments. It is to laugh.

Many a telegraph worker recuperates after the Xmas holidays by taking off a few days (without pay). Others are put on furlough and reduced time. It is too bad there is no medium at present to bring these pertinent facts to the eyes of all telegraph workers. They must be aroused from their stage of lethargy to action.

I will write of specific conditions from time to time.

NOTE: We publish every Friday letters from transportation and communication workers; marine, railroad, traction, truck, taxi, telegraph, telephone, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON
How Stella Got Coal

(Continued)
(Yesterday we told how Stella, stilled by the relief organization for three months, finally decided to ask the Unemployed Council to help her get coal. Barvage, organizer, said to the members of the Council then in the hall "How about it boys, do we go?")

"SURE!" said old Kogos. "Sure!" said Pitras. "Sure!" "Sure!" "I'll get Murphy!" one said. "And I'll get Stanislawsky!" "We'll have a big delegation for Stella!" "We'll all meet here in 20 minutes." Twenty minutes later, twenty men and women stood with Stella. "All right, people—let's go," Barvage said.

Grouping into pairs and threes, talking, laughing, the delegation walked through the swirling snow towards the relief. "Gosh! This cold saps you in the face" said young Mrs. Miller. They arrived at the door of the relief building.

"Stop, you can't go in there!" said the tall guard at the door. "Who said so?" one of the husky ex-miners said—and brushed him aside. A man came hurrying out to meet the delegation, pale, but all eyes smiles and sweetness. He said "Why, what can we do for you?" The men and women lining the entrance hall waiting to be "investigated" looked on curiously. He smiled at Stella "Mrs. Petrofsky, what are you doing here again?" Stella did not look at him.

"WERE from the Unemployed Council," the spokesman said brusquely "and we've come to see that Mrs. Petrofsky gets the coal she's been asking for these three months."

"Yes, and she's going to get it." "What do you mean making her wait so long?" "You don't care if her children freeze to death?" the delegation broke in.

"Now, just a minute—please—the man said softly "Come into the next room all of you. Then we won't disturb the people in here, you see." He steered the delegation into the next room. The man at the desk looked at them curiously. The first man said with cool emphasis, "This is about Mrs. Petrofsky's coal. It's sent out already, isn't it? They needn't have come at all!"

Stella burst out indignantly. "Sent out! When was it sent out? An hour ago, I was home."

"Oh, it was sent out, a little while ago," said the man at the desk. "You didn't have to bring all these people here!"

"Now, looka here," said one of the women, "after we leave here, we're going right back to Stella's. And we're going there to see if what you said is true. And if the coal isn't there by the time we get there—we'll come back!" The others burst in to agree. The man said nothing as the group filed out.

"Them fakers," said Stella hotly, "it won't be there." "Don't you worry, Stella—I'll be there. They don't want to fool with us," Stella's heart was beating fast, as she hurried with all of them to her tumble down house. Just as they got to the corner, they saw a coal wagon draw up in front of the door. "Oh, Stella cried, and ran down the block towards the wagon. The rest of the delegation laughed and followed her.

"WAIT a minute!" said the organizer loudly. The man looked up quickly. "Would you tell us when you got the order for that coal?" The driver grinned. "Oh, just about ten minutes ago," he said. "There was a big crowd down about it. And it was marked RUSH!"

There was much laughing over their success then. Stella was radiant. "Come in, come in," she said to the delegation. "The coal doesn't cost much! It was marked RUSH!" she suddenly laughed aloud as she went about preparing tea. "You betcha," said one man sitting on the bench in the corner. "It was sure marked RUSH!" And that's how Stella got her coal.

Pattern 2067 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 38-inch fabric and 1/2 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

THE liberals and the pseudo-liberals are making a great to-do over the recent executions in Soviet Russia. None of them, I have observed, has yet expressed much sorrow over the cowardly assassination of our great and devoted comrade Kirov. It is the death of a hundred capitalist spies, saboteurs and pogromists that plunges the liberals into self-righteous despair.

The Isaac Don Levine and such scum one need not answer. People who are hirelings of red-baiting William Randolph Hearst, people who have made a career of anti-Soviet sabotage, who have never written a line in defense of the Scottsboro boys, or the right to free speech in California, who have never lifted a finger for the unemployed, or exposed a single crime of capitalism against the oppressed of the world, why should one argue with such folk, even when they hide behind the mask of liberalism?

They are the venomous fangs of liberty, and should be treated with the contempt one reserves for every scab. Any fascist with money can buy hundreds of such intellectuals in the market place. The working class does not bribe intellectuals, but can only offer them the glory and passion of a great ideal. It is obvious, therefore, that the trash is attracted to the other side, and is always voluble at such moments as the present.

These Hearst, and New York Times, and Saturday Evening Post liberals and "Russian experts" are a peculiar brand of shyster lawyer that the great criminal gangster named Capitalism is now finding it necessary to retain. Nobody is fooled by their shyster pathos and courtroom sob. They have no real emotions about anything but cash. When I hear of a Will Durant, or Don Levine, or Eugene Lyons, or the like, making a single sacrifice for American liberty such as thousands of obscure Communists make every day I will be glad to swallow every word I have just written. But we know these people well; what are they, after all, but the lowest kind of careerists? One debates only with an honest enemy; these people are not even honest enough to call themselves fascists.

The Devil's Brew Boils Up

BUT there is a group of middle-class liberals, men of the school of Oswald Villard and John Dewey and their followers, with whom we do wish to debate on the recent events in the Soviet Union.

Frankly, we do not want to lose them in the fight against American fascism. This is a fight in which we are fatally concerned; one in which all anti-fascists face the dangers of the Nazi concentration camp.

To misunderstand the Soviet Union at this late juncture, and in this critical hour, is to endanger the united front against fascism. These liberals, in comparing the executions in the Soviet Union with the Nazi purges, as Mr. Villard and others have done, are creating a dangerous atmosphere in which many minds may depart from such a united front, and find it logical to drift into fascism.

Only by suppressing the one cosmic fact that differentiates Nazi Germany from the Soviet Union, the fact that the U. S. S. R. is a working class republic while the Nazis are the most reactionary wing of capitalism, have the liberals been able to build up their case.

If a Negro for whom a lynching mob had come, pulled out a gun and defended himself, these liberals would condemn him equally with the lynchers, and would probably vote to have him hung for murder.

Technically, he may have committed murder, but morally, and socially, all liberalism should be on his side, as it should be on the side of the Soviet Union.

Surely the liberals must know by this time that the Soviet Union is the first land where capitalism is ended, and a better world of socialist brotherhood is being built. Surely they must know that in the Soviet Union the land and the factories at last belong to the people, and not to a few profiteers. Women have been emancipated, race hatred is a crime, culture is being brought to every dark hut, and the old war-making nationalism has been destroyed.

In Nazi Germany all is the reverse. Monopoly capitalism has made serfs of the working masses, all culture has been degraded and a new barbarism is finding official sanction. Women have lost all their hard-won rights, and are told to become breeding machines to produce soldiers for the new imperialist war which the Nazis so ardently desire. Race hatred has become the state religion.

The two systems, Nazi against Communist, are mortal enemies. Even a liberal, surely, has made his choice between them. And if he has, and has the faintest understanding of the brutal realities of capitalism, can he doubt for a moment that a socialist state like the U. S. S. R. is in constant danger from such enemies?

How can liberals still live in their ivory tower? Have they never heard of the white guard military college in Paris, where for ten years officers have been trained for an invasion of the Soviet Union? Or the Russian fascist groups in this country, with their newspapers in which they openly advocate assassination of Soviet officials? Or Rosenberg's regiments of Russian fascists in Germany, with funds at their disposal for sabotage and spying work in the Soviet Union? Have the liberals never heard of Hitler's plan for taking the Ukraine?

Even the American capitalist newspapers have carried all this material for years. And at last, the devil's brew of Nazi and capitalist hatred boils up into the foul murder of one of the Soviet's most beloved veteran leaders. Evidence of a wider plot that reached as far as Stalin were revealed. It was all to be the signal for a new invasion of the socialist land by their world of enemies, the fascists.

The First Shot

THE Russian workers who had accomplished miracles of construction, and harvested such a remarkable crop on the collective farms, felt the war feeling lifted for a while.

Civil rights, the liberals ought to remember, were restored to the kulaks a few months ago. The G. P. U. was dissolved as a special branch of defense. Then came this sudden blow, and the Soviets struck back, in the only way a Hitler would respect and fear.

It is the reactionaries who want the violence. It is they who frankly announce they will drown Russia in blood, rather than see socialism there. It is they who killed 65 strikers in America this year rather than yield a single penny in profit. It is they who lynch Negroes, and torture Socialists, Communists, liberals and Jews in Germany.

Socialism or Fascism—this is the debate that is being carried on across the Soviet border. And the liberals deplore it all, and can see no difference in the two camps, since both are fighting for "something." This is why, instead of rising in desperate anguish against these assassins who again threaten, so boldly the Soviet Union, the liberals stand by, wringing their hands.

But the workers and the oppressed millions of the world understand. They can see the issue plain, and on which side their hope lies. They do not attack the Soviet Union, precisely in a moment when it is in danger, but leap to its defense. They do not wait, like the liberals, until the Nazi concentration camps are here, to fight against fascism, but recognize and fight it wherever it shows its beastly head.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Phil Cook Show Shop
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Mystic and Mary—Sketch
- 7:15—WJZ—Baseball—Connie Mack, Manager, Philadelphia Athletics
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Blanton Eckhart
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—Hirsch Orchestra
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neill—Sketch
- 7:45—WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Front-Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Bonnie Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Bourbon Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch
- 8:15—WJZ—Dick Liebert, Organ; Piano; Bruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Courtland; Songs; Male Quartet
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—WOR—Katum Orchestra; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Chorists Quartet
- WJZ—Goodman Orchestra
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 8:00—WEAF—Loman Orchestra; Frank Munn, Tenor; Vivienne Segal,

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

BUT the decisive battles of capitalism and the proletarian revolution was not to come until after the death of Marx and Engels. Although the revolutionary struggles of 1848, and still more the Paris Commune of 1871, when the workers held power for six weeks, showed the way forward, capitalism had still before it a period of expansion of its range throughout the world before it reached the era of decay, and before the period of the world revolution could open.

The world expansion of capitalism led to a stage in which the greater part of the world became directly subjected to the handful of capitalist powers of Europe and the United States. The partition of the world reached completion in its main lines by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The monopoly capitalism of the Western Powers held the world in tribute. Enormous profits flowed to the ruling financial class; a portion of these were used to buy off the rising labor movements by the concession of limited reforms and by the corruption of the leadership. Capitalism entered into the stage of decline and parasitism, leading to the World War and the present general crisis—the stage of imperialism or, as Lenin defined it, the last stage of capitalism.

III

THE true character of the period of imperialism was not at first understood even by many Socialists. A whole theory of opportunism grew up within the ranks of international socialism. This theory regarded the period of imperialism as a refutation of the teachings of Marx: as an advance of capitalism to new life and higher organization, overcoming its conflicts; as a period of the gradual reconciliations, of social reform and increasing improvement of conditions for all, and of the peaceful advance to socialism.

These theories were in principle refuted and condemned by the Socialist International; nevertheless, they increasingly dominated in practice. The World War dealt the death-blow to these illusions, revealing

the real character of imperialism as a period of violent crisis and explosions of ever-widening mass misery, and of the advance to the proletarian revolution.

The greater part of Lenin's life, two-thirds of his active political life, was spent in the pre-War imperialist epoch, in the midst of the deepening slough of opportunism and denial of revolution with in the ranks of international socialism. In the battle for revolutionary Marxism against opportunism Lenin grew up and grew strong, and steered the party that he led for the coming conflicts.

The World War brought the crisis and downfall of the old Socialist International. The supreme crisis and violent bursting of all the contradictions, to which Marx had long before pointed, brought the supreme test of international socialism. The old Socialist International, soaked in opportunism, broke down at the test. It broke asunder, and its leading parties passed openly to the service of the various warring imperialisms.



THE movement was the blackest moment in modern history. The fate of humanity, to escape from the bog of destruction into which imperialism was bringing it, was bound up with international socialism. The moment which had been long foreseen and prepared for had come; the instrument, which had been built up with the labor and sacrifice of generations to be ready for the crisis was at hand; and the instrument appeared to have failed. It looked as if the whole labor would have to begin again from the foundations at the twelfth hour, in a now desperate race against the forces of destruction.

Nevertheless, international socialism had not failed. The forces that were to carry forward the movement to be equal to the demands of the crisis, and to open the victorious world revolution, were there. The center of these forces was Lenin.

Marx died in 1883. Engels died in 1895.

CHAPTER II The Life of Lenin

THE first indication as to the character of his life and work. The birth-name of Lenin was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov. He was born at Simbirsk (now renamed Ulyanovsk) in Russia (now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) on April 22,

1870. The name of Lenin, by which the whole world knows him, was originally a revolutionary pseudonym, adopted only after manhood to meet the needs of illegal revolutionary work under tsarism.

Such conditions of illegal revolutionary work were almost unknown at the time in most of the rest of Europe, save for the very much milder example of the Anti-Socialist Laws of Bismark in Germany during the 'eighties. They were considered essentially peculiar to the "backwardness" of Russia.

Today the tables are turned. Over the great part of Europe such methods of illegal revolutionary work are becoming obligatory for conducting, not only the most elementary socialist propaganda, but even the most elementary political fight against complete servitude. The "backwardness" of tsarism held in fact the mirror, in many respects, to the future of the European nations in the period of imperialist decay; the revolutionary movement which grew up under those conditions has become the strongest and the most advanced; while in the "advanced" European countries the movements which had prided themselves on their strength and leading role are now painfully compelled to learn the methods of struggle under the whip of the counter-revolution.

THE Basic Conceptions and Foundations of Lenin's Work

THE legend is sometimes given currency that Lenin was completely unknown in world politics, or known only to a small band of faithful disciples, before 1917. Thus one of the most recent romantic biographies in English declares that "it is not an overstatement to say that he was an unknown person in the public life of the world until October, 1917."

This is not correct. Apart from his leadership in the old Socialist International, on whose bureau he played for a period an active part, his historical role was familiar even to bourgeois observers outside Russia already before the War. Thus a standard work such as the "Cambridge Modern History," published in 1910, in a short chapter on the preceding half century of Russian history devotes half a page to the work and theories of Lenin as one of the significant influences of the last decade of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth in Russia.

(To be continued)

First Complete Reproduction of Famous Questions and Answers 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 and powerful revolutionary system; the other, symbolic of those who perpetually apologize for capitalism and who desperately make watery parallels between socialism in construction and a reactionary profit system. The text of the interview was taken by C. Oumansky and approved by H. G. Wells.

IV.

STALIN: Yes, you are right when you say that the old social system is breaking down of its own accord. Take fascism for example. Fascism is a reactionary force which is trying to preserve the old world by means of violence. What will you do with the fascists? Argue with them? Try to convince them? But this will have no effect upon them at all.

Answer Violence with Violence

Communists do not in the least idealize methods of violence. But they, the Communists, do not want to be taken by surprise, they cannot count on the old world voluntarily departing from the stage, they see that the old system is violently decaying, and that is why the Communists say to the working class: answer violence with violence; do all you can to prevent the old dying order from crushing you; do not permit it to put manacles on your hands, on the hands with which you will overthrow the old system. As you see the Communists regard the substitution of one social system for another, not simply as a spontaneous and peaceful process, but as a complicated, long and violent process. Communists cannot ignore facts.

WELLS: But look at what is going on in the capitalist world. The collapse is not a simple one, it is the outbreak of reactionary violence which is degenerating into gangsterism. And it seems to me that

Experience Teaches Us That Decaying Classes Do Not Voluntarily Abandon the Stage of History, Says Stalin

when it comes to a conflict with reactionary and unintelligent violence, socialists can appeal to the law, and instead of regarding the police as the enemy they should support them in the fight against the reactionaries. I think that it is useless operating with the methods of the old rigid insurrectionary socialism.

STALIN: The Communists base themselves on rich historical experience which teaches that obsolete classes do not voluntarily abandon the stage of history. Recall the history of England in the seventeenth century. Did not many say that the old social system had decayed? But did it not, nevertheless, require a Cromwell to crush it by force?

WELLS: Cromwell operated on the basis of the constitution and in the name of constitutional order.

The Voice of History

STALIN: In the name of the constitution he resorted to violence, beheaded the king, dispersed Parliament, arrested some and beheaded others!

Or take an example from our history. Was it not clear for a long time that the tsarist system was decaying, was breaking down? But how much blood had to be shed in order to overthrow it?

And what about the October Revolution? Were there not plenty of people who knew that the old system, the Bolsheviks, were indicating the only way out? Was it not clear that Russian capitalism had decayed? But you know how great was the resistance, how much blood had to be shed in order to defend the October Revolution from all its enemies, internal and external.

Or take France at the end of the eighteenth century. Long before 1789 it was clear to many how rotten the royal power, the feudal system was. But a popular insurrection, a clash of classes was not, could not be avoided. Why? Because the classes which must abandon the

stage of history are the last to become convinced that their role is ended. It is impossible to convince them of this. They think that the fissures in the decaying edifice of the old order can be mended, that the tottering edifice of the old order can be repaired and saved. That is why dying classes take to arms and resort to every means to save their existence as a ruling class.

Prepared for Battle

The rich experience of history teaches that up to now not a single class has voluntarily made way for another class. There is no such precedent in world history. The Communists have learned this lesson of history. Communists would welcome the voluntary departure of the bourgeoisie. But such a turn of affairs is improbable; that is what experience teaches; that is why the Communists want to be prepared for the worst and call upon the working class to be vigilant, to be prepared for battle.

Who wants a captain who hurls the vigilance of his army, a captain who does not understand that the enemy will not surrender, that he must be crushed? To be such a captain means deceiving, betraying the working class. That is why I think what seems to you to be old-fashioned is in fact a measure of revolutionary expediency for the working class.

Role of Intelligentsia

STALIN: In order to achieve a great object, an important social object, there must be a main force, a bulwark, a revolutionary class. Next it is necessary to organize the assistance of an auxiliary force for this main force; in this case this auxiliary force is the Party, to which the best forces of the intelligentsia belong.

Just now you spoke about "educated people." But what educated people did you have in mind? Were there not plenty of educated people on the side of the old order in England in the seventeenth century, in France at the end of the eighteenth century, and in Russia in the epoch of the October Revolution?

The old order had in its service many highly educated people who defended the old order, who opposed the new order. Education is a weapon the effect of which is determined by the hands which wield it, by who is to be struck down. Of course, the proletariat, socialism, needs highly educated people. Clearly, simpletons cannot help the proletariat to fight for socialism, to build a new society.

I do not underestimate the role of the intelligentsia; on the contrary, I emphasize it. The question is, however, which intelligentsia are we discussing? Because there are different kinds of intelligentsia.

Role of Intelligentsia

(To be continued)

American Boy Describes Experiences in Soviet Union Factory School

AN AMERICAN BOY IN THE SOVIET UNION, by Harry Eisman, Youth Publishers: 64 pages; 10c.

Reviewed by MAKIHA CAMPION

MY AMERICAN childhood was molded in the revolutionary movement. Joining the Pioneers in 1924, I have been steeped in the class struggle from the age of eleven. In 1926 I helped in the Passaic strike, and I have marched on picket lines with cloakmakers and furriers, cafeteria employes and fruit clerks in New York. I took part in nearly every workers' demonstration in the name of the Young Pioneers. . . . I was arrested seven times in strikes and demonstrations and suspended from school.

"On July 20, 1929, the Pioneers organized a send-off for Boy Scouts who were leaving for their international jamboree in England. . . . The police attacked the demonstration, and four of us were arrested. Although the charge against me was admittedly flimsy, because of my record in children's courts in New York it was decided that I badly needed 'correction.' I was sent to the Hawthorne School, a reformatory, for six months. . . . In sequel to the events of the March 6, 1930, unemployed demonstration when Foster, Minor, Raymond and Amter were arrested, I was returned to Hawthorne for breach of parole and given a five and one-half year term. . . ."

Harry didn't stay in the reform school. He was freed to go to the Soviet Union, on condition that he did not return to this country for at least two years. The police department must have heaved a sigh of relief when the boat pulled out, although when it took away Harry it did not take away the Pioneer movement.

HARRY EISMAN exemplifies much that was good and much that was bad in our children's movement. He was spunky, class-conscious, hard-working, fearless. These qualities and his activities have made his name a by-word among Pioneers and adults. There is a troop in New York named for him. But he was also cocksure, conceited, individualistic. There was about him a "me and Lenin and Stalin" attitude that made him not a model to other children but a stiff pain in the neck to them.

These characteristics do not fit a child to be the organizer of other working class children. Neither do they fit a child for life in a working class society. Harry Eisman had a tough time in the Soviet Union for a while, after he had seen the country, had an interview with Maxim Gorky, been given some honorary titles, and had a two month's vacation in a rest home in Crimea. . . . He went to the factory school of "Amo," the big Moscow automobile plant. There he found a friend, and had a good time, and paid little or no attention to his studies. He was undisciplined, and, when criticized, walked around with a chip on his shoulder. Was he not Harry Eisman, a veteran of the class struggle, who had been suspended from school, arrested seven times, and jailed for his political activities?

Finally there was a large general meeting of all the factory nuclei, to discuss "the situation in Group 26 and the case of Harry Eisman. . . ."

"All heads turned towards me in one of the seats in the back, with smiles of comradely appeal, as if to say, 'Why did you get yourself into such a muddle again? . . . Bobka spoke against me, which was a surprise to some at the meeting, most of those present knowing of my close friendship with Bobka. When Bobka finished he came over and sat next to me. . . . Actually, Bobka couldn't have done otherwise. He was my friend and he was also a good Comsomol. . . . The vote was in my favor—that is, that I should be given only a reprimand. . . . The bureau meeting and general meeting made me think a lot. . . ."

The result was that he finished the two-year factory school course with favorable marks on his diploma, being rated "Good."

The story of his tribulations, told with a sort of stubborn frankness, is good, interesting reading, written in a style that is simple, imaginative and very personal. But, more than that, it is a story full of political significance, both for those interested in the revolutionary movement as a whole, and especially for those interested in training children and youths for citizenship in a working-class society.

Those who are interested in establishing a new society, in which there will be new men and women, and those who are interested in the fate of the individual under socialism, can say after reading this book what Harry said after the meeting of the factory nuclei: "It made me think."

Questions and Answers

Question: Did Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act promote the growth of trade unions? Was it drawn up for that purpose by the Roosevelt regime?—Trade Unionist.

Answer: At the time that Section 7a was drawn up there was already the beginning of the great strike wave of 1933-34. As early as January, 1933, the workers began to fight for higher wages and better conditions. Hoping to divert the strike movement into safe channels, the administration with the aid of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy announced that 7a gave labor "the right to organize."

But the American working class had won the right to organize, to strike and to bargain for wages in countless struggles during the past decade. In fact these rights have meaning only when they are backed up by the organized might of the working class. Otherwise like democracy under capitalism they remain legal fictions. Consequently 7a did not grant the workers a "right." On the contrary it dealt them a severe blow by making the open shop and company unions legal and by introducing compulsory arbitration.

The events of the last 18 months have shown how in every instance 7a has been used against the interests of the workers. About three and a half million workers were driven into company unions with

the aid of the N. R. A. It is estimated by the reactionary National Industrial Conference Board that about five million workers now are forced to belong to the various company unions.

In every strike dispute the labor boards have been used as government strike-breaking agencies. This was the case in textiles, steel and auto, and in the innumerable smaller disputes that came before the boards. By delay and through so-called impartial decisions the N. R. A. was used to smash the struggles of the workers.

It is true that the workers, deceived by Roosevelt's false promises, construed the N. R. A. to mean that the government was behind them in their fight with the employers. But as the Communists predicted many soon found that it was the best weapon that the enemy class had at its disposal.

Today many workers have learned through experience that their struggles can be won only through their own organized strength. They cannot depend upon government boards which break strikes and betray their demands. To defeat the capitalist attack against their living standards and their organizations, the workers must fight against company unions, against the plan of the regime to destroy genuine unions by herding all workers into government-supervised federal unions, that is, into fascist unions under the control of the employers.

Short Wave Radio News

NEW YORK

The membership of the New York Club is increasing by leaps and bounds. In fact, we have already outgrown our present headquarters and have standing room only at meetings. Code practice was held as usual. A committee was elected for the purpose of organizing formal classes embracing theory classes as well as code, the need for this becoming more apparent day by day. Another committee was elected to arrange for regular code practice over the air and schedules with other cities.

CLEVELAND

There is another Workers' Radio Club in Cleveland, with several in

other cities already have licenses. The club is going to see about headquarters and the possibility of getting a club rig as soon as possible—that will be for the combined club.

From now on, there will be two classes in radio: first, one giving the general theory and the second, more advanced theory. Classes will be held Wednesday and Thursday from 7 to 8:30 p.m. Practically all those who took the class last term are planning to take the advanced class.

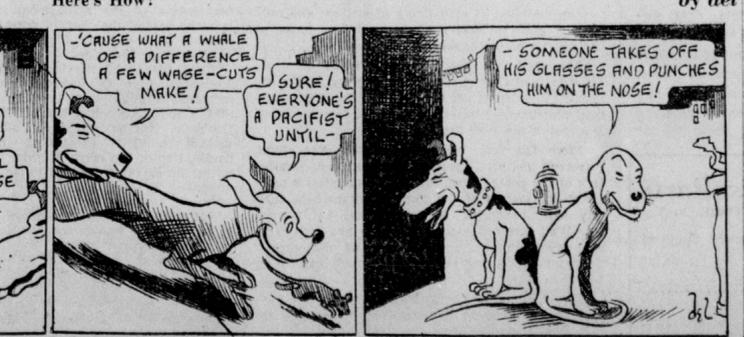
"The class you are planning in New York is quite different from the one that we are conducting; possibly you have a much better plan. Now that we have unearthed several real live hams, we can possibly use a program more like yours. We, of course, have been doing code practice, but that has been outside the class—in the club. We have reached the point where we all know the code and can receive about 5 w.p.m. We get along splendidly when we send to each other with the oscillator, but when we tried to listen to traffic last week, we didn't get one station sending slowly enough; we got nothing out of that session. Now, of course, we can have one of our hams send to us."

"As for building the club receiver and transmitter: We can get the parts here as cheaply as you can in New York. It is merely a matter of our getting active and raising the necessary money. Now that we have some hams in the club, we will no doubt find it much easier because they have offered to contribute their spare parts."

Little Lefty



Here's How!



Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Push the United Front

PRELIMINARY reports indicate that about 300 delegates from local unions and Central Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor will attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which meets tomorrow in Washington.

These delegates have been elected in defiance of William Green's order to boycott the National Congress and to refuse the floor to local sponsoring committee representatives. In addition, hundreds of other local unions have endorsed the Workers' Bill in the recent period, and still others, unable to bear the expense of sending delegates to Washington, have delegated the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance as their proxies in Washington.

Following their deliberations in Washington, these delegates have already stated that they will elect a representative trade union committee to present to the national office of the American Federation of Labor the demands of organized labor that William Green support the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The tremendous trade union support now being rolled up in support of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill graphically indicates the growing revolt of the A. F. of L. membership against official support given by the top A. F. of L. leadership to the relief-slashing program of Roosevelt and the denial of genuine unemployment and social insurance.

Early in the campaign for election of delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, Green called upon all locals of the A. F. of L. to "be on guard against any attempt to create the impression that the A. F. of L. is in any way connected" with the National Congress, and declared that "a program of action will soon be sent to you for guidance in securing State Legislation."

Green's heralded program, when it arrived, violated every demand of the A. F. of L. membership and of all workers for real unemployment insurance.

Green proposed a scheme which is tantamount to a blanket support of Roosevelt's "actuarial" proposals—a system of reserves eventually paid by the workers and with a long waiting period and nothing for the present unemployed.

It is against just such raw proposals as these that the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance convenes tomorrow.

THE preparations for this historic united front Congress have greatly accelerated the rank and file work in the trade unions. It should be made the basis of carrying forward still further this work, giving expression to the rank and file demands and pushing forward the fight for winning these demands.

This spur to the united front against Green's unemployment insurance schemes, against the Roosevelt inspired Wagner-Lewis "Reserves" Bill and for involving the members of the American Federation of Labor in the fight for unemployment relief should be made the basis of strengthening the united front all along the line—in the A. F. of L. and independent unions, in the Socialist Party locals and among the various unemployed groups.

Carry forward the united front work of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance!

100,000 Ballots

ONLY 100,000 ballots have been received at the office of the Daily Worker in its campaign to obtain one million votes for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. In almost all cases, these ballots have been obtained by individual workers in their trade unions and mass organizations. Gratifying results, for instance, have been obtained through the efforts of the members of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the Food Workers Industrial Union and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The New York District of the Communist Party, however, offered to obtain 250,000 votes for the Workers' Bill. Up to Wednesday noon, only 12,000 have been received by the whole New York District.

A letter received yesterday from a member of the Young Communist League in New York City explains why these ballots have not yet been received by the Daily Worker. "Why not send a batch of ballots to the different units of the Party and the Y.C.L.?" the letter asks. "I know that I can get many, many more signed than those appearing in the Daily Worker."

Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of these ballots are still in the hands of workers. Every district must begin at once to get these ballots into the office of the Daily Worker. Every unit of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League must redouble its efforts to obtain all ballots now outstanding, and send these at once to the Daily Worker.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Greet the 'Daily' on Its Anniversary

ON SATURDAY, January 19, the Daily Worker will publish a special combined Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition. It is planned to make this edition one of the most comprehensive ever issued by the Daily Worker in its eleven years of existence.

The readers of the Daily Worker, the organizations which support the revolutionary movement, have reason to be proud of the publication of this edition. It is your great efforts—your response to our financial drives—which has enabled our paper to hold its head above the monetary waters.

We call upon all our readers and friends to greet the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary. Make known by your testimonial that the arms of the working class are upraised in defense of its newspaper! At this time when the capitalist class is making a mighty offensive against us every nerve must be on guard! Make your response a tremendous one, comrades!

We call upon the Party units, the mass organizations and trade unions to achieve an unparalleled distribution of this edition all over the country.

Let us determine to achieve a real mass circulation for our paper. Let us begin multiplying our efforts at once in a tremendous drive to double our circulation, to get thousands of new subscribers.

For Unity in the Building Trades

A CONDITION that may result in the most serious consequences for the building trades workers in the United States, has developed out of the dispute between sets of officials of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. It may mean a split in all the unions and jurisdictional disputes resulting in strikes not against the builders, but of one union against another. The Building Trades Department is now split wide open. Officials of 12 unions, refusing to abide by the decision of the Hutcheson-Green faction, have moved out of the A. F. of L. building in Washington and set up independent quarters. The remaining seven unions will constitute the new Building Trades Department set up by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Now we can expect that the officials of both groups will open a campaign in all locals. Each member will be asked "Are you with Hutcheson and Green or with MacDonough?" (leader of those who split away).

BUT what is underneath this split? Is it the issue of a fight against the construction companies who are openly promising a wage-cut? Is it because thousands of members are being stricken off the rolls for non-payment of dues? No! It is a fight over the \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year jobs and for jurisdiction over the many smaller jobs underneath them. It is a fight to determine which set of top officials will control building jobs.

Officials of both groups have equally expelled militant members from the union, stiffened the unemployed off the rolls, and have cooperated with the employers to make possible the continually worsening conditions for the workers.

Coming at this time, when Secretary of the Interior, Ickes, openly declares that increased building construction must be preceded by decreased wages, when builders in all parts of the country have taken up this cry, the split policy of these top officials will prove especially serious. The reactionary officials in both groups will now compete with each other to obtain recognition from the employers on the basis of which can give them (the employers) the most favorable concessions.

The workers in the 19 unions comprising the building trades department have no quarrels with each other. The issue before these hundreds of thousands is how to throw these corrupt officials off their backs and unite all forces for a powerful united movement of all building trades unions.

Only one force can save the building trades unions from heading towards disaster—the growing militant rank and file movement in all locals. It is a movement to prepare struggle against worsening conditions, to throw out the reactionary officials, and build fighting unions. All building trades workers, all honest officials in the locals should fall in line behind the program of unity of struggle and of rank and file control. The membership of all unions must be aroused to act over the heads of the corrupt officials and defeat the splitting tactics of the top officials.

Gag Rule

THE Roosevelt administration is steadily increasing its dictatorial grip on the whole machinery of the government.

Yesterday's news reports indicate that the Democratic leaders in the House, acting under orders from Roosevelt, will force through a measure which raises the number of petitioners required to bring a bill out of Committee from 145 to 218.

The Herald Tribune describes this as "shutting off unwanted legislation."

Combined with Roosevelt's recent appointment of Donald R. Richberg to act as the "Czar" of all Congressional legislation, the Roosevelt administration now has a virtual gag rule on the entire proceedings of Congress, with all alleged "free discussion and legislation" so adored by the liberals, completely wiped out.

This, of course, is no surprise. Roosevelt has been steadily tightening the grip of the Wall Street monopolies on the life of the country, and this in turn requires that the whole process of government be also tightened and concentrated.

The steady advance of gag rule in the allegedly "free halls of Congress" is the improving of the efficiency in carrying out the orders of the biggest and most reactionary capitalist cliques, for Congress itself is a tool of the Wall Street cliques.

From the very beginning of the New Deal, Roosevelt has been speeding the process of fascistization of the government. Today, he exercises a more direct domination of the government machine than any other president. He has virtual war powers. The Wall Street dictatorship, which has been carefully wrapped up in the embroideries of "democracy," is rapidly beginning to appear through the covering.

More and more, the capitalist processes of government, cloaked by a fraudulent democracy, are taking on the form of fascist dictatorship.

Party Life

A Party Nucleus Cites Mistakes And Makes Plans

OUR unit bureau read the October 6 letter on Oct. 30 from the C.C. to the party membership, in which was outlined various shortcomings of the unit regarding the flow of membership in and out of the Party. Discussions at three meetings brought forth many suggestions from the comrades on recruiting and activity. The following is a summary:

It was agreed that new members were often overloaded with assignments and others never got a feeling of being in the Party at all. Family life of some comrades prevents them from participating in real activity, and pressure from home sometimes makes them drop out. Too many collections appear to some as forcing new members away, as many cannot feel the need for funds for the Party and these unable to contribute are embarrassed. Too little attention is paid to the way we speak to contacts. We must use simple language that every one can understand. Comrades in the unit need to know one another better, more social activity would enable the comrades to get acquainted.

The main shortcoming in our work is that the life of our unit does not reflect the life of our neighborhood. The unit does not make itself felt in the neighborhood. It only occasionally issues a leaflet in the name of the unit. It does not lead the workers in struggle against landlords for improvements of the house, for reduction in rent, nor does it lead militant struggles for relief, coal, clothing, etc., and on school issues such as free hot lunches for needy children, free notebooks, free medical and dental care, eyeglasses, etc. And only through such struggles can we win the confidence of the workers in the block, including those who are under fascist influence and who at present shut the door in our faces.

One of our shortcomings is the lack of organization in the shops in our neighborhood. There is a city owned garage and repair shop which appears to have some sympathetic workers, whom we haven't approached. Some children in the homes canvassed already read the New Pioneer Magazine and want to join the Pioneers. The Y.W.C.A. has an International Branch which contacts have not been made from within or from outside as yet. Reports on canvassing are not complete, sometimes not handed in and comrades do not observe the nationality or state of living conditions of our contacts.

On the basis of the above, the membership decided that there shall be an enlarged bureau meeting with three additional comrades to lay out a plan of action for the unit to follow. The balance of this report is in the form of a resolution, the tasks are as follows:

- 1) To find a means of increasing the effectiveness of the Unemployed Council and to use it as a mass base for our Unit activity. To establish a shop nucleus in the city-owned garage immediately.
- 2) To urge the women to start a women's auxiliary of the Unemployed Council and to begin this immediately, to demand school relief, free medical care, free lunches, playgrounds, etc.
- 3) To cooperate with mass organizations in our neighborhood for joint action and mutual growth, for instance to help to build the Italian branch of the I.W.O. in our territory.
- 4) To organize a pioneer troop with the help and cooperation of the Y.C.L. and I.W.O.
- 5) To issue more leaflets in the name of the unit and to make the unit a living force in the neighborhood.

Since there has been no fluctuation in the membership of our unit, our problem has been recruiting new members and to activate the entire membership. Once we have established a mass influence in the neighborhood, we will recruit the more advanced element into the Party.

Hereafter all comrades who go out canvassing should observe the following: How many children in the family? Which school they attend? Do they get free lunch and milk? What are the conditions in school? In need of clothing, coal, etc.? What is the nationality of the house worker? Conditions of the house? Need of painting or repair? Is it a firetrap, etc.?

A complete report of the observations should be handed in to the bureau. To avoid all semblance of appearance of a social worker, no notes should be taken while talking to the family.

It was decided that comrades in the unit belonging to mass organizations or trade unions should report at unit meetings on their work, so that their experiences can be used.

UNIT 3, SEC. 2, New York.

Currency Devaluation Plans Made in Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Preparations are being made for an 80 per cent devaluation of the mark from its present value, the Berlin correspondent of the Ceske Slovo communicated in his paper.

"Such reports of devaluation are increasing here in financial and industrial circles. It is affirmed that a group, including notably Dr. Goebbels, has addressed an ultimatum to Hitler demanding the devaluation of the mark in order to revive the export trade and to slash wages."

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The majority of the Madrid banks are refusing to accept German money. An inquiry made at the Bank of Bilbao, as to the reason, received no reply. An employee stated that the rejection of marks was due to the chaotic political and economic situation in Germany.

"We'll Have Everything Ready in a Moment, Darling!"

by Limbach



HANDS OFF THE U.S.S.R.

THE abolition of capital punishment was one of the first acts of the great October revolution of 1917. A country in a state of revolution, with armed enemies within and without; it was clear that the new power could only maintain itself with the aid of force. But feeling triumphed over reason. The oppressed class, fighting for humanitarian ideas, discarded too quickly an indispensable weapon. It had to pay for this ill-advised act with streams of blood. But the Bolsheviks, who showed how to capture power, afterwards gave a splendid example of how the revolution must be defended.

To capture power and at the same time to shatter the old State force and defend the revolution with all means became the touchstone in the fight for Socialism. The Second International, which during the war carried out the policy of their own bourgeoisie, after the war carried on reconstruction on the old bourgeois foundation. Whilst it continued to pay lip-service to Socialism, it became the defenders of so-called democracy.

Conducted an unrelenting fight against all who stood for the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fiercely combated the so-called Bolshevik terror. It conducted this fight in speech and writing, with police truncheons and machine guns, and whilst not identifying itself with the white counter-revolutionaries, it fought side by side with them. In the name of humanity and in order to save the rule of the exploiters, it committed the greatest cruelties, which defied the human sacrifices in human life than a victorious revolution in Central Europe would have cost.

In the meantime world history brilliantly confirmed the correctness of Bolshevik policy. The proletarian revolution triumphed. Socialism with all its cultural and material advantages is being built up before our eyes, whilst at the present time, in the whole of the capitalist world, a devastating economic crisis prevails which plunges the working population into ever deeper misery and increases to the utmost the enslavement of the masses. This is especially the case in those countries where the Second International, by holding out the prospect of a so-called democratic Socialism, succeeded in restraining the proletariat from overthrowing the bourgeoisie. It is precisely in these countries that the proletariat has to submit to the most bitter fascist rule and threatens the best elements of the proletariat with physical extermination. On the one side we see Germany, Austria and Spain, and on the other side the Soviet Union. This new

world of free creative humanity which is arising proclaims in flaming letters to all the oppressed and exploited: By this sign shalt thou conquer!

Masses Learned Lesson

Broad sections of the international proletariat, taught by bitter experience, have already learned the correct lesson. They no longer allow themselves to be incited against Communist workers; they wish to make common cause with them, first in the immediate fight against fascism in the countries where fascism has triumphed, and in harnessing the way to fascism where it is about to go over to the attack—and in all countries for combatting the capitalist offensive, for opposing the preparations for new imperialist war and of the new war of intervention against the Soviet Union. The Second International is placing the greatest difficulties in the way of this fight. So far we have succeeded in single countries in creating the first foundations of the united front. But these foundations are being rapidly consolidated and offer the best prospects for the future fight, a fight which today is still a fight for immediate demands, but which tomorrow will be a fight on a broad front for the emancipation of the working class and the whole of humanity.

Proletariat Startled

In this fight the international proletariat was startled by the shots with which the murderer in the pay of the class enemy killed one of the best Bolsheviks—Comrade Kirov. The situation was lit up as if by a flash of lightning. Contrary to the assumption that with the increased successes of the proletarian revolution a so-called pacification would ensue which would permit the revolution to weaken its means of defense, there is once again inexorably revealed the dialectical course of development: the more successes the proletarian revolution achieves, the more desperate efforts the class enemy makes to take revenge for the freeing of its slaves, to carry confusion into the ranks of the victorious army and to check as far as possible the rapid course of development which is leading to its final annihilation. It will be remembered that a debate arose on this question already before the Seventeenth Congress of the C. P. U. S., and that Comrade Stalin maintained that the growth of Socialism in no way implied that the Soviet power could reduce its defensive measures.

The proletariat in the Soviet Union and also the fighting proletariat in the other countries immediately grasped the situation and stood with a determination, devotion and unanimity such as the world had never previously wit-

nessed, behind the leaders of the revolution and their measures of defence. In face of this firm will every hope of the counter-revolution is bound to be shattered.

Blum Borrows from Rothermere

In this situation the Second International saw fit to put forward Leon Blum, the leader of the Socialist Party of France—the Party which is carrying out a united action with the Communist Party to prevent the advance of fascism—in order to defend the Russian white guardists who wish by means of murder and sabotage, to prevent the victory of Socialism. Leon Blum borrows the argument of the Rothermere press and of the so-called Riga correspondents, according to which this murder was an act of revenge and has nothing to do with politics. Personal revenge—we have heard this before. The same thing was said on the occasion of the murder of Comrade Vorovsky in Lausanne and of Comrade Volkov in Warsaw. Leon Blum had to learn from the columns of the Paris "Temps" that in the case of Comrade Kirov such personal motives for the crime are quite out of the question. But at the same time the cannibal howls of the white Russian press from Harbin to Minneapolis, from Haperanda to Capetown, must have taught him that the Leningrad assassination was hailed by the rotten reactionary white guardist bands, not as an act of personal revenge but a sign of "liberation."

Does the Second International wish to repeat the game which it played in 1922, when it wished to make joint action of the proletariat dependent upon decent treatment being accorded the social revolutionaries who assassinated Volodarsky and made an attempt on the life of Lenin? The leaders of the Second International must be told that twelve years have passed since then, twelve bitter years in which the proletariat has got to know the methods of the Second International and also the methods of the Bolsheviks. An "action" against fascism while at the same time undermining the defense of the proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, that is an action for capitalism and fascism. And if the proletariat has not yet completely realized this, we must take care that it does. On this question there can be only one standpoint: unconditional defense of the Soviet Union, defense of the revolution, that revolution which at the same time is a guarantee for the overthrow of reaction, the overthrow of capitalism and the victory of the whole of toiling humanity.

Hands off the Soviet Union!

Another factor tending to reassure this section of the Saar population, so important on the question of the outcome of the plebiscite, is a recent occurrence in the French Chamber of Deputies (parliament). One of the Deputies recently queried the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France's attitude to a future plebiscite. He asked: "If the population of the Saar in its majority decides on Jan. 13 to maintain the present international regime, that is, the status quo, would this mean that it would lose forever the right of some day returning to Germany? If, for instance, the Hitler regime were placed in Germany and the inhabitants of the Saar intimate their desire of being again allowed to vote, would there be a possibility of this being done?"

Laval, the foreign minister, answered:

"As to the question which has been put to me about the situation which would be created if the Saar population should in its majority decide in favor of the maintenance of the League of Nations government, I declare that if at any future time the population of the Saar should express the desire to be incorporated with the German nation, it will not be France alone, but the League of Nations Council which will have to decide, by force of the sovereignty accorded to it by the maintenance of the status quo. France will not raise any objection in any case."

Hands off the Soviet Union!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Nazis Nervous in the Saar Majority Against Hitler But Why Some Waver

NAZI fangs have already been bared in the Saar, and there is blood on them. As the date of the plebiscite, Jan. 13, draws near in the Saar, the Fascists become more desperate. Their rashness arises from the fact that conditions in Fascist Germany are now becoming so bad, the Saar becomes the straw at which the drowning Nazis grasp, hoping this will keep them afloat a little while longer.

The shootings and riots provoked by the Nazis follow a deliberate plan, the kind usually resorted to by Hitler's agents when the objective is to lead to armed struggles on a grand scale. This is the tactic followed in Austria, to the assassination of Dollfus.

What makes the Nazis so desperate at this time? Hasn't Hitler on a dozen occasions expressed his utter and unshakable confidence in the outcome of the plebiscite favoring return to fascist Germany? Events, however, have occurred to shatter the Nazis' confidence. The majority of the Saar population do not want to be tied to the medieval butcher shop of Hitler fascism, which is the ruling force of German capitalism. That, is beyond question, no matter what the plebiscite vote ultimately shows.

What is still unclear in the minds of a large group of Saar voters—in other words, the chief unknown factor—is their feeling that though they do not want to return to Germany under Hitler's rule, they fear if they do not vote for annexation of the Saar by Germany now they are forever blocked from moving in this direction.

TIME and again, both the Communists and Socialists, as well as the Catholics in the united front against Hitler and for the status quo in the Saar (that is, continuation of administration by the League of Nations as is now the case) have made it clear, the Saar is German territory. The only objective of the status quo fight now is to defeat Fascism in Germany, to prevent it from spreading into the Saar, and to continue the fight for the future annexation to Germany under different conditions.

On the question of the future of the Saar (assuming a victory for the status quo), recent evidence tends to show that this margin of the voters is being convinced that their wish of future annexation to a free Germany can be realized, and that the main struggle for the liberation of the Saar people now is to defeat Hitler's designs. For example, the League of Nations has indicated that it will allow a second plebiscite in the future, on expression of the wishes of the Saar people. Of course, though this is an assurance to these wavering elements, it is not required by the Socialists and Communists, whose united front will be continued, even if there is a victory for the status quo. It will be continued on the basis of the struggle for the ending of fascist rule in Germany and the merging of the Saar with a Germany under workers' rule.

ANOTHER factor tending to reassure this section of the Saar population, so important on the question of the outcome of the plebiscite, is a recent occurrence in the French Chamber of Deputies (parliament). One of the Deputies recently queried the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France's attitude to a future plebiscite. He asked: "If the population of the Saar in its majority decides on Jan. 13 to maintain the present international regime, that is, the status quo, would this mean that it would lose forever the right of some day returning to Germany? If, for instance, the Hitler regime were placed in Germany and the inhabitants of the Saar intimate their desire of being again allowed to vote, would there be a possibility of this being done?"

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OF COURSE, the French imperialists are not acting or speaking impartially in this case. They hope that future events may work to their benefit, and to the end of French control over the Saar. But the same united front, now working to defeat Hitler, is also victorious, can the more easily defeat the French ruler's appetite. The main, immediate, decisive question now is to deliver a blow to Hitler in the Saar, a terrific punch at a vital spot in the weakening, degenerate body of German fascism.

ON JAN. 6, the anti-fascist united front is to hold a mass demonstration, as the final rally for the defeat of Hitler just before the voting.

Our duty in this country, so far as the Saar is concerned, is still of the greatest importance. Cables to the workers and other organizations in the Saar, telling them that the anti-fascist united front is still in their fight against Hitler fascism, would be a great encouragement. Then we must be prepared to fight with our Saar brothers against any surprise attack of the Nazi hordes, for the defense of the anti-fascists.

Soviet Workers Hail Successes in Many New Year Meetings

(Special in the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (By Wireless).

At meetings scattered throughout the Soviet Union workers in Soviet factories summed up the successful completion of the plan of the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The best shock-workers and heroes of socialist labor, including many foreign workers, received valuable presents and prizes. All clubs were crowded with workers and their families, and entertainments, balls, masquerades and rambles have been held continually up to today. Tens of thousands of Muscovites met for New Year in the Park of Culture and Rest, and the numerous skating rinks were particularly crowded.

A CORRECTION

By a mistake on the copy desk, my name was signed to an article which appeared on page two of the Jan. 3 issue of the Daily Worker. This article, whose headline is entitled, "Guarantees Against Framing of N.R.A. Elections Should Be Demanded by Steel Workers," was based on a program presented by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to the N. R. A. in Washington.

It was not my own article and I did not sign my name to it.
CARL REEVE.