

Fascist Groups Lure Veterans With Promises

Interview With Head of the Veterans Voters' League Shows Link With Wall Street in Move to Exploit Vets' Grievances
By MARGUERITE YOUNG

This is the sixth article in the series, "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," revealing how leading figures in American business and political life are backing Fascist and potential Fascist organizations. Previous articles showed how the McCormack-Dickstein Congressional Committee suppressed evidence of Fascist activity, described the role of Gen. Smedley D. Butler, and told how Italian Consuls persecute anti-Fascists in the U. S. Yesterday's article showed how the press, radio and movies are being used to advance Fascism in the United States.—Editor's Note.

The self-styled anti-Roosevelt, anti-bankers, anti-proletarian leader of veterans sat in his office at 346 Broadway, about three weeks ago, and predicted "a change by force" under the direction of "hot-heads." He said this would happen unless Congress comes across with a Central Bank and printing-press inflation.

His name, Dr. Edward T. Curran, is almost unknown today outside his organization, the Veterans Voters' League. But it may yet flash upon the American consciousness. For Curran is, whether deliberately or not, a candidate for a big command in the storm troops of American Fascism.

He told the Daily Worker he is against "bankers," but not "liberal bankers," such as Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank. He said also that he knows Mr. Vanderlip and has been in communication with him.

Went Name His Paymaster
He is trying to turn the Veterans Voters' League into a Farmer-Labor-Veterans' political party with a platform excluding every traditional specific demand of organized labor, and including monetary "reform" such as has been publicly, persistently demanded by Mr. Vanderlip!

He evaded the question of who is financing his national organizational expenses. The members pay no dues.

He hedged on every issue related to the Fascist offensive of the big bankers. And he declared:

"I hope we can form a third party this Spring. But Congress will decide that. If they fall in with the bankers and don't give us credit and currency, that'll be the end of it. . . . We have got to unite with farmers and laborers, that is, if the country is still in a parliamentary form. It may be six months, or longer, the future and delay in forming a third party may make it appear too frivolous, and the people may seek to bring about a change by force."

"The people—led by whom? The Communists?" he exclaimed. "Not by Communists! The American people are individualistic. Well, whom would they follow in this change by force? You predict?" "Oh—hot-heads," he answered impatiently.

A Fascist Reservoir
The Fascist threat in Dr. Curran's organization is clear. The significance lies not so much in the present organization, but in the garbled, pseudo-popular program for a mass political party. This is precisely the type of mass organization which, after gathering strength and developing a military aspect, is snapped up by the financiers and industrialists for storm troops. Definite military potentialities exist in this organization, as we shall see.

Dr. Curran is typical of the discontented middle-class "leader" who, opposed to working-class leadership, can be taken over by powerful backers. He is a minor Father Charles E. Coughlin. He claims to have a following of millions. Established veterans' leaders estimate it around 1,000,000. It was just this type of military-popular organization and leader that were tried out for years and then taken over for storm troops by Thyssen and Krupp. This series has already proved that union businessmen are seeking to develop specific fascist and other "veterans' organizations" in the United States.

Fascist Constitution
From the point of view of financiers who, according to the official record of the Dickstein-McCormack Congressional Committee, have been looking toward veterans' organizations especially in connection with efforts to form a Fascist army, there is nothing "hot-headed" about the Constitution of the Veterans Voters League. Approved by Dr. Curran just about a year ago, this instrument calls upon members to conform to a number of familiar Fascist regulations. It devotes a whole article to "Uniforms," the wearing of which it calls for "on all V. V. L. occasions." It makes the wearing of overseas caps "mandatory." Another article of the constitution provides for segregation of minority racial groups because "the influence of consanguinity or other racial attributes . . . may not be evaded or denied." In other words, Jim-Crow. While the objects of the organization are stated to be "for the good that we can do; for the needy; for the helpless; for the oppressed," the constitution stipulates that officers of the organization be "of some substance and above want."

(Continued on Page 3)

BROWDER IN DETROIT
DETROIT, Jan. 29.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak here Thursday. "The Communist Party's Answer to Hearst," at a mass meeting in Finnish Workers Hall, 5969 14th Avenue near McGraw, at 8 p. m. The following evening, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m. in the same hall Browder will address a meeting of the company unions, but to organize in "one union for all auto workers."

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NATIONAL EDITION

SOVIET CONGRESS CITES GAINS

Green Asks for Closer Labor-N.R.A. Bond

CALLS LABOR RESENTMENT VERY BITTER

Would Have Capital Revive Illusions of Workers

By Len de Caux

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Warning employers and the government of the "spirit of revolt" growing in labor ranks, and of the workers' bitter disillusionment with the N. R. A., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor made a bid for closer incorporation of the union officialdom in the government machinery, while testifying at the public hearings on N. R. A. labor provisions today.

Declaring that the workers accepted promises about the right to organize with "implicit faith," only to be met with "wholesale discriminations and discharges," Green pointed out that they face this situation "with deep and bitter resentment—a resentment which persists and grows."

"Organized labor now finds itself in an intolerable situation," he said. "The protection offered by the law has proved to be false and inadequate. The promises of economic and social betterment have proved to be empty. This growing resentment has fostered the spirit of revolt which is gaining large proportions."

This admission of labor dissatisfaction came at the end of a long speech praising the N. R. A. in principle though criticizing its "weaknesses." Green's claims of N. R. A. achievement made a strange contrast with some of the facts and figures he presented, showing real weekly earnings reduced as the New Deal while profits bounded upward.

All the shortcomings of the N. R. A., he claimed, are due to "one fundamental fact," that it "has not had the benefit of full participation of organized labor in code making and in code administration." He therefore put forward the demand for union representatives to be allowed to sit in on code authorities, dominated by the employers, "so they may know what is going on." Only a few of the codes give workers this much recognition to the workers.

Green's emphasis on closer cooperation of labor leaders with employers and government officials in code making was offered as a means to revive some of the illusions in the N. R. A. which he himself admitted are blasted among the workers.

Pointing to the more than 11 million estimated unemployed by the A. F. of L., Green noted the failure of the N. R. A. to cope with mass unemployment and put forward again the demand for a 30-hour bill in place of which he said the A. F. L. had accepted the N. L. R. A. as "a substitute measure." Thousands and even hundreds of thousands of workers are now working 44, 48, 50 and even 56 hours per week, he said.

Increases of 6 and 4 per cent in minimum hourly earnings in codified and non-codified industries between June, 1933, and November, 1934, have been more than offset by increased living costs, Green said. "So that the weekly income of wage earners at the end of 1934 was actually smaller than it had been in July, 1933."

"Unless Social Justice conquers the world, you're going to have in fifty or sixty years Communism in this country. We have to win because if we don't, it's the Red rule of Communism."

In contrast to this was his dogmatic attitude toward the Nazis, indicating where his real sympathies lie. "What do you think of the German Nazi program?" was one question. The answer was: "I'd rather not discuss it."

The second question: "What planks in the Nazi platform do you think the National Union ought to adopt?" He replied—"this man who professes to be in touch with everything that is happening in the world." "I don't know the Nazi platform."

Coughlin, who within nine days had delivered three radio talks over the national hookups, opposing American adherence to the World Court, claimed credit last night for the defeat of this measure in the Senate. He praised the editorial along the same lines that appeared in yesterday's Hearst press as "one of the most patriotic editorials ever written" and described its author as a friend of his.

The radio priest again, as on the previous Tuesday, indicated that he has close ties with Huey Long, whom he described as "the best constitutional lawyer in the United States," and a man who "speaks the people's language and the people's thoughts." Asked whether his organization would support Long as candidate for President in 1936, Coughlin dodged a direct answer and said: "I'm keeping my tongue in my cheek."

For the second successive time Coughlin called on automobile workers not to join the A. F. of L., but to organize in "one union for all auto workers."

Workers' Bill Presented On Floor of Connecticut State Senate and House

While Socialists in Oklahoma Enter United Front for Defense of Jobless, Connecticut Socialist Rejects Insurance Fight

While in Oklahoma the Socialist and Communist Parties concluded united front negotiations in defense of eighteen class-war prisoners, Jack Bergen, Socialist representative from Bridgeport, refused to introduce the Workers' Bill into the House.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—A State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was introduced into both the House of Representatives and the State Senate here today. Stanley Yesukiewicz, Democrat, and business agent of Local 2188 of the United Textile Workers in Thompsonville, presented the bill in the House after Representative Jack Bergen, Socialist from Bridgeport, had yesterday refused to introduce the bill. Bergen said that the introduction of the Workers' Bill would jeopardize Socialist social legislation which thus far has not been introduced.

Both Yesukiewicz and James Dick who is also a Democrat, and vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union in Rockville, have pledged to fight for the Workers' Bill. James Dick is also vice-president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.

Senator John Taft, a Bridgeport Socialist, introduced the Workers' Bill into the Senate by request. In the usual parlance, introduction of a bill "by request" does not imply support of the measure, but signifies that at the request of groups interested in the measure, the bill has been introduced.

The Hartford Workers Committee on Unemployment is preparing a campaign to canvass all representatives and senators for support of the Workers' Bill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 30.—A united front of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party in Oklahoma was concluded here Sunday on the trial of the eighteen class-war prisoners being tried by the Federal government on Feb. 11 for their part in the so-called food riot of May 21, 1934.

The eighteen workers were seized, in some cases, weeks after the demonstration. All face long prison terms on a Federal charge of "interfering with Federal employees in the performance of their duties."

The united front between the Socialist and Communist Parties in Oklahoma was concluded here Sunday on the trial of the eighteen class-war prisoners being tried by the Federal government on Feb. 11 for their part in the so-called food riot of May 21, 1934.

During the hearings, which will last two or three weeks, about sixty workers, representing every section of the working population, will testify.

Plans have been made to have representatives from all the unemployed groups, the Unemployed Leagues, the Illinois Workers' Alliance, the Wisconsin Workers' Committee on Unemployment and the National Unemployment Councils, testify at the hearings on the Workers' Bill.

During the hearings, all workers and their organizations are urged to double their efforts behind the Workers' Bill. Telegrams, resolutions of endorsement, post cards and letters should flood the House Committee on Labor, demanding that the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, be reported out of the Committee on Labor and onto the floor of Congress for vote.

Benjamin to Appear Today
Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils, telegraphed the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday demanding that full time be accorded to all representatives of the employed and unemployed workers, who will appear to speak against the Roosevelt Wagner-Lewis Bill.

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, and Louis Weinstein, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, are scheduled to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee today. Amter will appear tomorrow.

SHIP RADIO MEN STRIKE
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 30.—Ship radio men of the McCormick Steamship Company have gone on strike, demanding an increase from the present \$75 a month to \$110, following failure of negotiations which extended since September.

WORKERS BILL HEARINGS SET IN CONGRESS

Plans Made to Bring 62 Workers Delegates to Washington

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Hearings on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, introduced into Congress by Representative Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, will begin Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m. before the House Labor Sub-Committee, it was announced yesterday by Congressman Matthew A. Dunn of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

William F. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Labor Committee; Ernest Lundeen and Representative Dunn have already endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Brown Will Testify
Elmer Brown of Typographical Union No. 6, will be the first to testify. Brown will discuss the National Unemployment Congress, recently held in Washington to press the fight for immediate non-contributory unemployment and social insurance.

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for genuine social insurance, will testify before the subcommittee on the administration stand on unemployment insurance and for the Workers' Bill following Brown.

Many Groups to Speak
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U. S. Report Proposes Rise In Air Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A commission appointed by Roosevelt has delivered to the White House a report which embodies proposals for making the United States the leading military power in the world in aviation with emphasis on immediately building over 4,000 new war planes for the Army and Navy.

The report covers 254 pages of recommendations as prepared by a specially appointed commission to investigate the whole question of aviation in this country.

The report as delivered to Roosevelt urges that "it shall be the policy of the United States to maintain a position of world leadership in air transport."

Devoting much space to the question of aviation in war, the report recommends the speedy fulfillment of the expansion of program of the Army and Navy departments

1,500 Go On Strike At South Bend Plant; Other Walkouts Loom

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 30.—Fifteen hundred striking workers at the Oliver Farm Equipment Company here are demanding a 50 per cent increase in wages. The strike is led by local 19966 of the A. F. of L.

While this strike is on, 4,300 workers of the Bendix Airplane Works are likewise demanding increased wages. A strike situation is developing in the Bendix plant. Vincent Bendix is a prominent member of the Wall Street Committee of the Nation which backs Father Coughlin.

Strike sentiment is likewise developing among the milk drivers, street car men and truckmen.

Three thousands workers at the Wilson Garment Co. are also demanding higher wages.

DRIVERS SET TO RESTRIKE
Plans Mapped for Even More Effective Fight If It Is Signed

Teamster members of the Communist Party, New York district are asked to see the section organizer at the section headquarters, or at the District Office, Fifth Floor, 50 East Thirteenth Street, as soon as possible after reading this notice.

With New York teamsters set for a strike next week reports indicate that preparations are being made to bring the strike to an even higher degree of effectiveness than last week if Justice Humphrey makes good his threat to sign the injunction on Friday which would outlaw cooperation between unions against scabbing.

Meanwhile, business interests, government officials and higher officials of the union are attempting to divert attention from the strike by urging that court action and legislative means will be adequate to protect the jobs and working conditions of the men.

Teamsters and Longshoremen have received thousands of circulars issued by the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance which calls upon them to continue the fight against the injunction and pledges to mobilize every force within its reach in their support.

The committee, at 30 Irving Place, called upon the workers to take the following steps:

Committees against the injunction should be formed at every garage, dock and local. Every American Federation of Labor local in the city should elect a supporting committee and get in touch with the teamsters and longshoremen's locals. Justice Humphrey of Kings County Supreme Court should be showered with telegrams of protest. Wires should be sent to Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and head of the Central Trades and Labor Council, located at 265 West 14th Street, demanding that a conference of every labor organization in the city should be convened within three days for a joint fight against the injunction.

GUILD STRIKE GOES ON
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Newark Newspaper Guild, conducting a strike of the editorial workers of the Newark Ledger informed the board of trustees now in charge of the paper that although the proposal to negotiate for a settlement is agreeable, strike activities will not be suspended while scabs remain employed in the editorial rooms of the paper.

JAPANESE SEIZE CITY
TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Japanese and Manchurian troops have captured the town of Halkha Miao, within the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, an official dispatch of the Rengo Agency declares today. This is part of the Japanese drive through Chahar and other parts of Mongolia definitely aimed to open the road to the Soviet Union for an attack on the Trans-Siberian Railway at Karymskaya.

U.S.S.R. UNION LEADER LISTS WAGE RAISES

Pay Increase 91% Since 1931, Schvernik Points Out

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wire-less).—"No capitalist country can show growth like ours in production, in union membership, wage levels, and living standards. The workers' deputies come to this Congress with victories to report which no other country can boast of."

This was the general line of the report of N. M. Schvernik, Secretary of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union to the All-Union Congress of Soviets late this afternoon. Applause rose from the whole Congress when he ascribed socialist construction to the leadership of the Communist Party and particularly to Joseph Stalin, its General Secretary.

Schvernik pointed out that "although wages were only a partial measure of the improvement in the conditions of the Soviet worker, still wages rose 91 per cent in the last four years, and this cannot be disregarded, especially as the wage level in the United States last year was only 73.4 per cent of the 1923 level."

"The country of the Soviets has no unemployment. The Soviet Union is a land of really free labor, whose one will and desire is the construction of Soviet industry," Schvernik said.

The trade union leader described in detail the social insurance of which the unions were placed in charge more than a year ago. The insurance budget was higher by two billion rubles in 1934 than in 1932, he pointed out. Last year 1,160,000 workers went to free rest homes and 590,000 to health resorts, Schvernik stated. Every Soviet worker receives two weeks to one month of vacation from work with full pay.

Other leading reports made today at the All-Union Soviet Congress will be found on page two.

Appeal Made By Sister of Patterson

Only \$64.95 received Wednesday by the International Labor Defense for Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund.

\$8,534.31 more is needed immediately for the United States Supreme Court appeals.

By Sebell Patterson Calhoun (Sister of Haywood Patterson)
When those kids got framed on rape, well, no one came to our rescue but the I.L.D.
Days and nights passed over our weary heads, no one came to relieve our pain. One day mother came for me. This lady from the I.L.D. was here. She explained just what the I.L.D. do, and so on, and we say, yes, take the case in hand.
Now the I. L. D. is a true friend. They were the first to come to our rescue.

The I. L. D., carrying the appeals of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, and of Angelo Herndon, to the United States Supreme Court, is in urgent need of funds to finance these actions. Rush contributions for the Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund directly to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

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Every Factory Runs In Soviet Union

Hero of Paris Commune Dies In Red Moscow

Gustav Inard, an Aged Communist Hero Fought on the Barricades

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 30. (By Wireless).—In the Moscow Kremlin Hospital yesterday there occurred the death of the veteran of the Paris Commune, Gustav Inard, aged 88, who actively participated in the barricade fighting in Paris in 1871.

After the fall of the Commune, Inard fled to England, from there he went to America. Meanwhile in Paris he had been condemned to death. In 1884, after a general amnesty had been declared, he returned to France. Gustav Inard came to the Soviet Union in 1925. Despite his advanced age Inard displayed great activity almost to the last day of his life. He took a vivid interest in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union and frequently spoke at Moscow factories, sending articles and letters to the French papers on the life of the proletariat in the U. S. S. R. Recently, when the Soviet Union mourned the death of Sergei Kirov, Gustav Inard stood in the guard of honor at the coffin of the great revolutionist. The funeral of Inard takes place Jan. 31.

Workers' Bill Is Introduced In Connecticut

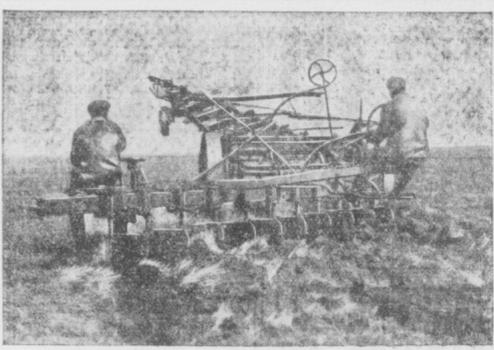
(Continued from Page 1)

defense of these workers centers on a five-point agreement: the two parties shall share equally the responsibility of conducting the defense; mass defense; the attorneys given freedom of decision on the case; neither party will attack the other upon the specific case, but shall not limit comradesly criticism on issues outside the defense. The united front shall terminate upon the decision of the first court. In cases of appeal, a new united front relationship may be set up. The attorneys chosen under the united front pact will be J. O. Cooke, I. L. D. attorney of Oklahoma City, and attorney Belden of Cushing, Okla.

Every Socialist and Communist worker and their organizations have been urged to wire protests and send resolutions demanding the freedom of the prisoners to Governor Marland, District Judge Edward J. Vaught at Federal Circuit Court, and to United States District Attorney W. C. Lewis, all at Oklahoma City.

Funds for the defense of the prisoners should be sent to S. Hellerman, 1441 West Main Street, Oklahoma City.

SOVIET-MADE MACHINERY



Tractors and combines designed by the Russian workers and made in the Soviet Union by the Russian workers at giant plants link the farm population to the city workers in their united efforts at building a Socialist society.

Socialism Brings More Grain, Cattle, Better Life for the Farmers

Describing the great advances in collective farming in the Soviet Union, Comrade Molotov, in his report before the 7th Soviet Congress, declared:

"Ever since 1933 when the process of reorganizing agriculture was completed, we have secured a notable increase in the production of grain and industrial crops. As a result, already in 1933 the gross collection of grain amounted to 590,000,000 poods more than was obtained from the same territory in 1913, considered an exceptional harvest year. "The general harvest of grain in the Soviet Union during 1934 remained on a level with 1933; however, the results of the actual grain collection, reduced by losses during harvesting, turned out to be from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 poods more than in 1933.

"This year we have before us the task of considerably increasing agricultural production in all branches, by an amount totalling two and a half billion roubles, or an increase by 16.4 per cent.

"The most important problem before agriculture at the present time is to raise the level of cattle breeding. At the Seventeenth Congress of the C. P. S. U., Stalin placed this task before all kolkhoz villages, namely, to secure a turn in the development of cattle breeding during 1934. Now, we can say that last year saw the beginning of this turn. I have at my disposal statistical information just received, on the registration of cattle carried out on Jan. 1, 1935.

"These figures are not yet complete, as they do not include the Soviet kolkhozes. They refer to the North Caucasus, Saratov, Stalingrad, the Western Siberian district, Moscow, Ivanovsk, Kursk, Voronezh Provinces, also Bashkiriya, Tatarsia, Crimea and the Ukraine. But already they make it possible for us to judge the turn in cattle breeding made during 1934. A comparison of parallel figures for Jan. 1, 1934 and Jan. 1, 1935 shows that during the last year, the number of horses worked on the kolkhozes increased by 8.5 per cent.

"Horned cattle of the kolkhozes last year increased by 30 per cent; the number of calves more than doubled. The sheep and goats on the kolkhozes went up 18 per cent, and for the kolkhoz peasant sector as a whole increased by 11 per cent.

"In regard to grain and industrial crops, as well, we are confronted with bigger tasks than last year. Our agriculture is now equipped with machines, tractors, combines, automobiles, etc., as never before, and we must achieve a still more pronounced rise in the tempo of agricultural production than in the period past.

"We built our own tractor plants, plants of electrification, of machine construction, in metallurgy, and chemical plants.

"New industrial districts and towns seem to spring out of the ground. The backward regions and districts are going into the ranks of the advanced.

"National culture on a socialist basis, which is beginning to flourish, represents an unprecedented sight outside the boundaries of the Soviet Union and world history generally. [Applause.]

Advances of Industry In Soviets Surpasses All Previous Records

New Industrial Districts and Towns Seem to Spring Up Out of the Ground—Backward Regions Join Ranks of the Advanced

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).—Six hours of energetic discussion following the first part of V. M. Molotov's report as Chairman of People's Commissars today acted as the enlivening foundation for the second part of his speech, devoted to the triumphs of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the urgent tasks of the Soviet Government in the near future.

"During the four years since the Sixth Soviet Congress," Molotov declared, "the economy of the U.S.S.R. has made a big stride forward. In the period under review we successfully completed the First Five-Year Plan, fulfilling it in four years. This allowed us immediately to push forward to the grandiose Second Five-Year Plan for the period 1933-1937 and put still bigger tasks in the new Plan than in the first.

"In actual practice, of course," added Molotov, "there is no special demarcation between the first and the second Five-Year Plan. In reality the second is the organic continuation of the first. The fundamental tasks of both are—the rise of the national economy of the country and the rise of the material well-being and culture of the masses of people.

No Crisis

"The good fortune of our country is that we have no crises as other countries, that our national economy as a whole, especially our industry, not only did not experience any decline for a single year, but on the contrary, grew from year to year and moved forward with a steady enormous pace.

"We have no plants or factories, blast furnaces or Martin ovens that are not working, or going to wreck and ruin because it is not profitable to work them. We continue to increase the work of our functioning enterprises. But the existing plants and factories are insufficient for us. We are building hundreds and thousands of new enterprises and a year does not pass without starting to build new giants of Soviet industry, plants of electrification, of machine construction, in metallurgy, and chemical plants.

"New industrial districts and towns seem to spring out of the ground. The backward regions and districts are going into the ranks of the advanced.

"National culture on a socialist basis, which is beginning to flourish, represents an unprecedented sight outside the boundaries of the Soviet Union and world history generally. [Applause.]

MEETING ON A FARM COLLECTIVE



Marusia Bagrash, an eighteen-year-old girl, who is addressing this meeting of the Soviet collective farm, Red Meadow, is chairman of the collective. Despite her youth, she has led the farm in carrying through its program.

Socialist Foundation Is Firmly Established By the Soviet Toilers

The rapid strides of Socialist upbuilding growing out of the Five-Year Plans, and its tremendous industrialization and collective farm program, was dealt with in detail by Comrade Molotov, reporting to nearly 2,000 Soviet representatives at the 7th Soviet Congress. The following is the section especially in the villages! Even now we have not yet completely overtaken the N. E. P., since even after liquidating the capitalist elements in our economy, we have millions of individual peasants possessing private farms left, and since in some cases even the kolkhoz workers appear in the market as private sellers of their produce. The N. E. P. still lingers in its last stage, continuing its work under Socialism. Furthermore, such tried weapons of our economic development as the instruments of trade and money taken by us from the arsenal of bourgeois society and adopted to the needs of Soviet power, will continue to be used for a long time, and will fulfill a most important service for socialism.

Sustained Victory

"No one can refute this assertion. The foundation of a Socialist society in the U. S. S. R. has been built, and built firmly. [Applause.] Already nothing is left of capitalist economy in the U. S. S. R. The remnants of small, privately owned farms in the villages no longer count.

"Socialism has sustained its victory in our country. This victory has been sustained on the basis of the N. E. P., which to opportunists leaning to the side of the bourgeoisie seemed only a policy of retreat, but which became in the hands of the Bolsheviks the lever to the victory of Socialism.

"But how far we have gone beyond that situation in which the N. E. P. was introduced, when numerous capitalist elements were still lodged in the pores of our system, devoting himself now to the magnificent rise of agriculture, Molotov said: "Now we can already say that collectivization of agriculture in our country is completed in the main. Four-fifths of peasant households were in collectives by the beginning of 1935, nine-tenths of the sown area of the U.S.S.R. belonging to the collective and state farms. The individual peasant has moved into a secondary place by the course of events and plays an ever decreasing role in agriculture. The kolkhozes are growing stronger and can already tackle their really big tasks.

Growth of Industry

"We have continued to develop the industrial enterprises, transport and agriculture in the Far East. But besides, in the last three or four years a great deal of new construction has been taking place there. We are successfully laying a second track along the entire railway line of the Far East which stretches 7,000 miles and have started building a big Baikal-Amur railway line."

Lenin Set Task

"At the end of 1922, Lenin set as the main task of the proletarian revolution the transformation of 'N. E. P. Russia' into 'Socialist Russia.' In these words we have Lenin's chief behest for our Party, the leadership of all construction. We can now say: N. E. P. Russia has become Socialist Russia. [Tempestuous, continuous applause.] Our country has been transformed.

"This transformation found its reflection in the basic changes in the social structure of our country. In the relations between the basic social groups of the population in our country have changed in the following way: the proletarian population increased from 16 per cent in 1913 to 28.1 per cent at the beginning of 1934. Among the toiling masses of the peasantry, a new group of peasant collective farm members has been formed, which at the beginning of 1934 already represented 45.9 per cent of the total population of the country, and at present represents over half our population. At the beginning of 1934, the individual peasantry represented only 22.5 per cent, and at present this group has been reduced still further. The bourgeois elements of the country, which in 1913 accounted for fully 15.9 per cent of the people, has since, as it well known, been liquidated. Some of these gentlemen have simply been thrown out, and live abroad. However, a certain part of the people formerly belonging to the bourgeois group has begun to understand the meaning of past events, and find their place in the ranks of the toilers, helping to build the new life.

the main, we have fulfilled the great task set us by Lenin. In Russia, the entire proletarian population, including farm laborers and their families, amounted in 1913 to 28,300,000 people. In 1928, before the beginning of the first planletka, it amounted to 26,300,000 people, and at the beginning of 1934, it amounted to 47,100,000; that is, in comparison with 1913, the proletarian population has doubled.

"Still more serious changes took place with regard to the peasantry. The peasant population (excluding the kulaks), together with artisans, handicraftsmen, amounted during 1913 to 90,700,000 people. In 1928, the situation had already changed. It had already become impossible to speak of the peasantry without dividing it into kolkhozniks and individual peasants. Peasant kolkhozniks worked together with artisans and handicraftsmen in the cooperatives, and were not yet great in number. They comprised 4,400,000 people, while the individual peasants totalled 111,100,000 people. The situation was entirely different at the end of 1934, when the kolkhozniks already numbered 77,000,000, and individual peasants 37,900,000. The overwhelming majority of the peasants have already joined kolkhozes. Since then, the number of individual peasants was reduced still further, and at present they comprise only about one-fifth of the toiling peasant population.

The Kulak Class

"Let us now see what happened with the bourgeois classes, including landlords, the large and small urban bourgeoisie, merchants, and the kulaks. In 1913 they represented a great force. Their total number reached 22,100,000, including 17,100,000 kulaks. The October Revolution during its first decade swept aside a considerable portion of this social stratum, and many began to penetrate other social groups. Thus, in 1928 only 6,800,000 remained, including 5,600,000 of the kulak class.

"As a result of these regroupings, the relations between the basic social groups of the population in our country have changed in the following way: the proletarian population increased from 16 per cent in 1913 to 28.1 per cent at the beginning of 1934. Among the toiling masses of the peasantry, a new group of peasant collective farm members has been formed, which at the beginning of 1934 already represented 45.9 per cent of the total population of the country, and at present represents over half our population. At the beginning of 1934, the individual peasantry represented only 22.5 per cent, and at present this group has been reduced still further. The bourgeois elements of the country, which in 1913 accounted for fully 15.9 per cent of the people, has since, as it well known, been liquidated. Some of these gentlemen have simply been thrown out, and live abroad. However, a certain part of the people formerly belonging to the bourgeois group has begun to understand the meaning of past events, and find their place in the ranks of the toilers, helping to build the new life.

'To Avert War, Agitate for Peace--This Is Soviet Policy,' Declares Molotov

Cites Gains Made Through Soviet Policy of Peace—Shows How U. S. S. R. Initiated Peace Measures for International Safety

The Daily Worker here publishes a special section of V. M. Molotov's brilliant and comprehensive introductory keynote speech at the All-Union Congress of Soviets in which the Chairman of People's Commissars particularly deals with the role of Soviet foreign policy and its influence toward world peace, the problems of the League of Nations, and the difference in the foreign policies of the capitalist and Soviet worlds.

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).

"Our government has always attached great importance to the open discussion of the question of disarmament, or at least, of the maximum reduction of armaments. It was for this end that Soviet diplomacy worked at the international disarmament conference. We may say that numerous sessions of the international disarmament conference proved fruitless, but nobody can say that the Soviet Union did not do everything in its power to insist on general, or at least maximum disarmament. It is not our business to defend the Geneva disarmament conference, but we do not doubt that the efforts of Soviet diplomacy at this conference, which became widely known in many countries, will not disappear fruitlessly.

"The logical continuation of this policy is our proposal to convert the disarmament conference, from which some members wish to quickly rid themselves, into a permanent conference for peace, into an organ constantly striving to avert war. This proposal will be discussed again by other countries at the international conference, and we shall insist on it.

"During the recent period, the question of our attitude toward the League of Nations arose in a new manner. We know that the League of Nations was formed previously by states which did not then want to recognize the existence of the new workers' and peasants' state, but, on the contrary, participated in anti-Soviet military intervention. Strenuous efforts were formerly made to convert the League of Nations into a weapon directed against the Soviet Union. The League was intended to ensure agreement

among the imperialists for this purpose. But this plot failed. [Applause.]

Question of the League

"Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. Events in recent years have emphasized changes which took place in the situation in the League of Nations. The most militantly aggressive elements have begun to abandon the League. Under present conditions, membership in the League of Nations was a hindrance and an obstacle to their plans. At the present time, however, the majority of the members of the League of Nations, for various reasons, are not interested in the outbreak of a new war. We had to draw our concrete Bolshevik conclusions from this situation. Therefore we adopted a systematic attitude toward the proposal of 30 countries regarding the entrance of the U. S. S. R. Since League nations can now play a certain favorable role in the question of assuring peace, the Soviet Union was bound to recognize the advisability of collaborating with the League, in this matter, although we are not prone to overestimate the role of such organizations. There is no need to mention that the invitation of 30 countries to the U. S. S. R. to join the League of Nations certainly did not belittle the international authority of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it shows the reverse. We reckon this fact among our assets. [Applause.]

"The Soviet Government not only showed the initiative, but supported the measure of other governments directed toward preserving peace and international safety. In this connection, we should note our active support of the proposal of France on the so-called Eastern pact for mutual aid. This pact should include besides the U. S. S. R., countries like France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia. Countries signing this treaty must afford each other every support, including military support if one country signing the pact is attacked. Negotiations have

Foreign Policy

"Our relations with other countries depends not only on us, but also on the foreign policy of these countries. You all know how many contradictions exist in the policy of bourgeois states. If our foreign policy is clear and stable, this can not be said of the countries where frequent changes in government take place under various influences, where one bourgeois party replaces another at the helm of government. Everyone knows, for example, the big chances and zigzags which took place during the period under report in the policy of certain countries, and which had an effect on our mutual foreign relations. "In the complex international sit-

INDUSTRY ADVANCES IN THE U.S.S.R.



Magnitogorsk Steel Mill, one of the giants of Soviet Industry.

uation, competition and cooperation simultaneously are going on between two opposite social systems. We may say that such a situation is contradictory, but it corresponds with the actual state of affairs. At the same time that competition, or, if you wish, struggle, is going on between the U.S.S.R. and various capitalist countries, collaboration in the sphere of economic relations and in the matter of preserving peace, is continually developing between them.

Struggle Intensified

"The U.S.S.R. is striving in every possible manner to develop commercial relations with other countries. In the period under report, the chief significance of the collaboration of the U.S.S.R. with other countries is in the preservation of peace. The relations of the Soviet Union with capitalist countries during this period, finally, were determined by two basic factors:

"In connection with this, it is particularly important to note the following facts. During the period under report, the struggle between victor countries and defeated countries has intensified, and along with this, there took place, particularly in certain parts of Europe, an increase in the work behind scenes for the regrouping of forces in the event of war, and an increased search for allies in all parts of the world. Simultaneously, the development of the relations of the U.S.S.R. with capitalist countries disclosed a considerable increase in the role of the U.S.S.R. as an international factor, especially as a factor for peace and safety.

Another Victory

"President Roosevelt sent his well-known message on establishing normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Thus America abandoned its position of principles, which we must consider an extremely favorable circumstance, especially from the point of view of the interests of general peace. We had no need to change our position and make any sacrifices whatever when restoring these relations and this must also be recognized as an extremely favorable fact." [Applause.]

"In speaking of the restoration of normal relations with China, Molotov, in conclusion, mentioned the rumors about the sovietization of Sinkiang. "It is extremely obvious," said Molotov, "that special efforts were made to spread this slander upon the U. S. S. R. in Japan, whose policy towards China is known to all, and cannot be concealed by

Relations With France

"In our relations with France, we should note considerable improvement during the recent period. The entire international situation, and especially changes now taking place in Europe, have made the problem of ensuring peace and safety extremely urgent.

Few Bare Spots

"In general, on the map of Europe we can note only a few bare spots that denote countries not having normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Take the map of the world, and then you will see that all countries having any influence in international relations, have established normal relations with the Soviet Union. Naturally, in this case we need not speak of colonies and semi-colonies, because they are not allowed to decide such questions independently, but their decisions in these matters are made in a different way, which you know.

Relations With France

"Unfortunately we cannot ignore the factor involved in the refusal of Poland and Germany to participate in this matter.

"Relations have developed quite normally with countries like Swe-

Strengthening of Diplomatic Relations With Big Capitalist Powers Shows Increased Strength of Power of Workers' Rule

den, Norway, Denmark, Persia, Afghanistan, and Italy as well, which is plain proof of the possibility of developing cooperation between countries with absolutely opposite social orders. For example, the best development of friendly relations is seen in our relations with Turkey.

"Recent years not only saw a period of development in Soviet-Turkish economic and cultural connections, but also a clear political demonstration of Soviet-Turkish friendship. [Applause.]

Relations With France

"In our relations with France, we should note considerable improvement during the recent period. The entire international situation, and especially changes now taking place in Europe, have made the problem of ensuring peace and safety extremely urgent.

Relations With France

"As for Poland, we have shown desirous to develop further Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot, however, speak of our satisfaction with the results already obtained in this respect.

Relations With France

"Such are the chief results of our foreign policy during the period under report."

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BROUGHT IN ITS WAKE PERSONAL PROBLEMS as desperate, perhaps, as the hunger for food. Read this letter. It has in it the passionate bitterness of a girl who sees her problem, and can see no way out. What would you do in her place?

QUITE RECENTLY I read an editorial in the Daily Mirror, entitled something like "Boys and Girls—Get Married!" When I had finished there was murder in my heart.

"THE PLIGHT of the many boys and girls, who, because of economic conditions cannot get married, is very sad indeed, and it is one of the chief reasons why I have turned towards Communism. Let me cite my case.

"I WILL BE NINETEEN in two months. The boy is past twenty-four. We have been close friends for about two years, and would like very much to marry now. Judge for yourself whether we can or not.

"It is two years since I am out of school, and for the past year, I have been unemployed. My parents who do not wholly understand what I'm up against, think I'm lazy. That is a hard dose to swallow. My boy friend earns \$22 a week.

"MANY PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK that such a salary during these "times" is not at all bad. I do not agree with them. The prospect of life for two (children are out of the question) on \$22 a week is not very cheerful, contrary to the way Hollywood pictures it.

"WE ARE TWO PEOPLE WHO ARE YOUNG, strong and willing to work and learn. In fact, my friend does work, very hard—and yet it seems that we are doomed. We do not have much privacy. I am of an independent nature, and yet can not afford to be. My pride and self-respect are slowly being killed. Our relationship is becoming strained, because of unsatisfied desires and limited amusements. It is maddening.

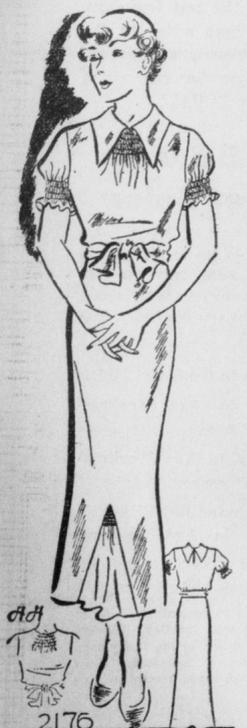
"YES, IT IS INDEED A PITY, for I am not the only one. Many friends I know face the same problem, and I am sure there are millions more. The future is not very bright for any of us. It is most disheartening. Those who are responsible for this have committed one of the most terrible crimes in the world's history!

THERE ARE MILLIONS of such cases. Who, herself, has not seen at least one in her own family, in her own neighborhood, hopeless, waiting, hoping only that time itself will change these conditions, will make for this particular couple a situation that is better than that of the rest of the working class. I will state my opinion later. What do the readers of the column advise this girl to do?

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Strike Fund Needed in Nabisco Strike

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The N.B.C. strike till now has been successful, but now I think the spirit is weakening because of lack of funds and news.

The bosses are using an old trick of feigning unconcern, and some of the strikers are beginning to feel that the strike is pretty useless and futile.

I am personally acquainted with a great many strikers here in New York. I know the condition of their families. I am sure if there would be more daily news of the strike in the Daily Worker, if there could somehow be set up a strike fund it would help considerably.

A STRIKER'S DAUGHTER.

Federal Terror Hits Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent
BISMARCK, N. D.—At least seven farmers have been arrested, and charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in Eastern Montana during the last few days. The capitalist press a few days ago announced that Thorvald Nielson, Westby, Mont., farmer, has been arrested in Minot, North Dakota, and would be tried in the Federal Court there. Others were being sought, with the result noted above.

The case is the result of a Sears-Robuck sale that was carried through in September, 1933, in Divide County, North Dakota, where the mass resistance of the farmers to a forced sale resulted in the total sum of \$2.44 for the seller.

This attack against the farmers is the beginning of a new wave of attempting to crush the resistance of the farmers to the mass impoverishment evident everywhere. Using this case, the government hopes to be able to break the organized resistance growing stronger day by day. The United Farmers League is rallying its forces for struggle against this attack, and will rally the other farmers' organizations for the support and defense of the farmers.

Dairymen's League Pays Low Prices

By a Farmer Correspondent

SULLIVAN COUNTY, Pa.—Most of the farmers and dairymen in Sullivan County do not make enough to keep themselves and their families on a decent standard of living.

They were not getting enough for their milk, cream and butter to pay for their expenses after milking, icing and delivering milk six to ten miles to the creamery of the Dairymen's League at Wheelersville, Pa. This was closed down on October 1 after a meeting held in Shunk, by one of the ex-presidents of the League, a real politician. He delivered a speech in which he said nothing that was constructive.

The reason for closing the milk depot was that it did not pay, although they refused to take in any more members who were willing to deliver their milk there. The Dairymen's League pays the lowest prices for milk.

One tenant farmer, who has a wife and four children, was arrested for not paying his taxes, and is serving his time in the county jail at one dollar a day to pay off his fine. His family joined him in jail as they did not have enough to eat at home. On hired farms, earning about fifteen dollars a month, the workers are assessed \$100 and the tax is \$8. The tenant farmer is taxed more, also the mechanic, depending upon his earnings.

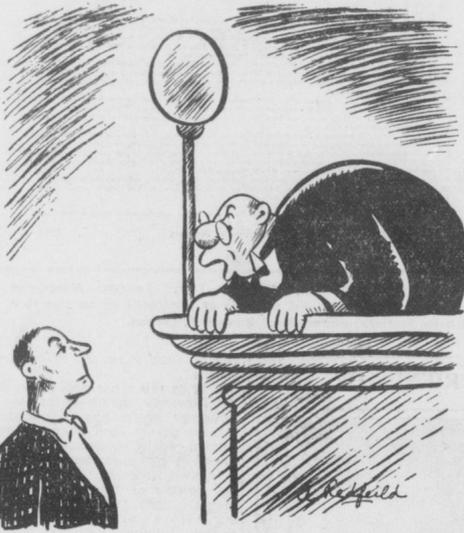
Some farmers work at lumbering, others at coal mining. The miners get 75 cents a ton (in a new mine opened last fall) for mining, removing slag, loading on small cars, and they have to furnish their own powder and fuse, and do the blasting.

The mine was organized a month ago and one of the dairymen, an old miner, was the only one scabbing, going around in his newly-bought car (from his scabby earnings) trying to get scabs.

One worker whom he asked to scab, told him he would rather starve than scab. That is the spirit and understanding that we must get the farmers to learn.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"Thirty days for picketing! I'll teach you to appreciate a free country!"

Taylor Grazing Act Aims to Force Small Cattle Ranchers Off the Land

By a Farmer Correspondent

STROOL, S. D.—The system of capitalism is now preparing to deal a blow to the small stock man and farmer who has, since the large cattle ranges were broken up, enjoyed the freedom of the plains, and by enduring hardships and chiseling grass from the land which was abandoned years before, been able to exist as well or better than his brothers farther east.

The submarginal land purchasing program of the triple A and the Taylor Grazing Act seeks to establish large grazing units which will be owned by the government and grazed by the stock men, during certain periods of the year, who are contiguous to the units. The fees, which would approximate two and a half cents per head for sheep and ten or twelve cents for cattle, will be divided as follows: half to the counties in lieu of tax money which might have been collected on the grazing land and one-fourth to administer the Taylor Act and provide fences and watering places, and one fourth to the government.

The small stock man will find that he is not wanted any more on the range and will be swept to one side to make room for the owners of large herds of cattle and sheep. In a meeting at Rapid City, S. D., where government agents met with stock men to discuss the Taylor Act, the question was asked what would become of the little fellow who was delinquent in his real estate and livestock mortgage payments and had been for several years dependent on relief. The government man answered that they could sell out and if they didn't do that they would walk out later. When asked if the grazing fees would be sufficient to cover the purchase costs of the land as well as the upkeep without having an initial amount provided by the government the speaker turned to a chart of one of the proposed grazing areas. "It has cost the government five million dollars in the last several years in this area for relief and you could buy all this land for a million." A woman in the back of the room asked what had been on relief but the question was not answered.

The credit of the small stock man as well as many of the large ones

is controlled by one of several government credit agencies. As the Regional Credit Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Corporation loans come due the customers are told that they can renew from the Production Credit Corporation. However, this set-up demands that the loans be "good" and is controlled by a board of directors made up of the largest stock men in the area. Also this board interlocks with the Rehabilitation Board which will take an active part in putting over the Taylor Act. It is plain to see that the small stock man is tied down with an economic lariat rope and is at the mercy of the big stock men who have the government now acting as a strong man to clear the range. By withholding relief, credit and feed loans, capitalism will try to put over the Wallace program of elimination of farmers in the stock country from production and forcing them to the subsistence plots and labor camps.

Capitalist columnists, quick to jump to the aid of their masters, herald the rehabilitation scheme as a "good thing" for agriculture and suggest the addition of game to the stock units so that the idle rich could come and hunt. Like the lords of England and Scotland hunted on the game preserves after the peasants had been herded out by the King's soldier so will the American capitalist hunt after the New Deal has driven out the homesteader and locked him in a subsistence farm.

This situation calls for a militant program of struggle for the small stock man. The Farmers Union program with its refinancing scheme and cooperative building plan will only help the large rancher to get rid of his small neighbor. Only a militant mass organization among the small ranchers who would refuse to be moved, who will demand adequate relief, cancellation of debts and production credit can keep them from being cast into slavery.

As the wheels of capitalism slowly turn once again the correctness of the Communist program for the small farmer stands out in bold faced type. The economic interests of the soon to be homeless small rancher coincide with the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill. This section of the population now has no other leadership to follow except the leadership of the Communist Party.

Land Tax Increases in Mississippi

By a Farmer Correspondent

STATE LINE, Miss.—I don't see how we are going to keep going here if times keep going from bad to worse.

Every year, my taxes keep going higher and higher. This last year, 1934, taxes are payable Feb. 1, 1935. After that the interest is 1 per cent a month till August. Then the farm is advertised and sold, which will make it cost twice as much to redeem. For 1934 my valuation was raised three-fifths over that of 1933.

In 1933 I was forced to let the state get my 69 acres of pasture for non-payment of taxes. A few months later I got a chance to borrow the money to redeem it, which I thought would be enough. So I made an application. It sold for \$25 taxes. The state is holding it for \$96.25; clerk's fees \$7.50, attorney's fee \$10, notary fee 75 cents, leaving a total of \$104.50. As I was unable to borrow that much at that time, I had to let it rest a while. So the state adds 1 per cent a month on the principal (\$25) till I do raise the money to redeem it. What it will cost today, I do not know.

Our state legislature passed a bill last summer to allow all land sold to the state to be redeemed by the original owners at one dollar per acre, one-fourth down and one-fourth payments each year for three years. Five per cent on deferred interest, the clerk's fees, and other expenses, would of course have to be paid in cash. But our worthy governor vetoed the bill, so over one half the land of Mississippi now belongs to the state and the taxes on the balance has to be raised every year to meet the increased state expenses.

I don't know about other states, but we sure get some wise guys elected to office in Mississippi.

Direct Relief Cut in Florida

By a Worker Correspondent

INGLIS, Fla.—Our President is figuring on putting another load of money for the crooks and grafters to hoard up, and those that really need most go without even a can of beef that a hog would grunt at and walk away from.

Over three months ago, five pounds of rice, a can of beef and a pound of rank butter were handed out. The rice was done away with a few weeks later. Then fifteen pounds of potatoes were handed out, also the beef and butter.

Six weeks ago, all of that was cut off direct relief. Only those that worked got the staple groceries, such as they were. They got the pay, also potatoes and the remains of what people in other places wouldn't take. We have here folks that are unable to work even if they did get a job. The paymaster can ride around in a big car. He has to have a secretary to paddle after him to carry his pad and pencil. He sits around trying to look wise and make people think he is important. He gets his pay from the F.E.R.A., loads his sack with things that those who need it should get. Then he goes off whistling and still looking for more. Those that get it do not need it, and those that need it must go without.

Last week the paymaster came around and handed a cut from 58 to 90 cents for three days work.

Try to Deprive Vet Of Newsstand

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am a disabled war veteran that got permission and a license from the city to operate a news stand at East 98th Street and Rutland Road in 1932. This is my only means of making a living. Still there are people that are trying to deprive me of this means. The owner of a local candy store, Mrs. Nurom, has offered me \$1,000 for the stand. I turned this down, as the stand is my only means of making a livelihood.

After that a real reign of terror has been directed against me. I was assaulted once, my stand has been held up. The man that beat me up was the son-in-law of this Mrs. Nurom. After it was proven in court that he committed the assault, he only got six months probation.

However, the police have lined up against me, too. I have been arrested 10 to 15 times for not having a license, and yet all that time I had a license. In court they wouldn't even give me a chance to defend myself. All in all I have been fined \$22.

This is the treatment veterans get in this city. That's the way political pull is used to deprive a man of his only means of making a living.

Three-Dollar Relief For Entire Family

By a Worker Correspondent

MINOT, N. D.—I am enclosing seventy-five cents for my subscription to the Daily Worker, as I couldn't be without it, as it is the only paper that comes out with the truth.

This is all I can spare as I am on the relief and that is damn poor. There are seven of us in the family and we get three dollars a week and four and coal. We have no organization at all here except the A. F. of L.

They are trying to get some members but they have a hard time as every one is penniless. There are about 1,000 on relief and more are going on relief all the time.

May Be Forced to Steal Says Share-cropper

By a Worker Correspondent

LAFAYETTE, Ala.—Just a few lines to let you know what sort of living we are having here. We are just living. My husband is down biggest part of the time. When he was working, they cut him off for only eight hours week. Now they have cut him clean off the job.

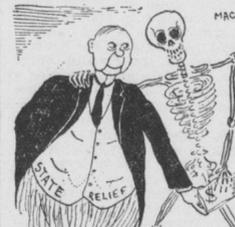
We have a large team of children, and there ain't no cotton to pick. What is we going to do? We do not want to steal if we can get round it. But, dear comrades, your stomach will make you do things you do not want to do. You will be so hungry, and you be bare footed and naked.

'Communism Only Ray of Light'

By a Farmer Correspondent

CLINTON, Okla.—At last the starving workers and farmers of western Oklahoma are waking up to how bitterly they have been duped by greedy, power-hungry politicians. It is the same old story. Such gangs as the Western Labor Union and the Veterans of Industry of America are exposed as leeches sucking our blood and selling it to the capitalists for gain.

That we suffering poor have some intelligence can be seen in the fact



that our eyes are now open and we see that if we wish to survive we must think clearly and organize into Communism. It is our only hope. And for the first time the hungry and oppressed are turning toward the only thing that can really save them—Communism. Let those who have tricked and duped and betrayed us these past four starving years enjoy their Judas fruits while they may.

We cannot be blamed for taking the wrong trail. We did not have the chance to learn of Communism. But now we have, and are doing it. All these years did the W.L.U. and the V.I.A. improve our wretched conditions? Not a bit. But every leader in the gang did try for political control by our votes. What is done now that they have some control? The very first thing the V.I.A. did at Weatherford, when its advice was asked, was to deprive starving families against whom they had a grudge, of fire wood. Today in the sizzard suffering is intense, little children sit with freezing hands.

Here in Clinton we elected some of the leaders to the city commission. They still sit there comfortably, and we—well, were forgotten in our miserable shacks where we can sit. It's the whole story over western Oklahoma. The gang runs off after Marland and his ilk hat, struggling for personal power. The rest of us starve, watch our families grow thinner each day. The government's butchering program has stripped our country of meat, has plowed under our food. Prices at the stores are impossible to pay. Marland sits in the state house, and like Marie Antoinette, who cold-bloodedly suggested cake while the starving screamed for bread, worries about sick dog while thousands of Oklahoma babies wait for milk. This is the New Deal!

But there is one streak of light on this horribly dark horizon—and that light is Communism. We have that, and we are going to use it. This must be the last winter of terror. Organization into Communist units must begin now and flourish widely. Else we will perish under the insane policy of stripping the country of food, and duping our votes away from us. Comrades in western Oklahoma, unite!

Brandler's Delicatessen Struck by F. W. I. U.

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Brandler's delicatessen and restaurant has been called out on strike by the Food Workers Industrial Union, Local 123.

Brandler's is known as the worst open shop in Jamaica, N. Y. Last week, four dishwashers, one bus boy and one counterman were fired for union activity. Brandler is the worst enemy of labor in the Jamaica restaurant industry. The employees receive less pay than in any organized or unorganized shop in N. Y. Waitresses, for example receive \$2 a week pay. Besides Brandler's forces them to pay from their tips 25c a day for his head-waitress who, incidentally happens to be a very close girl friend of his. In short nineteen waitresses are forced by Brandler to maintain a stool pigeon from their miserable wages.

Brandler's is the main force whom the bosses are backing to block further organization. That is why the strike was called in Brandler's. This is why this strike means so much to us in our fight for better conditions. The strikers are receiving support from the A. F. of L. Local 323.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

CONSTIPATION

Comrade D. H. of the Bronx, writes:

"My stomach is periodically upset. The reason for this condition I trace to over-eating. It is a matter of a few months. At first I lost my appetite and was constipated. I took a laxative, but did not regain my appetite. Then I systematically starved myself for a week, walked a lot, but it was of no avail. I began to eat again and gradually my appetite came back to me. But as I said, periodically my stomach is put out of commission. The trouble is that I can't trace the source. I go out for lunch, am perfectly hungry, eat to satiety, enjoy it, but do not over-eat. A few hours later my mouth feels sour, salty. People advised me to take milk of magnesia, and it helped, but this condition repeats itself frequently.

Our Reply

You must realize that we cannot diagnose your case specifically from merely reading your symptoms. A proper diagnosis and consequently proper and specific treatment can only be instituted after one has a history plus proper laboratory and physical examination. This is particularly true when referable to the stomach and intestines.

A very common cause for a bad taste in the mouth is infected teeth or gums. Also in view of a poor appetite and vague abdominal discomfort constipation may be the source of the difficulty. The pains over your upper abdomen is probably due to gaseous distention of the bowel as part of this picture. However, you would do well to consult a competent physician to rule out more serious trouble of the stomach or gall-bladder.

Briefly, in tabulated form, is our treatment for constipation with no apparent cause:

Learn the bowel habit; always take the time and effort, even if at first it is in vain, to try and have a daily bowel movement at a certain constant time every day. No one should be too busy to take the time to educate a sluggish bowel into a natural habit.

Proper exercise is important even if you work all day. Outdoor sports, swimming, walks, etc., are in order. During the working hours we sit in one place usually and use only certain muscles, consequently the worker frequently says, "I get plenty of exercise at the machine all day."

Diet—For the tonic type of constipation, where a hard, thin, small frequent stool is seen, remove bulky foods and roughage from the diet. Rest, sleep, worry-free existence helps. This type is rarely seen in our capitalist friends, but common in workers.

For the atonic type where a large, bulky infrequent stool is present, eat plenty of bulky, coarse food and roughage as in cabbage, lettuce, whole wheat, gusted meats, etc. Abdominal massage will help here also. Correct any underlying infection of the teeth, intestine, hemorrhoids, etc.

Use mineral oil when a cathartic is necessary, but don't develop the laxative habit.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS (Cont'd)

Comrade H. G. K., a knifgods worker of New York, writes: "I have been troubled with a cough for eight years. With my coughing I bring out bronchial spit. At times I cough blood on such occasions as when dashing into the water in the summer, running the track about three times or when doing other strenuous work.

My Reply
In answer to your question, it is impossible to state from your account what the cause of your trouble is. You were told you had chronic bronchitis and you were given cough medicine. But that will not cure you. The important thing is to find out what is the cause of the chronic bronchitis. Besides having an X-ray taken, there are other tests that must be performed in order to find out the cause of the bronchitis and, therefore, to treat you effectively.

The clinic you have attended and your private doctor have not done everything that is necessary. We would advise you to apply to a clinic that specializes in chest diseases, such as, Bellevue Hospital or New York Hospital.

Name to be Announced

The name of the new health magazine of the Medical Advisory Board will appear in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker in this column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For the Medical Advisory Board Magazine
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REMNANTS OF SLAVERY



Two Southern sharecroppers at work, picking cotton. These Negroes toil all year around on the land of a big landowner for a share of the crop which the landowner sells. During the course of the year, the landowner advances them food on credit. These credit accounts are kept by the landowner, and cheating sharecroppers is part of the code of honor of southern gentry. Very often the sharecroppers find themselves in debt to the landowner at the end of the year, as is pointed out in the adjoining story.

Cropper Owes \$12 After Year's Toil

By a Worker Sharecropper Correspondent

CHAMBERS COUNTY, Ala.—Listen, Chambers County is a good county for the speculators to live in and bad for the poor laboring people to live. You can get plenty of work to do for nothing. The poor people in this county sure lives hard, both white and Negro.

The landlord will take the share-cropper and work him all year

around, and cheat him out of what he makes, and tell him that he has eaten it all up, when the landlord will not furnish him anything but fatback meat and a little bread, and the most of it is corn bread.

A landlord worked a Negro tenant on his farm here for about \$17 besides what he paid for the Guano. Part of the time he would not furnish him anything at all. When he gathered his crop he sold it and told the Negro that he got \$39 and gave him only \$12. He came back the next morning, told him that he had made a mistake and said, "You owe me twelve dollars."

Business College Helps Cut Pay Of Office Workers in Los Angeles

By a Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES.—How the business colleges help to "raise" the standard of living of workers in Los Angeles is revealed in a letter recently sent to Los Angeles employers by the MacKay Business Colleges.

The letter says: "Dear Mr. Employer: You need someone . . . almost every day . . . to do extra jobs . . . that arise unexpectedly.

"You, perhaps, do not feel justified in adding an extra worker to your present payroll.

"MacKay Business Colleges have solved those problems for you. Employ one—or more—of our part-time student-secretaries, and your office worries are over.

"The State Labor Commission has set the price for such services at thirty cents per hour for workers under eighteen years of age, and forty cents per hour for workers over eighteen years of age.

"You can readily see what a help and saving such an arrangement would be for you.

"As for example: "A boy or girl under eighteen, working two hours a day, for five days a week, would cost you only \$3 a week!

"Mr. MacKay doesn't believe in penalizing a boy or girl for the privilege of working.

"Don't let your work pile up on you, Mr. Employer. Just begin with a part-time worker, and later, when he graduates, you may be able to offer him permanent employment.

"Cordially yours,

Mr. Employer may be able to offer the worker permanent employment if right. About the time the part-time worker is ready for permanent employment, Mr. Employer will receive another letter like the above urging him to hire the new part-time worker, instead—because it will only cost \$3 a week. You can't beat that, Mr. Employer!

MacKay is interested in these part-time job placements of students because MacKay ensures a steady flow of tuition fees from such students. Ergo, MacKay will have the dollar incentive to "plug" for the next batch of students after the present ones are shoved out into the world with an education and not employers to hire their trained brains.

The business colleges and the bosses are joining to smash the workers. You can beat that, fellow workers. Join together to smash the bosses. By organizing, by joining the office workers industrial union we can break this attack.

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

Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

If YOU don't like this country, why don't you go back to the one you came from? Sooner or later, every American radical is accosted by these fool questions.

It doesn't matter if you are arguing for unemployment insurance, or honest labor leadership, or abolition of child labor, or any obvious reform. The conservatives and fascists hate any change that threatens capitalist profit, and are sure to say, with the song writer Irving Berlin (born in Russia, by the way):

"If you don't like your old Uncle Sammy Go back to your home across the sea . . . If you don't like the way we run our country And won't cheer for the red, white and blue Don't be like the cur in the story Don't bite the hand that is feeding you."

It is not only the naive and ignorant who use this stupid cliché as a political argument. College professors and congressmen employ it, and the whole drive for fingerprinting and deportation of the foreign-born is based on this vicious idea. It is one of Dirty Hearst's favorite slogans in his fascist campaign.

All the intellectual rabble of capitalism will tell you, in the Saturday Evening Post and the Chicago Tribune, that everything is swell in America, except for a little group of foreign agitators with whiskers and bombs who stir up trouble. If they could deport the foreigners, wages would automatically go up, there would be no unemployment, strikes would disappear, and every man would be a king.

It is stupid on the face of it. You could deport every foreigner and every Communist, and erect a high electric fence around America to keep out every European or Russian idea. You could seal the American people in an air-tight casket, where nothing foreign could attack them. The Steel Trust would still insist on low wages and high profits, and the steel workers would still mutter their discontent and painfully and secretly organize in trade unions.

You cannot deport the economic laws of capitalism. They must continue grinding out poverty, war, unemployment until the workers finally can stand it no longer and demand the great change.

Patriotism and Profits

If a worker has been born in Europe, does this mean that he is a slave? Must he keep his mouth shut, take gratefully whatever scabby wages the bosses pay him?

America is supposed to be a free country. Almost half of the population here is foreign-born, or the children of foreign-born parents. Yet a minority of greedy capitalists have the audacity to tell us that this great portion of America is not entitled to any voice. It must not take part in politics, or vote or strike to protect its own interests. It must be content to be cannon-fodder and factory-fodder, a nation of robots.

This is the capitalist idea of a free America. We can well answer them, it is not the idea of Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln, or any of the millions of rank and file patriots who shed their blood for American freedom.

The capitalists have tried to stake out a claim on all the patriotism in America. But let us hurl in their teeth the answer to their lie. They are not patriots, but TRAITORS. They have betrayed, and continue to betray every day of their greedy lives, all that is good and creative in America. They care nothing for the fate of the American people. They would see all of us dead in coal mine explosions if it would pay them profit. They would cheerfully watch millions of children die of hunger if it helped their bank accounts. They plunged us into one world war, and are leading us into another slaughter because it means dividends.

So these are the patriots! These are the people who tell the foreign-born worker he must love America and be satisfied with low wages. What do they know of love, these pigs, these vultures, what do they know of America, outside of their stocks and bonds?

First Pay Your Debts!

WHEN a foreign-born worker meets this question, be it from a deluded fellow-worker, or a fascist capitalist, let him draw himself up proudly, and answer:

"Look at my hands. They are hard with the years of work I have done. I have given America the best that is in me. I have given it my life and my faithful work."

"Who can say that I have not given this land of my adoption more than I have received? For every dollar I have been paid, I have given five dollars worth of labor in return. If the accounts were to be reckoned, this country owes me a great debt. I have built its skyscrapers, dug its coal, rolled its steel, and farmed its land. Now I am on the bread-line, or damn near it. If you wish to deport me, first pay your debts."

"I helped create all this wealth that your millionaires have monopolized. Now that you have broken me in body and soul, you would like to get rid of me. It is your way of getting rid of your debtors. But I will not allow you to cheat me in this manner. I will fight your deportation laws, I will fight your wealthy fascists, I will speak out, for a man, and I am a true American."

"The real patriot is the man who gives something to a country, not the one who exploits it. I am loyal to the patriotism of Jefferson and Lincoln, but I reject and abhor the patriotism of J. Pierpont Morgan and William Randolph Hearst."

"I have a better right to be here than all of you parasites, for I am a worker. I came here because I starved in Europe, and thought I would find bread and freedom here. Now you tell me I have no right to expect bread and freedom in America. But I see millions of native-born Americans who are fighting your tyranny. You treat them as badly as you have treated me—we are no different in your eyes, despite your hypocritical Americanism."

"They recognize me as a fellow-worker and citizen. I shall join with them in the fight for a workers' America, for a land where traitors like you will receive the fate you deserve. You cannot insult me by calling me a foreigner, I despise you too much for that. So long as the American workers have granted me my citizenship, that is enough for me. America is my country, because I have worked here so long. Shoulder to shoulder with the other working class Americans, I will defend my country against you capitalist traitors, for I love my country."

LITTLE LEFTY



The Plot Thickens!

by del

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Fighting for Immediate Needs

Question: Why do Communists fight for better working conditions and other immediate demands? If they allowed things to become worse, then the workers would rise up and destroy the capitalist system.—O. J. S.

Answer: Communists fight for every demand and need of the working class, because as the vanguard of the working class they have no other interests apart from the interests of the workers. In fighting for immediate demands the workers learn the value and need of organization. They become aware of the enemy forces which stand between them and economic security. They prepare themselves for the final task of destroying capitalism and all its institutions of exploitation and oppression.

If Communists were merely to tell the toilers to wait for conditions to get worse, they would be betraying the interests of the workers. It is now when the capitalist class is attacking the living standards of the working class that the workers must be rallied to a counter-attack. To do nothing would mean crippling the forces of the workers; it would hand them over helpless to the enemy class. It is important to emphasize that one of the most important lessons that Lenin taught us is that we cannot just wait for conditions to grow from bad to worse, for capitalism to crumble away automatically.

The capitalist class which owns the economic institutions of the country will never give them up, unless the workers take them. To do this successfully and to destroy the power of the capitalist class, the working class must be organized around the struggle for its immediate needs and demands. In these every-day struggles the workers learn the necessity of fighting the power of the capitalist state. They prepare for its eventual revolutionary destruction and the setting up of a workers' state—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Prelude

By ALFRED HAYES

Look west. Cities and depots greet the eyes. The big lakes lift a mist of steam. The river Pours past wharf and mill. At night the heron cries, Stemmed one-legged in the swamp, at the water's edge. The cougar snarls at the steam drill in the Sierras, Green fire-eyes among the pines. West, west Abandoning history, asphalt paves the ruts Of covered wagons. Swift tires, stock exchange. Chain stave, permit no memories. Harvester and plough Are driven in a fallow field by banker's hands. Where you are buried some stone frontiersman stands. Flintlock rain-rusted: and we need rifles now.

For stavedore and steel hand both hold the river's mouth, More than De Soto's, their bones are buried in its flow. Sharecropper writes the legends of a newer South Cracker and cavalry captain shall never know, Deckhands who ride the river's spreading tide, Slow freights that roll the hungry pickers in, Lean 'bos who seek the Delta's wharfed and warehoused side, These still have their own continent to win. Not to strip the buffalo from the plains And starve a race for fun, they shall wield Those weapons that shall bring this land to yield; Shall open old abandoned mines, old water holes, Reclaim the barren desert; and they shall know This land of theirs again by full freight flowing, By fired engines, by crops, and by the rain and snow.

A Great Marxist on Marxism

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by V. I. LENIN

The most instructive presentation of the theory of revolutionary Marxism that can be compressed into one volume. A clear, concise exposition of "the living soul of Marxism"—dealing not only with basic theory, but with its application to pressing problems of today.

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WORLD of the THEATRE

Watered-down Dostoevsky

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, by Fyodor Dostoevsky, a play in three acts adapted from the dramatization by Victor Trivas and Georg Schdanoff, staged by Victor Wolfson, featuring Morgan Farlay, at the Biltmore Theatre.

Reviewed by ALLEN CHUMLEY

AS A detective thriller Dostoevsky's great novel, Crime and Punishment, is naive today; as a parable of sin and retribution it appears maudlin. But as the psychological tragedy of a misguided "idealist," amid 19th century Neitzcheans who divided the world into "ordinary" and "extraordinary" people, and who held that these "extraordinary" people could—and should—fulfill their destiny through individual murder if necessary, Crime and Punishment still has significance.

It is therefore, regrettable that the present adapters included all three of these themes instead of building a play on the one theme that mattered. For in the resultant shuffle the real tragedy is forgotten; what comes out is bare, pointless synopsis.

The production itself does not buttress this weakness. Here, too, the gigantic and fearful story has been watered down to the consistency of Little Theatre. The settings by Irene Scharaf are impressionistic, and as such are tasteful and striking. But it is the taste of the "smart" decorator; they render squalor a bit too aesthetic.

Morgan Farlay essays the difficult role of the tormented youth. He is sincere and fervent. But the precious tricks of the Portmanteau Players are still clinging to him and to make matters worse, he over-acts grossly. Compared with his frenzied grimacing, the quiet pose of the wily Inspector (as effectively played by Thomas Coffin Cooke) becomes almost glaring.

As for the remaining roles they are either cut down to virtual "walk-ons" (as in the case of Juliana Taberna playing the mystic prostitute) which is the adapters' fault, or are clearly immature. One cannot deny that the production has undertaken a formidable—and mildly important—task, and one must admire their courage. It is to be deplored, however, that they have been lacking in vision.

Soviet Film Workers Greeted by Stalin On 15th Anniversary

"GREETINGS and best wishes to the workers of the Soviet cinema industry on the day of its glorious 15th anniversary.

"The cinema in the hands of the Soviet power represents a great, priceless force.

"Having exceptional opportunities to influence the spirit of the masses, the cinema helps the working class and its Party to educate the toilers in the spirit of Socialism, organizing the masses for the struggle of Socialism, raising their cultural and political fighting abilities.

"Soviet power expects from you new successes, new films glorifying as did the 'Chapayev' film, the greatness of the historical struggles for power by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, mobilizing for the carrying out of new tasks, and calling to mind the achievements as well as the difficulties of Socialist construction.

"The Soviet power expects from you new penetration by your masters into new spheres of the 'most important' (Lenin) and the most widely spread of the arts among the masses—the cinema." J. STALIN.

Sculptor Manizer of Leningrad has just finished work on a project for a statue of Chapayev, to be erected in Chapayevsk, in honor of the hero of the film now on view at the Cameo, where it is thrillingly enthusiastic audiences in its third capacity week.

New Pamphlets

ABOLITION OF THE BREAD CARD SYSTEM. By V. M. Molotov, 10 cents.

LIFE IN REVIEW and other Soviet Sketches, by Semyon Narinyan, 10 cents.

THE TWO WORLDS—No. 1 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

THE ULTIMATE AIM—No. 2 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY—No. 3 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

All of the above pamphlets are published by International Publishers. They may be purchased at all Workers Bookshops, or from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 146, Sta. D, New York City.

How They Tried to Poison Rakosi in Vienna in 1920

Poisoned Food Sent by Fake 'Workers Delegation'

This startling account of an attempt to poison Mathias Rakosi, Bela Kun and other leaders of the Hungarian revolution during 1920, was sent to the Daily Worker by one of the intended victims, now living in Budapest. For obvious reasons his name is not attached to the article.

THE Austrian Social-Democratic Minister for the Interior, Mathias Eldersch, ordered us—the People's Commissars Committee and the Soviet employes of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, headed by Comrade Bela Kun—and also our families, to be imprisoned in the old fortress of Karstein, in which formerly the Serbian war prisoners were held.

This fortress was infested with bugs and vermin. Only by means of a seven-day hunger strike was it possible to force this "brave" minister to promise, at least, an improvement in the intolerable prison regime.

Soon after, some of our relatives were set free. Many of the prisoners, including Bela Kun, were transferred at Vienna at the beginning of 1920. We were then brought to the madhouse of Steinhof (a little town surrounded by a wall), and isolated in a strongly barred building standing in the middle of the yard.

Here, the following incident took place. We were informed by the Criminal Police on guard that a "Hungarian Workers' Delegation" had brought us a parcel of food-products. Of course we were not allowed to see this delegation, and the letter brought by it was handed over for censorship to police headquarters.

Among the food there were fruit, biscuits, cakes, cigarettes, etc. The biscuits and fruit we handed over for our relatives, but we kept a cake for our supper. Every one of us ate a piece of this cake with relish. I, however, took only a small piece, for my stomach was not in order.

"Why don't you eat?" asked Bela Kun. "Because it is poisoned," I an-



MATHIAS RAKOSI

swered jokingly. Nobody for a moment had entertained the idea that the cake could have been poisoned. "Well, then, I'll take another piece of it," asked Rakosi, and cut another slice off for himself.

AFTER supper, which we had eaten in the small common cell, I suddenly noticed how terribly pale Bela Kun, Mathias Rakosi and Ernoe Por had become—the pupils in their widely staring eyes, were dilated, and they had become so weak that they could hardly move.

At that moment one of the detectives rushed in and asked whether anything had happened to us after eating the cake, for the remains which were taken out of the cell smelt very badly of a putrefying poison. The "workers' delegation" was obviously a delegation of murderers sent by Horty.

The doctors, urgently summoned, immediately gave us an emetic, and carefully watched the symptoms of the poison working in us. The cake had been poisoned with Belladonna—a strong poison affecting the brain, so that the victim if it first goes mad, and then dies. We were saved by the emetic so quickly given to us. Bela Kun's healthy organism strongly resisted the poison, but Mathias Rakosi showed more and

Rakosi's Quality as Fighter Revealed in Delirium

more signs that the poison was affecting him.

He lay on the ground, muttering unintelligibly, and there were tears in the eyes of every one of us witnessing his painful condition. The doctors and the other medical attendants did not know how to help him; for "Mathi," under the effect of the poison, threw himself like a madman upon everybody who approached him. Finally, six strong nurses succeeded in throwing him onto the bed, and in holding him while his stomach was pumped. This was continued until every sign of the poison had disappeared.

THE danger had passed, but he lay on his bed in a state of semi-consciousness. I sat by his bed all night. He was still suffering from the effects of the poison. He lay there uttering continuously. He talked on and on from 11 o'clock in the evening until 5 in the morning, and then he fell asleep.

The memory of that night at the bedside of the sick Rakosi has spurred me into the writing of these lines. During that night Mathias Rakosi unburdened himself of all his thoughts. Everything, even his very innermost thoughts, were revealed to me. Everything said by him about our life in general and about his private life, our plans and discussions, etc., corresponded exactly to the facts.

During that night, Mathias Rakosi showed us that all his thoughts and hopes belonged to the revolution. All his recollections, all his feelings were connected with the Party, the Soviet Republic, and the revolution. At the bedside of Mathias Rakosi we were shown the model of a true revolutionary, a crystal clear character, a splendid Communist and a trusted friend, and all his later work in the ranks of the Party, and during his eight and a half years of imprisonment, proved these qualities.

Now the Horty government is again attempting to do away with Mathias Rakosi. All forces must be rallied to his defense! Every effort must be made to save Mathias Rakosi!

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

CHAPTER III. Teachings of Lenin VII.

LENIN first brought out the revolutionary significance of this question in the era of imperialism. Already before the war he gave close attention to the rising forces of struggle in Asia; in 1919 he wrote on "Backward Europe and Progressive Asia." During the War he worked out completely the analysis of every aspect of this question and showed the revolutionary significance of the slogan of "national self-determination." Against those who spoke of the Irish rebellion of 1916 as a "push," he wrote:

To believe that a social revolution is possible without the revolt of the small nationalities and colonies in Europe, without the revolutionary outburst of the petty-bourgeoisie with all its prejudices, without a movement of the non-class conscious proletariat and semi-proletarian masses against landlord, clerical monarchist, national, etc., oppression —to believe this is tantamount to denying the social revolution altogether. . . .

Those who wait for a "pure" social revolution will never live to see it. Such a one is merely a revolutionary in words, without understanding the reality of revolution. ("The Results of the Discussion on Self-Determination," 1916).

After the victory of the Soviet Revolution this question took on a still sharper significance. Lenin wrote:

While formerly prior to the epoch of world revolution movements for national liberation were a part of the general democratic movements, now, however, after the victory of the Soviet Revolution in Russia and the opening of the period of world revolution, the movement for national liberation is part of the world proletarian revolution. . . .

At the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920 he brought to the forefront the issue of the national and colonial struggle for liberation, and the necessity for the proletariat in the imperialist countries to give active support to it. The theses drafted by him declared:

The policy of the Communist International on national and colonial questions must be chiefly to bring about a union of the proletarian and working masses of all nations and countries for a joint

revolutionary struggle leading to the overthrow of capitalism, without which national inequality and oppression cannot be abolished.

But the fight for the full right of separation of subject nations is no fight for separation as such, for fragmentation and petty-bourgeois nationalist conceptions of isolation. On the contrary, the right of full separation is only necessary in order to end all national oppression, and thus clear the way to the free union of all peoples. The goal remains world union, the ultimate "fusion of nations."

This demand is not at all equivalent to the demand for separation, fragmentation and establishment of petty states. It signifies only a logical expression of the struggle against every kind of national oppression. . . .

The goal of socialism is not only the destruction of the division of humanity into petty states and all kinds of individual nations, not merely the coming together of nations, but also their actual fusion. . . .

Just as humanity can only arrive at the destruction of classes through a transitional period of the dictatorship of the oppressed class, so also humanity can only arrive at the inevitable fusion of nations through a transitional period of the complete freedom of

all oppressed nationalities, that is, their freedom of separation. ("The Socialist Revolution and the Right of Nations to Self-Determination," 1916).

Tactics and Organization of the Revolution

In no sphere of Marxism did Lenin make a more distinctive or far-reaching contribution than in the very wide field of revolutionary strategy, tactics and organization. All these questions could still only receive incomplete treatment in the time of Marx, owing to the still early stage of development of the working class movement.

On the basis of the nineteenth century revolutions and of the first stages of development of the working class movement to a mass basis, Marx was able to present in bold outline the essentials of revolutionary proletarian strategy and tactics; and the writings and correspondence of Marx and Engels in addition reveal a host of pregnant indications on a very great variety of specific questions. These indications, however, were in great part neglected, ignored or even opposed by their immediate successors, who took parts that suited them and often even suppressed the rest.

Lenin, on the contrary, worked over anew these indications with the closest attention in the light of further experience, and at the same time faced with complete freshness the new problems of the more advanced stage of capitalism and the working-class movement. It was Lenin who first elaborated Marxist strategy and tactics into a fully worked out science.

This practical revolutionary science elaborated by Lenin, in close association with revolutionary theory, covers the whole range of the most elementary questions of agitation and organization to the ultimate questions of the conquest of power and of post-revolutionary construction.

The mastery of dialectical method is here most powerfully exhibited, with the greatest elasticity in responding to each concrete situation, while maintaining the revolutionary line and aims unbroken. In consequence just this essence of Lenin's leadership least admits of any formal summarizing, and requires to be studied in the life.

(To be continued)

Do your bit to increase Daily Worker circulation. Get sets.

Agnes Smedley's Life Threatened By Kuomintang

AGNES SMEDLEY has been warned that her life is in danger if she remains in China. She is now in Shanghai. Agnes Smedley has written two books on China—Chinese Destinies and China's Red Army Marches. The latter, according to the Vanguard Press, has been pro-



AGNES SMEDLEY

hibited entry to China by the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai. In this book Agnes Smedley tells of the struggles and heroism of the Chinese Red Army and the formation of the Chinese Soviet Republic. Smedley attributes her present jeopardy to the frank manner in which she has recounted what actually is taking place in China, and says that in a way it is a compliment that the Kuomintang fascists consider her a danger to them. "They are particularly furious," she writes, "because my books appeared abroad, chiefly in America, where the Kuomintang leaders try to pass as a modern national government instead of what they are—the dirty running dogs of the foreign imperialist powers, and the butchers of the Chinese people."

School for Theatre Workers to Open in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A laboratory school for the teaching and development of left-wing motifs in the theatre has been formed here, to be known as the Theatre Workers School.

The curriculum will include four general courses: (1) the drama; (2) the dance; (3) Puppets and Marionettes; (4) the cinema. Within each of these categories will be classes in histrionics, costume designing, voice culture, scenic designing, make-up and stage craft as applied in each theatrical medium.

The schedule of tuition fees calls for a payment of five dollars per four months semester for any one course. For any choice of classes taken for one month only the charge will be \$1.50. Also scholarships will be offered to deserving students and in all special cases adjustments of laboratory responsibilities will be made to fit individual and group needs.

Tuning In

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Kemp Orchestra
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WIZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Mort and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WIZ—Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—Minstrel Show
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 7:45—WOR—Comedy; Music
- WIZ—Nichols Orchestra; Ruth Etting, Songs
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Valley's Varieties
- WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra; Philip James, Conductor; Milban String Trio
- WABC—All-Girl Orchestra and Chorus, Direction Phil Spitznagel
- 8:15—WIZ—Jesters Male Trio
- 8:30—WOR—Progress of the Republican Party—Henry F. Fletcher, Chairman, Republican National Committee, at Meeting at Cooper Union
- WIZ—Chicago a Cappella Choir
- WABC—Johnson Orchestra; Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator, Speaker; Lewis H. Brown, Pianist; John Mansville, Inc.
- 9:00—WEAF—Captain Henry's Show Boat
- WOR—Hillbilly Music
- WIZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- WABC—Gray's Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 9:30—WOR—Little Theatre Tournament
- WIZ—Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano
- WABC—Waring Orchestra
- 10:00—WEAF—Whitman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, Soprano, and Others
- WOR—Channing Choir
- WIZ—String Ensemble
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30—WOR—Eddy Brown, Violin
- WIZ—Self-Government in Business—Leverett S. Lyon, Vice President, Brookings Institution; Professor Paul T. Homan, Cornell University
- 10:45—WEAF—Voice of the Crusaders
- 11:00—WEAF—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- WOR—News
- WIZ—Stry Orchestra

The Soviet Congress and U.S. Congress—A Contrast In Democracy

90,000,000 WORKERS AND FARMERS VOTED IN FACTORIES AND FIELDS FOR DELEGATES TO SOVIET CONGRESS—ACT IN WORKERS' INTEREST

TWO Congresses are meeting now, one the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets in the U.S.S.R., and the other "our" Congress in Washington.

And what a contrast they present! The Soviet Congress which the capitalist press thinks of which such shudders as that of a "dictatorial minority" is a most magnificent spectacle of democracy, of real democracy, in the sense of the real rule of the people.

Premier Molotov speaking to the Soviet Congress reports that it represents delegates speaking directly in the name of 90,000,000 voters in the U.S.S.R.!

Ninety million voters, voting directly in the factories, farms, mines, shops, railroads! Has history ever seen such broad democracy? Compare this with the United States. Here, in the

last election only 36,000,000 voted, less than 50 per cent of the adult population eligible to vote. In the Soviet Union, 95 per cent of the population voted, a figure far beyond anything ever seen in a capitalist democracy!

Capitalist apologists tell us that we have democracy because at periodic intervals the workers are permitted to vote.

But not only are millions of workers, Negroes, migratory workers, jobless, and homeless workers unable to vote, but how can there be real democracy for the workers when all the means of power, the factories, newspapers, radio, movies, and so forth, are in the hands of a Wall Street minority?

How can workers in the United States have any democracy when their livelihood is at the mercy of the capitalists who control their jobs?

The Soviet Congress is in the hands of workers and farmers. The delegates come directly from the factories and fields. They report directly back to the workers and farmers. They are subject to immediate recall by their fellow workers in the local Soviets.

An American Soviet Congress, elected directly by those who work, and by a working class that had seized the means of production from the Wall Street parasites, would solve all the problems of the crisis.

It would abolish all payments to the Wall Street bankers. It would put an end to the criminal insanity of "overproduction" amid starvation. It would end unemployment by immediately ousting the capitalist owners, and opening every factory in the country to produce for the welfare of the masses.

This would be real democracy, working class democracy, which Comrade Browder described at the recent Lenin Memorial meeting as "the greatest democracy for the toilers, but a stern dictatorship against the exploiters, the minority."

cracy, which Comrade Browder described at the recent Lenin Memorial meeting as "the greatest democracy for the toilers, but a stern dictatorship against the exploiters, the minority."

"Our" Congress acts in the interests of a capitalist minority, and is the legislative mask for the dictatorship of this Wall Street minority.

To get real democracy, the rule of the majority in the interests of the majority, we have to take the revolutionary road the Russian workers and farmers, led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, took in 1917.

We have to set up a proletarian dictatorship, a Soviet government with an American Soviet Congress, elected from the ranks of the working class and toiling farmers, which has seized the means of production and class power into its own hands!

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935

17,157,000 Unemployed

THE preliminary annual unemployment estimates of the Labor Research Association for November, 1934, which were issued yesterday, show 17,157,000 unemployed in the country, about one-third of the working population.

This figure includes 508,000 relief workers on P.W.A. projects, 1,950,000 relief workers on F.E.R.A. projects, and 392,000 in C.C.C. camps, a total of 2,850,000.

Roosevelt's new "work relief" program at best provides for jobs at slave wages to only about 3,500,000.

Obviously, Roosevelt's program, which includes also the present relief workers, will mean jobs for only a few hundred thousand additional unemployed.

At best, the program will require a year to get under way.

These startling facts again emphasize the urgent need for a broader mass campaign behind the fight for the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

They likewise emphasize the need for more attention to the organization of the unemployed workers, to the building of the Unemployment Councils, and to the unification of the ranks of employed and unemployed workers in the struggle for relief and insurance.

Teamsters Should Strike

ALARMED at the fine response to the strike called by the teamsters Monday, to prevent the signing of Justice Humphrey's injunction, and in an effort to head off a re-strike next week, the bosses of New York are trying to convince the workers that they should place their confidence on the courts to defeat the injunction.

All efforts of the capitalist press, legislative means, and of the higher officials in the unions are now directed to finding such a loophole for an excuse to prevent a strike. The fundamental line for this has been laid down by Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, spokesman of big business in New York, to their Mayor LaGuardia in a letter.

"A strike against the decision of the court is revolution," writes Magnus. "Spokesmen of the teamsters' union threaten that if the court of this state performs its duty there will be no appeal to the higher courts, but there will be a use of force against the business interests of New York."

Magnus goes into details to explain the procedure for appealing a court decision by the use of "checks and balances" in the Constitution. He shows clearly that the bosses are especially alarmed that the workers are getting wise to the fraudulent nature of capitalist democracy—are no longer content to let their cases drag in courts for months and years, while their wages are cut, union men fired and company unions are set up.

The fact that the bosses express such alarm over the display of power Monday, undoubtedly serves to convince every worker that a strike is the most effective weapon for smashing the injunction.

Teamsters and longshoremen should utilize every moment to organize their ranks, place leadership in the hands of elected representatives, and strike the minute the open-shopper Humphrey signs the injunction.

Woll on the N.R.A.

MATTHEW WOLL, who rails against Communists in "Liberty," in a letter in the Scripps-Howard newspapers, of Jan. 29, declares, "The principle of high wages

underlies the N.R.A. and the entire recovery program."

Woll, claiming to be for "the high wage principle," which he says Hoover also favored, states, "The maintenance or increase of profits now depends either upon a decrease in the cost or an increase in the volume of production, or both." He believes, of course, that "maintenance or increase of profits" is necessary to "recovery."

Thus, at the very moment when the N.R.A. is being reorganized, so as to cut wages and smash the unions, at the moment when Roosevelt's anti-labor drive is in full swing, Woll prates about higher wages as the "underlying principle" of Roosevelt's program.

Woll is throwing dust in the eyes of the workers to make it easier for Roosevelt to carry out the employers' intensified anti-labor attacks.

The New York Telegram, in a long answer to Woll, repeats Roosevelt's program for a lower wage scale, with higher yearly average wages. This means wage-cuts, it means working longer hours to get the same pay, it means speed-up.

Only the united front of the entire working class, in mass struggle, can defeat Roosevelt's wage cut drive, which Woll, Green and Co. are helping to ease in by their demagogic praise of the N.R.A.

New Wage Cut Plans

WAGE-CUTS to lower the whole standard of living of the workers, and increase profits, have now become one of the main aims of the Roosevelt government. The hearings of the National Industrial Recovery Board, which began in Washington yesterday, are aimed at "reorganizing" the N.R.A. so as to cut wages and block labor's demand for the thirty hour week with full pay.

The N.I.R.B. announced that these hearings will be held on the basis of "greater simplicity, flexibility, and uniformity" of hours and wages in the N.R.A. codes. The N.I.R.B. favors maintaining "geographic and population and other wage differentials" in the codes as "significant realities of the present situation."

One of the chief demagogic arguments of Roosevelt for putting over wage-cuts is that the wage scale should be low and the yearly average wages maintained. Roosevelt said, "It is not very useful to pay a man ten dollars a day if he is employed only sixty-five days in the year." This argument has been used by the Roosevelt administration and the employers for cutting wages in the building trades, the auto industry, and other industries.

The workers know that this is empty talk, that the wage scale will be lowered, but that yearly average wages will not rise but go down, if Roosevelt's plan goes through.

Roosevelt is carrying through the anti-union, wage-cutting drive of the employers, in his plan to "reorganize" the N.R.A.

The Eleventh Time

THE Senate Judiciary Committee of the N. Y. State Senate has refused to report on the child labor amendment.

Thus responsibility for failing to ratify even this feeble step against child exploitation is, for the moment, stopped.

This is the eleventh time!

Republican legislatures, Democratic legislatures: Tweedledee, Tweedledum as far as labor is concerned.

The party of Roosevelt and Lehman is as bad as the party of Hoover and Whitman—for labor.

The lesson for labor is clear: only the independent political action of the working class will aid the working class.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Growth of Unit Criticism of Weaknesses Program of Struggle

Our unit has just been divided. This came about on the basis of the activity of every comrade in the unit. The unit is in Upper Harlem, and had a territory stretching from 131st Street to 133rd Street. The membership of this unit was about fifty, mostly Negro workers.

Our unit was able to build itself, by working on the block, in house-to-house work. In the summer we had open air meetings three times a week in our territory. Also, we had indoor meetings on Scottsboro. We were able to get the comrades who were active in the Unemployment Councils to recruit members to the unit.

In so far as the political development of the unit is concerned, it is fairly good. We have had political discussions on the Negro question, the German situation, and the trade union question. These discussions were linked up with the unit's work.

In order that the work of this unit should become effective among the masses of workers in the neighborhood, division of the unit was necessary. It became impossible to check-up on and know all of our forces, and set them to work without making this division. Therefore, Unit 423 has become Units 423 and 432.

Weaknesses of Old Unit Should Not Be Repeated

While we can speak of successes of our unit, we cannot be satisfied. There are some high-light points and errors which the units should not repeat:

1. To have an intellectual in unofficial control of the unit.
2. No functioning bureau to lead the unit.
3. The Agitprop should plan discussions for the unit besides selling literature.
4. Communications should be read in the bureau meeting, discussed in conjunction with the plan of work, and presented to the unit in a digested form instead of reading the whole communication to the unit.

The squads should be established and the squad leader should be in constant contact with his squad members.

The old unit neglected the work of the Y.C.L. as well as the problem of youth work as a whole. The two units must develop the work among the youth. They must send a representative to the Y.C.L. unit which is in their territory. If there is no Y.C.L. unit, one should be built.

The old unit did not concentrate on certain houses in their territory. The new units must do this in order to become effective.

The objective of the two units in their respective territory should be for a rent strike, against fire-traps, high rents, for needed alterations. If these two units would develop such struggles, linking them up with Scottsboro, we would be so effective in our territory that not only would we have another division of the units, but the masses would come to us for advice.

In so far as the A. F. of L. locals, lodges, mass organizations, etc., which are not connected with our Party, are concerned, surely there must be some in this territory which the old unit did not look for. The new units must go into them, if there are any, and build a strong fraction.

If there are any shops, A. & P. stores, cafeterias, we must strive to organize them. Comrades, the division of the old unit shows not only the work that the comrades have done, but also that the objective conditions are ripening. That is why the Negro masses are more or less radicalized, and that they are becoming revolutionary. If the objective conditions are favorable, the two new units should take advantage of this situation. If not, the Negro bourgeois reformists will beat us in winning the hegemony of these masses.

Units 423 and 432, let's go forward to win the hegemony of the masses in our territory which will give great impetus to the section work in Harlem.

—From the Harlem Organizer.
ANTI-RED ALLIANCE
TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Chiang Kai-Shek, chief native agent of the foreign capitalists in China, is carrying on negotiations with the Japanese government, reports here and in Geneva declare, whose main object is to gain the support of the Japanese militarists against the Red Army and Chinese Soviets.

THE SIGN OF THE SWASTIKA

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Says De Priest Speech Provoked Hostility

New York, N. Y.

I wish to take exception to the opinion of Comrade M. W. in the letter criticizing the conduct of our comrades at the debate between Ford, Crosswath and De Priest. In the first place, the fundamental correctness of the Communist position and record on the Negro question was effectively set forth at this meeting by the speech of Comrade Ford with its careful reasoning supported by facts in contrast to the inanities of De Priest. In the slanders of Crosswath that the comrades did not boo De Priest in spite of his ludicrous and obnoxious attempt to present the Republican Party as the friend of the Negro people ought to have proved to Comrade M. W. that it was only the provocation of Crosswath which brought upon him the demonstration of resentment. I do not believe that our comrades should listen to such vicious attacks against the Scottsboro fight, such slander against the Communist Party and such uncouth attacks on the audience at the meeting without protest. Just last week, for example, Crosswath had accused Comrade Ford and our Party of not fighting against lynching because we objected to the Wagner-Costigan Bill, that double-edged instrument which can be used by the lynchers against those gathering to defend themselves.

As to the effect on the Socialist members, I am sure that many sincere, thinking Socialists were impressed by the logic and dignity of Comrade Ford, by his sincere appeal for a united front. They could not have failed to be ashamed of Crosswath's inability to present reasonably his party's position and his resorting to slander to defend the bankruptcy of his position.

M. B. T.

Material Requested on Political Prisoners

Newark, N. J.

In conjunction with our Paris Commune celebration, March 17, 1935 at Sokol Hall, we are going to hold a Political Prison Exhibit from 6:30 to 8:30 in the evening. Implements of torture used on prisoners, chains on chain-gangs, sweat boxes, hand-cuffs, etc., will be on display as well as "Voices from Prison" letters from political prisoners, such as Mooney, Scottsboro, Herndon, Sacco-Vanzetti, McNamara and others.

We want to take this means to appeal to any one who by some chance came into possession of such material to communicate with us in regard to lending it to us for this day. This exhibit, which will expose the brutality visited upon political prisoners, will be also a means by which we can raise funds for relief for political prisoners and their families.

PRISONERS RELIEF DEPT.,
International Labor Defense,
196 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Suggests More Humor For Popular Paper

Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have read with lively interest the discussion centering about producing a "Daily" which would appeal to the masses. I have several suggestions to make.

More features are needed. Why not have Sender Garlin write a column other than "Change the World"? Another suggestion is a column which satirizes the "ruling class." Get Robert Forsythe to write it.

Get more humor and snorts. I agree with the comrade who requested that the front page headlines be written to reach non-sympathetic readers.

A STUDENT.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Civil War In Uruguay Against a Dictator Struggle for Latin America

CIVIL WAR rages in Uruguay, smallest republic of Latin America. An effort is being made to oust President Gabriel Terra, who is trying to install himself as a dictator in the style of Machado, former president of Cuba. Details of the revolt are lacking, as a complete censorship has been clamped down.

But it appears from the reports available coming through Argentina that various bourgeois opposition groups, in view of the growing mass discontent, have made great headway in seizing various cities in the interior. They are now opening up armed attacks in Montevideo, the capital. The government troops are reported as unreliable.

President Terra was elected to a four-year term on March 1, 1931, had his rump cabinet modify the constitution so that he could continue in power for another four years, which is supposed to expire in 1938. He was elected for his second term by the Constituent Assembly on March 21, 1934, with only four dissenting votes—the votes of the Communist deputies.

URUGUAY is an extremely important country for the prosecution of the imperialist-imperialist war between Paraguay and Bolivia over the Gran Chaco oil region. There is not the slightest doubt that both President Terra and his bourgeois opponents who seek to set up another government, basically not different from his, are connected with the forces involved in the Paraguay-Bolivia war.

Most of the British and American arms going to the warring Latin-American countries pass from Montevideo into the interior and then to the belligerent countries. There has been an intense battle on between British and American imperialism for control in Uruguay. British capitalism has \$200,000,000 invested in the country, with \$72,730,000 in railroads. Wall Street has sunk \$81,000,000 in the country. The Roosevelt regime has been striving hard to win this market away from the British.

This tussle has been intensified particularly as a result of the Paraguay-Bolivia war, mainly a war of the Standard Oil and the British Dutch Shell for the extremely valuable oil regions near Fort Ballivan, Bolivia, and for the right-of-way to the sea along the Pilimco river.

The civil war in Uruguay is a symptom of the growing instability of native landlord-capitalist rule and imperialist domination throughout Latin America. During the past five years of crisis there have been similar uprisings in Argentina, Chile, Peru, while in Cuba, as well as in Chile, the fight took on more of a mass character against the whole structure of native capitalist-landlord and imperialist domination.

The rising strike wave in Brazil, Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba are indications of the mounting resistance of the toiling masses to the miserable conditions now being imposed on them after nearly six years of crisis. The economic crash hit the colonial-agrarian countries much harder and much earlier than the imperialist metropolises.

These wars, such as in Paraguay-Bolivia, are spearheads of the brewing greater imperialist war throughout the world for a re-division of the colonies and a more intensified drive for world markets. The two chief centers of the world today, in this respect, are China and Latin America. The Roosevelt regime, through its "good neighbor" policy, has been trying to win over the various puppet regimes in Latin America on the side of Wall Street.

THE decay of Nazi culture is very well indicated not only by the precipitous decline in the number of newspapers published and their sinking circulation, but in the number of books published under the Hitler regime. In 1933, 21,000 books were published or re-issued in Germany as against 28,000 in 1928, before Hitler took over power. The number of translations from foreign languages, in the same period, dropped from 750 to 285.

Even the books issued showed a great increase in military propaganda and in Fascist Party documents. Another item on Nazi culture: The two largest phonograph record firms in Germany, "Lindstrom" and "Deutsche Gramophon A. G.," reported a drop of 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks, respectively, in their business last year.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.