

JAPAN MAPS HUGE FUND AGAINST U.S.S.R.

Roosevelt Ignores Findings of Own Research Division

AUTO REPORT ADMITS EVILS; CODE STANDS

Document Suppressed Many Days Tells Vile Conditions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The recommendations of the N. R. A. Research Division, which were approved by the National Industrial Recovery Board, were entirely ignored by President Roosevelt in extending the anti-labor code. It was revealed upon release of the N. R. A. auto report.

This comprehensive report exposed the terrible conditions now imposed on the auto workers under the regime of the Auto Labor Board. The N. R. A. report, signed by Leon Henderson, whose publication was suppressed by Roosevelt for many days, admitted the extremely low annual wages, the terrific speed-up, the spy system, wholesale firing on the subterfuge of layoffs, increased unemployment and other bad conditions, coupled with high profits for the manufacturers.

The findings of the N. R. A. were: (1) Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than is warranted by the depression; (2) The foreman's power and the gap between the worker and executive are important causes of labor unrest; (3) Espionage systems exist; (4) Irregularity of employment has increased in recent years; (5) Depression competition has spurred the speed-up beyond human capability to produce day by day; (6) Automobile workers are considered old at forty; (7) Hourly earnings are high, annual incomes are low; (8) Relatively few employes obtain supplementary earnings from other sources during layoffs; (9) The privilege of averaging hours on an annual basis is neither necessary nor desirable.

New Board Proposed In a letter of the National Industrial Recovery Board to the President, accompanying the report of the N. R. A. research division, the Recovery Board proposed the establishment of a new "neutral automotive industry relations"

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Jobless Mass In England

LONDON, Feb. 8 (FP).—New demonstrations of half a million British unemployed sent a score of police to the hospital today, caused reactionaries in Parliament to tremble, and smashed the government's plan to cut relief to the unemployed. The parliamentary session was nearly broken up.

Most of the resentment lies in Wales, whence came the spark which ignited the great British general strike of 1926. About 300,000 gathered in monster demonstrations recently in South Wales alone, it was estimated. Many resolutions have been passed demanding strike action to defeat the whole unemployment act.

In Glasgow, Scotland, 40,000 people, with a band heading the procession, marched upon the Unemployment Assistance Board members and demanded that the cuts be restored. At Doncaster, a town of 100,000 population, 40,000 staged a protest demonstration.

A monster demonstration at Hyde Park, London, has been called for Feb. 24, designated as the National Day of Action against new scales and slave camps.

All groups, mostly united front organizations, ask full scale relief, abolition of the Means test, mass refusal to enter the "slave" camps, full trade union rates and working conditions on all work schemes.

In the coming week the Daily Worker will publish a number of important articles dealing with the significant British elections, now approaching, the question of a third Labor Government in England, and the sweeping sentiment of the English workers for united front struggles with the Communist Party of Great Britain against British imperialism.

New Taxes on Workers WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8.—A tax bill to raise funds for relief purposes for 1935 and 1936 which puts the burden on workers and farmers in this country has been signed by the Governor and steps are being taken to set up the machinery to collect the tax by the State Tax Commission.

Browder to Discuss Labor Party Policy At Meeting Sunday

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, will speak on the "Communist Position on a Labor Party" on Sunday evening at 8:30 p.m. at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th Street.

Browder will analyze the recent developments in the United States and answer such questions as "Why Do We Need a Labor Party?" "What Kind of a Labor Party?" "What Should Be the Relations Between the Communist Party and the Proposed Labor Party?"

Admission is 25 cents, reserved section 35 cents.

GREEN EVADES HOUSE QUIZ ON H. R. 2827

Perkins Also Fails to Answer Invitation to Testify

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UP).—Federal relief rolls passed the 20,000,000-person mark today with the announcement by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that 5,000,000 families were receiving aid.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor have ignored an official invitation to testify on the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, it was revealed today by Chairman Matthew A. Dunn, of the House Labor Sub-Committee now holding hearings on the measure.

This is an obvious effort by Perkins and Green to avoid public cross-examination of their reasons for supporting the Roosevelt Administration's Wagner-Lewis Bill as opposed to H. R. 2827, the only genuine social security measure before Congress. Both fear to expose themselves before the Sub-Committee as fundamentally anti-labor, especially in view of the fact that the millions of workers and professionals who have endorsed the Workers Bill, despite Green's opposition, include nearly 3,000 A. F. of L. locals and four A. F. of L. International Union conventions.

Dunn made public the following letter, which was sent to Green and Perkins on January 29:

"Hearings on H. R. 2827, introduced by Congressman Ernest Lundeen, to provide for the establishment of unemployment, Old Age, and Social Insurance, and for other purposes, will begin on (Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Intervention Aided by 'Advisors'

PEIPING, Feb. 8.—The Japanese government is utilizing a new method in speeding up its imperialist penetration into Northern and North-Western China by assigning its own "advisory" commissions to local Chinese officials.

A commission of this kind, directed, like the others, by officers, has been in operation in Kansu since last October. Another is at work now in Shantung, and a third is to be installed in the near future in Shansi.

For a United Front Against Roosevelt's Union Smashing Drive

An Editorial

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party this week sent an urgent proposal for joint action against Roosevelt's anti-labor drive, to both William Green, head of the A. F. of L., and to the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party. The Communist Party proposed concretely united action to build the auto and steel unions of the A. F. of L. into mass unions, and to prepare strike against the union-smashing drive of Roosevelt. The New Leader, official organ of the Socialist Party, in its Feb. 9 issue, takes cognizance of the growing revolt among the workers, especially those in the A. F. of L., against President Roosevelt's intensified attacks on the workers. The lengthy front page article of the New

Leader, in the face of the mass upsurge of the workers in defense of their living standards and right of the trade unions, becomes more critical of the N.R.A. and of the "social security" program of Roosevelt.

The New Leader concludes: "The organized workers and the Socialist Party find common ground in fighting together against the administration's idea of 'security' for the 30-hour week, for eliminating the fraudulent 'unions' of the big corporations, and for complete representation of the workers in the administration of the codes. This fight is also essential to prevent labor organizations from becoming tied to a government bureaucracy so that all freedom of ac-

tion by the workers will be lost." Thus the New Leader editorial, although sharpening its criticism of the N.R.A., still attempts to maintain the workers' illusions that they can win something merely by securing more representation on the employer-controlled N.R.A. boards. To demand "complete representation in the administration of the codes" is to foster anew illusions that the workers can gain something by relying upon the N.R.A. apparatus. Such a position conceals the inherent anti-labor character of the N.R.A. Not only that, but the entire editorial is uncritical of the role played by William Green and other leading A. F. of L. officials in tying the workers to the N.R.A., in preventing strikes, and in sup-

porting Roosevelt's whole New Deal policies, which are responsible for the present starvation among the workers. The editorial makes no mention whatever of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, which is the only bill before Congress which would grant social insurance to the 17,000,000 now unemployed. Only last week the New Leader said the Roosevelt government program accepted "the principle of social security." Furthermore, there is no indication in the editorial of the difference between the present militant words of Green-Lewis & Co., and of their deeds in (Continued on Page 2)

LIFE TERM IS GIVEN TO RAKOSI

Fascist Judge Sneers As He Imposes Brutal Sentence

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8 (By Cable).—Life imprisonment on hard labor—a veritable death sentence in a Fascist prison—was today meted out to Matthias Rakosi, heroic leader of the Communist Party of Hungary.

For eight years, Rakosi languished in a Fascist dungeon serving time on the very charges on which he was re-tried and is now being sentenced to torture. His "crime" was that of leading the struggles of the Hungarian workers after the bloody world war in the establishment of the Hungarian Soviet government.

Judge Sneers The presiding magistrate, irritated at the heroic and brilliant defense of this working-class leader, sneered as he pronounced the brutal verdict against the outstanding anti-Fascist fighter.

"It was not only Rakosi, but the whole movement of which he is an outstanding part, that was put on trial here," declared the defendant's counsel.

Workers' delegations and intellectuals, who had arrived here from all parts of Europe to bring protests of millions of workers against the outrageous and brutal "trial" were shocked at the savage sentence of the Fascist court. They publicly denounced this "trial" held on the pretext of charges 15 years old which had since been proven completely false and framed-up.

Faith Holds Firm "I have taken the stand, not to defend myself," declared Rakosi, "but to set forth the situation as it exists. During my ten years in prison I have not lost one iota of my faith in Communism. What I did, I did by conviction."

Rakosi again made clear, as on the first day of the trial, that he had been imprisoned as a Communist "leader" on March 21, 1919. He was released when the revolutionary government seized power two days later. The following day he was informed that he had been appointed acting Commissar of Production. Relieved of his post at the end of April, he was sent to the revolutionary front, where he fought against capitalist-lord reaction.

Trotskyite's 'Confession' Aids Police

By Michael Quinn (Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 8.—A hitherto stool pigeon statement given the prosecutor's office last August by Norman Mini, sole Trotskyite defendant among the 18 workers on trial here under the California criminal syndicalism law, was introduced yesterday by special prosecutor Neil McAllister.

Mini's statement consists of 28 pages of alleged "inside information" on Communist activities, in which he gave the names, vocation, identifications and activities of the other 17 defendants, as well as of many other militant workers not involved in the present prosecution.

Tries to Incriminate Others The document consists of questions and answers between McAllister, at that time District Attorney, and Mini. McAllister's questions are formulated along the lines of the criminal syndicalism law, while Mini's answers are deliberately sharply incriminating of the other defendants. Throughout his an-

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HEARST RECORD SHOWS HIM LIAR, THIEF, BLACKMAILER, SWINDLER

Life of the Chief Mouthpiece of Fascism in America Is So Corrupt His Deadliest Fear Is That Truth About Him Will Be Told

By JAMES CASEY

ARTICLE I.

William Randolph Hearst lives daily in deadly fear lest the readers of his chain of newspapers learn the truth about him and his activities.

The chief spokesman of the fascist forces in America has issued orders to his editors to spread and manufacture more and more lies about the Communists and the Soviet Union. Hearst wants no consideration of facts to temper his "holy crusade" for the outwailing of the Communist Party.

As the mouthpiece of leading financiers and fascist groups, Hearst knows the Communist Party stands as the vanguard of the labor movement in the fight against new wage cuts, company unionism, fake incentive plans, imperialist war schemes and the whole slave program of the Wall Street administration.

Hearst knows, too, that the Communist Party gives its own program—the program leading to Soviet power—as the way out of the capitalist chaos. And, consequently, Hearst sees that success in the "crusade" against the Communist Party would serve to paralyze the resistance of American labor to the increasing attacks of Wall Street financiers—and to the movement for a fascist dictatorship.

Liar, Thief, Blackmailer Yet this same man who has ordered his editors to circulate all varieties of fabrications about the Communists—ALSO ORDERS HIS EDITORS TO KEEP NO ACCOUNTS OF HIS LIFE IN THE NEWSPAPER FILES. The morgues of Hearst's newspapers must not bare the truth about his life to the readers of the twenty-four newspapers which he owns outright and the 400 others served by his news distributing organizations.

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Lie Peddler Assails USSR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—In a speech that abounded with typical Hearst slanders against the Soviet Union, Raphael Abramowitch, leading member of the Second International (Socialist), here admitted that he is still smuggling counter-revolutionary newspapers into the Soviet Union calling for struggle against the Soviet government.

This open admission of counter-revolutionary activity, made before 200 workers here at a meeting called under the auspices of the Workmen's Circle, definitely links Abramowitch with the counter-revolutionary groups now sending secret agents into the U. S. S. R. The murderer of Kirov was associated with similar groups.

Abramowitch attacked the Soviet Union as a country of enslavement, admitting, reluctantly, however, that the government had wiped out the rule of the capitalist class. Unable to ignore the tremendous Socialist victories of the Communist Party led by Stalin, Abramowitch took refuge in raw, Hearst-like slanders about "millions dying from famine," and wild tales about "wholesale executions." He was hotly heckled by many workers in the audience who rose to refute him and to defend the Soviet Union.

Mine Writ Signed IS SWEEPING ATTACK ON STRIKE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—A sweeping restraining order against striking miners here was handed down today by Judge Valentine to the Glen Alden Coal Company. The writ goes into effect tomorrow.

The injunction, one of the most far-reaching that has been handed down in recent years against the miners bars all meetings, forbids any picketing or "interference with any person going to work."

The injunction forbids trespassing on coal company property and states that the miners must refrain from interfering with the employees or officers of the Glen Alden Coal Company now in its employment or hereafter to enter employment of said company by threats, personal violence, intimidation, epithets or ridicule, or from congregating or loitering about or near the premises of the plaintiff company.

Action Needed It is not yet known what the action of the new union will be, although it is hard to believe that they will agree to the injunction. If they did it would mean the end of the union.

Maloney stated he has no comment to make until he consults his lawyers. It is, however, known that the miners now on strike are determined to fight the injunction. Resolutions are being passed at various meetings and being sent to

Judge Valentine demanding the withdrawal of the injunction and the right to strike.

Strike Solid The strike is solid in all but two mines of the Glen Alden Coal Company. The threats to tear down the Avondale and Nottingham Collieries have only remained threats so far. Boards have been torn loose on the roof on the side facing the street, and they have remained loose for the last couple of days.

The Company is using the clergy and the petty capitalist politicians in town to urge the miners to go to work so that these two collieries will not be closed. Saloons here are compelled to close their business for certain hours of the morning and afternoon. The men are being arrested on mere suspicion of being on picket duty while walking or riding on cars. Three members of the new union at the South Wilkes-Barre Colliery were arrested yesterday while riding in a car.

Open Hearing on Fascism CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—An open hearing on the promotion by school authorities of Fascist propaganda in Lowell and Lafayette schools, this city, fascist-like police terror city, against unemployed workers and the preaching of race hatred by Nazi outfits, will be held at the Northwest Hall, 2405 W. North Ave., next Sunday at 2 p. m.

FOLLOWS U. S. IN NEW MOVE ON SOVIETS

Cites Soviets' Defense Plans in Provocative Parliament Talk

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—Taking advantage of the Roosevelt government's anti-Soviet provocations, General Senjuro Hayashi, Japan's Minister of War, today vigorously argued for the rapid passage of the unprecedented war budget to be used primarily for war against the Soviet Union.

Speaking today before a budget committee of the Japanese parliament, the Minister of War followed up Secretary of State Hull's demonstrative acts against the Soviet Union by raising the spectre of the Soviet Union's defenses against Japanese invasion.

"It is a great mistake," said General Hayashi, "to think that just because the Soviet Union is willing to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway, she has lost her hostile intentions in the Orient."

Seeks to Blame U. S. S. R. The War Minister was referring to the fact that the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to maintain the peace of the Far East, going to the greatest lengths in selling the Chinese Eastern Railway, which the Japanese militarists had planned to seize by armed force. Without mentioning specific Japanese anti-Soviet war moves in Chahar, Dolon Nor, and on the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, General Hayashi hypocritically declared that the reason for Japan's increased armaments is the defensive steps being taken by the Soviet Union along the Manchurian border.

"Russia is still increasing her military establishment along her Far Eastern border, and greatly improving the Trans-Siberian Railway."

That the Japanese imperialists' drive into Manchuria, beginning in September of 1931, with its open provocative moves along the whole Soviet border, with the blunt avowals of intentions to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as the whole of Soviet Siberia up to Lake Baikal, is the main reason for the efforts of the Soviet Union to strengthen the border defenses of the Soviet land, was not mentioned by the Japanese Minister of War.

The huge military budget which the Roosevelt-Hull anti-Soviet actions has spurred toward passage in Japan, provides 1,022,641,000 yen for war, or 468 per cent of the total budget, which amounts to 2,193,414,000. The yen fluctuates around 30 cents.

Largest War Budget This is the greatest war budget in the history of Japanese imperialism. It is primarily intended to advance the Japanese war plans against the Soviet Union, and now this is openly declared by General Hayashi, the day after Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, cut the American embassy staff in Moscow as a demonstration of hostility to the U. S. S. R.

The new Japanese war budget provides for especially heavy expenditures for war planes, to be stationed in the scores of air bases established by Japan in Manchuria, near the Soviet border.

Of the Manchurian war expenditures of 132,000,000 yen, the cost of increasing the air strength is set at 25,000,000 yen. The reinforcement of troops, another 136,000,000 yen is provided.

Workers in Brussels Stop Work to Demand Release of Thaelmann

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—Eighty-five workers of Depot H of the Brussels street-car service in Schaerbeck, on the initiative of the Belgian Red Aid, stopped all work at mid-day in order to sign a protest addressed to the Hitler government on the prolonged imprisonment of Ernst Thaelmann, German working class leader. In their telegram the workers demanded Thaelmann's immediate release and warned that they were rousing every depot to similar protest action.

Hitler Speeds Armaments BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Kluesendorf factory in the Berlin-Chaussee, Spandau, which formerly manufactured automatic postage-stamp machines, is now making micrometers for machine-guns and 98-model rifles. The personnel has been more than doubled during the last few weeks. There are now 375 workers instead of the usual 170.

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Furriers Win Back Wages From Bosses

Chicago Company Signs Pact With Industrial Union After Parley

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Workers of the Bloom Vogue Shop, the most fashionable tailoring establishment in Chicago, received about \$4,000 in back wages yesterday, as a result of an agreement between the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the firm guaranteeing the workers 30 weeks of work a year. The workers in the past year averaged between 12 and 15 weeks. The matter was settled by the manager of the company and the union in a conference.

The amounts received by each of the workers ranged between \$125 and \$200 each. Negotiations are now on for a new agreement.

The strike at the Evans Fur Shop, also conducted by the N. T. W. U., is still on.

Green Evades House Quiz

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Monday, February 4, at 10 a. m. in the Caucus Room House Office Building, the hearings will continue daily for approximately ten days.

"You are cordially invited to appear before the Sub-Committee of the Labor Committee, which will have charge of the hearings, to discuss the above-mentioned Bill."

Dunn also made public several of the many letters sent by workers from all over the country to him voicing his endorsement of H. R. 2827. Paul Sturman, Jr., Supreme Recording Secretary of the Slovak Evangelical Union of Pittsburgh, wrote Dunn that "twelve thousand members of the union," over half of them in Pennsylvania, will be grateful to you for a favorable action on this bill."

Unions Back Bill

A letter to Dunn from Andrew G. Barakka, Recording Secretary of the Car and Foundry Workers Union, chapters Local No. 1 which is affiliated with one of the big railroad brotherhoods, declared: "This letter is to inform you that our union is 100 per cent for the Bill (H. R. 2827)."

Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. rank and file committee for unemployment insurance, a member of Local Union 948 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, told the Labor Sub-Committee today that if the majority of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. were permitted to express their opinion freely, they would demand the adoption of the Lundeau Bill, H. R. 2827. While making it clear that he is a loyal member of the A. F. of L., Weinstock condemned the policies of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and the methods of suppression and expulsions used by A. F. of L. officials against rank and file members who refused to passively accept the dictatorial decisions of the Council in support of the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

Spokeman for Seamen

Erie Payne, the spokesman of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Councils, informed the Sub-Committee of the unsanitary conditions under which unemployed seamen live. These seamen, he said, get one of the lowest forms of relief. They are forced to live in rotten hotels, such as the Bowery hotels in New York, or in places such as the Seamen's Institute in New York. . . . In these places, seamen are terrorized by hired thugs. They are forced to sleep in commoens with consumptives and others of this type . . . with unemployment insurance they would be able to sleep wherever they chose and under sanitary conditions.

Utah Jobless Back H.R. 2827

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 8.—Nearly one hundred delegates from trade unions, unemployed and fraternal groups met at the Labor Temple here for the purpose of initiating a mass campaign for genuine unemployment and social insurance.

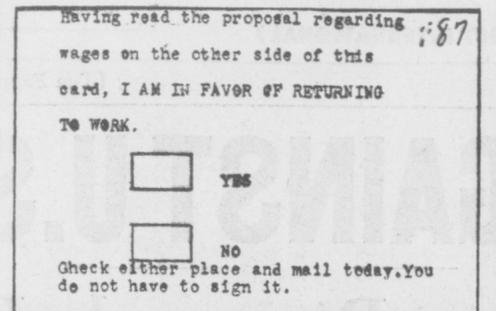
The Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, which provides for the payment of local average wages to all workers unemployed through no fault of their own, was unanimously endorsed, and a broad committee elected to carry on a campaign for its enactment. Plans were also made for building local sponsoring committees for the Workers' Bill, and members of the State legislature lined up for the introduction of the State Workers' Bill.

Although twenty trade unions and railroad brotherhoods had endorsed the conference, only nine A. F. of L. unions and two lodges of the Railroad Brotherhood were represented at the conference. These included: International Operating Engineers 358, Machinists 106, Brewery Workers 64, Blacksmiths 42, Plasterers and Cement Finishers 68, the Midvale and Lark locals of the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers Union, Bingham Miners 3, Barbers 377, and Railroad Trainmen 148, and Locomotive Engineers 177. Twenty-four other organizations were also represented.

Fire Destroys Town Hall GREENVILLE, N. H., Feb. 8.—(U.P.)—Fire virtually destroyed the Town Hall last night, causing an estimated \$150,000 damage.

C. P. Unit: leave sample copies of the Daily Worker in homes for a few days, then canvass for subscriptions.

'SECRET' POLL NUMBER HIDDEN ON BALLOT



Each "secret" ballot mailed by the Cleveland Chain and Manufacturing Co. to striking workers was marked in invisible ink with the time clock number of the worker. Hearing the card brings the number out in the upper right-hand corner. This number has been blurred for publication to prevent identification.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Striking workers of the Cleveland Chain and Manufacturing Company have caught the company in one of the most despicable strikebreaking tricks in its "secret ballot" to determine if the workers want to return to work—the time clock number of the worker receiving the letter was marked in invisible ink. The letter sent out under Monday's date was the second "secret" vote attempted, and aroused the suspicion of the workers, as the previous letter had the time clock number of the worker under the stamp of a self-addressed envelope. This time the workers found no number under the stamp, but one of the workers got the idea of holding his letter over a flame and slowly his time clock number emerged out of the clear white paper.

The letter enclosed to the strikers was under the caption, "How about your vote?" and then, to make things more convincing, an inscription on the ballot informed the worker "You don't have to sign it."

"We are anxious to have these cards returned immediately, and if the vote warrants starting the factory, we will do so at once," the company informed the workers.

W. G. Powlesland, of the Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers' Union, conducting the strike, announced that it has collected two-thirds of the letters sent out by the company. It was discovered that workers fired nine months ago also had received ballots.

Hearst Record Shows Him As Liar, Swindler

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shows it was indubitably linked up with Hearst's desire to extend his vast estate and mine holdings in Mexico and to help his Wall Street associates to further enslave the toilers of that bordering country.

Imperialist War Monger

And just as he is today crusading against America's militant workers, Hearst was also the spokesman of Wall Street in 1907 when the money lords conspired to grab for exploits the rich lands of Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

At this point it would be well to go into some details concerning Hearst's career—a career dotted thickly with the most brazen attacks upon the American people by one who has constantly posed as their friend and champion.

Today Hearst maintains several highly expensive "hide-outs" in New York. He owns considerable real estate in the metropolis, including most of the property in the Columbus Circle section.

In California, in which State he is one of the largest owners of property, he lives at his immense San Simeon estate. This estate, with towers and museums, and all kinds of relics, is today perhaps the most expensive and palatial in the entire United States. The Hearst San Simeon estate covers 400 square miles and runs fifty miles along the edge of the Pacific Ocean.

Unsavoury Boyhood

It was in California that Hearst began his career of infamy and shame. Hearst was born in his State. It appeared, however, that in his very boyhood, he built up for himself a very questionable reputation. This reputation was such that his wealthy father, the former United States Senator George Hearst, found it necessary to send the son away to New England for his schooling. But young Hearst did not change his ways while away from home.

As a result young Hearst, despite the powerful influence of his wealthy father, was expelled from St. Paul's School in New England as not a fit associate for the other boys and for the "good of the school." Senator Hearst later got his son enrolled at "fair and exclusive" Harvard. But Harvard refused to keep him. William Randolph Hearst here, too, was expelled for the "good of the school." It was then that the elder Hearst turned over to William Randolph the San Francisco Examiner.

Yellow Journalism

At once the younger Hearst plunged into an orgy of sensational and crooked journalism "for the good of the people." This was in 1897 and he is still at it. It is highly significant that although Hearst has his home and most of his interests in California, he came to New York to actively enter into politics. Those who knew Hearst in those days, point out that his "evil associations" made his name a byword and that he would have had absolutely no chance for public office in his native state.

Backed by Blackmail

In 1902, as the candidate for Congress, Hearst brought to New York Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco to support him in his campaign. It was Schmidt's job to testify to Hearst's "sterling character." Schmidt extolled Hearst as a man of integrity, ability and brilliance. But the value of Schmidt's estimate of a man's character was proved most adequately sometime later when that San Francisco worthy was convicted as a blackmailer. This bosom friend of Hearst was found guilty of taking graft from small business men and from the dregs of the capitalist underworld in San Francisco.

Orgies on Train

An altercation started and soon news of the shameful doings on the train began to leak out to the outside world. Budd, fearing complete disgrace, fled to Europe.

Shameless and unprincipled, Hearst continued through his newspapers and his associates to extend his financial and political fortunes.

When, in 1905, Hearst believed he could unseat Boss Murphy and himself ascend to the leadership he opened a fight on the Tammany chief "for the good of the Democratic Party." However, within a year he made a deal with Tammany and took back all he had said about the boss of the Tammany robbery machine. Hearst entered the race for the governorship as Tammany Hall's candidate.

During the succeeding years, he has alternately fought and supported Tammany Hall, the Republican Party and Fusion groups. But regardless of which capitalist wing he campaigned through his newspapers, Hearst remained close to the house of Rockefeller at 26 Broadway, and he was for years an intimate friend of Judge Elbert H. Gary, of Morgan's United States Steel Corporation.

His fellow-capitalists have always referred to Hearst as a representative of the big financiers in the fight "against the radicals."

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For a United Front Against Union Smashing Drive

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the steel and mining industry in launching a splitting red scare and expulsion policy which would wreck the unions and prevent the preparation of strikes.

Nor is there mention of their failure to actually prepare strikes in auto, steel, etc., not only last year, but NOW. The whole role of Green & Co. in forcing upon the workers N.R.A. compulsory arbitration boards, was not brought out by the New Leader.

The main question which arises before every A. F. of L. member, Socialist or Communist, is: HOW CAN THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-UNION DRIVE BE ACHIEVED?

The proposal of the Communist Party for a joint, unified fight against Roosevelt's new union-smashing moves, is the key question before every worker in the United States.

The Communist Party concretely proposed a united drive: 1) To build the A. F. of L. auto unions into mass unions; to launch an immediate drive to organize the unorganized auto workers; to

Occult Quacks Flourish Under Hitler Rule

Science Is Thrown to Rubbish Heap by Nazi Supporters

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A further disintegration of science and education under Hitler's regime has brought about the revival of astrology and the "occult sciences." Astrology is held in special honor by Nazi officials and numbers of astrological journals are appearing in Berlin and elsewhere. One of these papers, "Der Seher," published in Frankfurt, forecasts events for the year 1935; it appears that this year will be a "fatal" one from many points of view, but whereas every other country will have to cope with various calamities, the Third Reich is to flourish amidst peace and quietude.

The advertisements in this paper are worthy of note, as they provide a good instance of the sort of mental attitude developed in a modern country as a result of the prevailing regime:

"Lady born under Pisces, music teacher, fond of children, seeks suitable mate."

"Artisan, aged 44, born under Taurus, desires to wed woman born under Taurus or Virgo."

"Film-fan would like to open friendly correspondence with lady born under Pisces, Scorpio, Cancer or Taurus."

Trotskyite Aids Police

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swers, Mini reveals his cowardly intent of saving his own hide at all costs.

Mini's treacherous act of last August constitutes the most dangerous weapon of California industrial and agricultural interests and their puppet courts and officials in the attempt to railroad labor organizers to long prison sentences. It conforms completely with the disruptive tactics of the Trotskyites in the Jan. 15 united front conference in San Francisco, and the action of Mini's Trotskyite attorney, Albert Goldman, in joining the prosecution and the court in an attack on Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, on Feb. 3.

Denounces Party

Mini, who was under suspension from the Communist Party at the time of his arrest, denounces the Party in his stool pigeon testimony and gives an utterly distorted interpretation of the Communist position on force and violence and the question of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. He supports the lies of red-baiting employers and the prosecution that Communists advocate individual terrorism, although the whole world knows that Communists are relentlessly opposed to individual acts of terrorism and base their activities on the program of organizing the working class for the winning of their immediate demands and for the revolutionary overthrow of their exploiters.

Mini made definitely incriminating statements in regard to Albert Hougarddy, one of the defendants who is section organizer of the Communist Party. His statements on John Warnke, whom he, at that time, believed to be wavering like himself, are significantly mild.

In his shameless crawling before the prosecution, Mini disassociated himself from the Communist Party, already in August, laying the basis for his open affiliation with the Trotskyites, and referred to Karl Marx as a "German Jew."

Tries Demagogic Speech

Goldman, realizing that this raw treachery against the working class would further discredit the Trotskyites in the eyes of the workers, attempted to minimize the railroad effect of Mini's stool-pigeon statement in a long, demagogic speech yesterday afternoon.

The effect of Mini's treacherous act is already shown in the eager ruling by Judge Dal M. Lemmon, presiding at the trial, that Mini's stool-pigeon testimony is considered by the court as binding on all the defendants.

lean Party and Fusion groups. But regardless of which capitalist wing he campaigned through his newspapers, Hearst remained close to the house of Rockefeller at 26 Broadway, and he was for years an intimate friend of Judge Elbert H. Gary, of Morgan's United States Steel Corporation.

His fellow-capitalists have always referred to Hearst as a representative of the big financiers in the fight "against the radicals."

(To Be Continued)

SHOE WORKERS TO UNITE Advocate One Union in Industry

United Body To Fight for Pay Rise and Better Conditions

The united front of the shoe manufacturers throughout the country in their onslaught on the conditions of the workers places the question of unity of all the workers, regardless of union affiliation, to beat back these attacks first and foremost on the order of the day.

The unification of the existing unions into one powerful, militant union, controlled by the membership, and the initiation of a campaign for the organization of the bulk of the unorganized shoe workers is advocated in a statement issued recently by the Executive Board of Local 23 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

The statement follows:

To All Shoe Workers:

The time has come when deeds must take the place of arguments, when promises must become realities and when the unbearable conditions under which the shoe workers and their dependents must live be wiped out.

For many years the workers have been separated, betrayed and denied the right to work and to earn a living, to this very day the workers find themselves unemployed, hungry and starving while those workers who have a job are forced to work for pauper wages, and—all of this in spite of the fact that we are surrounded by mountains of wealth, created by the hands, the brains and by the skill of the workers who toil in the sweat of their brow.

Scabs Disarmed By Picket Group in Foundry Strike

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 8.—Pickets at the Potters Foundry seized the weapons of deputized scabs and drove them out of the foundry, driving away the sheriff and the scabs, on the first day of their strike. Sheriff Meyers, of Freeborn County, had armed the scabs with rubber hose and wooden clubs. Since the scabs were driven off no attempt was made to open the plant.

A number of strikers have been arrested. The strike was started by the firing of members of the Independent Union of All Workers, in violation of an agreement with the union.

A heavy line is now guarding the plant.

After the arrest of the strikers a protest parade marched to the jail and through the business section of the town.

Boot and Shoe Code Protects Moving of Shops

The manufacturers, with the aid of the administration and under the protection of the Boot and Shoe Code, are moving into unorganized centers to escape union demands for a decent living wage and working conditions. In the organized centers new wage cuts are being forced upon the shoe workers. The experts of the law—those lessons learned under independent militant left wing unions and leadership, together with the sharpening attacks upon the workers' standard of living by the bosses, with the help of the administration, plus the failure of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to aid and help the workers—all of this ripened the struggle of the workers for rank and file leadership and culminated in an amalgamation, and the establishment of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Turn Words Into Deeds

In order to realize the intent of the above-mentioned resolutions, it is now necessary to do all in our power to bring about one union in the industry under rank and file control and to make sure that there shall be no autocratic control from the top as practiced in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and that there shall be no repetition of bureaucratic mismanagement and disregard for rank and file decisions as practiced by the national officialdom of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union during the past 12 months.

Program for One Union Advances

The rank and file tired of being deceived by the bosses and misleaders of labor. The workers of the different unions in the shoe industry demand and will bring about a rank and file controlled One Union in the industry—with or without the help of officials and will fight shoulder to shoulder for the 30-hour week — for a high standard, living wage, for job protection and for unemployment insurance on the basis of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

It is now, more than ever before, the task of every class-conscious and militant minded worker in every local of all unions in the shoe industry to put forth every effort to help in bringing about one union in the industry under absolute rank and file control.

Under no conditions, however, can the workers permit the one union to be a continuation of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with its bosses' policies and program of bureaucracy, its rule and control over the membership from the top. This, however, does not mean that a rank and file controlled, militant union of shoe workers could not be affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Rank and File Control—A Requirement

This question of A. F. of L. affiliation should be decided by the entire membership of all merged unions after thorough discussion in their local union and specially-called conventions. Should any union officials oppose the merger of the rank and file controlled unions—then it becomes the task of the rank and file to act in their locals and shops—over the heads of their officials and participate in all merger activities and deliberations and become part of the fight for One Union in the Shoe Industry—one union, of the workers, for the workers and by the workers.

New Election in U. S. L. W. U.

We have just emphasized the need for one union in the industry—our coming elections are closely connected with the task of bringing together all of the now existing unions on the basis of rank and file control. Let no one think that the election of our next national organizer, general secretary and general executive board is of no importance. The contrary is the case. Now, more than ever before, must we go through with our national elections and elect the right kind of leaders into office—now, more than ever before, do we need a real rank and file national executive committee.

Our next officials must not only be willing but also capable of carrying out the mandates of the membership as laid down in the forgotten resolutions and constitution. Such a leadership must have backbone, integrity, honesty, and, above all, be free from all contaminating bosses' influence and be able and willing to defend the workers' interest—everywhere, any time—always.

Five Unions Adopt Resolution

It is this spirit of militancy from the ranks of the shoe workers, including our brothers in the Boot and Shoe Union who are imbued with the spirit of class solidarity that strikes the hour for united action—which brought forth the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED, Whereas,

Scabs Disarmed By Picket Group in Foundry Strike

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 8.—Pickets at the Potters Foundry seized the weapons of deputized scabs and drove them out of the foundry, driving away the sheriff and the scabs, on the first day of their strike. Sheriff Meyers, of Freeborn County, had armed the scabs with rubber hose and wooden clubs. Since the scabs were driven off no attempt was made to open the plant.

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A heavy line is now guarding the plant.

After the arrest of the strikers a protest parade marched to the jail and through the business section of the town.

Membership Controlled Union To Organize the Unorganized

ing out of one union in the industry on the basis of rank and file control.

2. To call an emergency convention immediately after the newly elected officials take office.

3. To carry on a vigorous campaign for the organization of the unorganized.

4. To carry on a struggle against the removal of factories.

5. To carry out the resolution of the convention for the signing of agreements without compulsory arbitration.

6. To insure that the prices on all operations be settled with a guaranteed minimum hourly rate, thereby eliminating the evil of wage cuts through shoe regrading.

7. To carry on the movement on a nation-wide scale to bring together all the shoe, allied craftsmen and leather workers in a united struggle for improvement of the conditions of the workers, for the unification of all shoe and leather workers into one militant national union in the industry. Around this movement to raise the perspective for a nation-wide strike, for the 30-hour week and weekly earnings as embodied in the joint proposals by all five unions at the recent Code Hearings in Washington, D. C. for an unemployment insurance fund, provided by the manufacturers, and for uniform agreements.

8. To mobilize the shoe workers behind the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Code Revision Will Not Solve Problems

Finally, we must warn the shoe workers against any illusions or false hopes that may arise in connection with the recent hearings in Washington, D. C., on the re-opening of the Shoe Code. It must be clearly understood that the code revision will not solve the workers' troubles and that only militant, united action on the basis of the program herein outlined, will win for the shoe workers their just demands.

Shoe Workers: The carrying out of the above recommendations will assure all shoe, slipper, stitchdown, and allied craftsmen in the shoe industry the realization of their hopes. We cannot afford to lose time. All of us realize the need for unity to meet the growing attacks of the manufacturers. Let us at once raise the question in the shops and the locals, for a militant leadership in our union and for one powerful militant union in the shoe industry.

Omaha Police Chief Persecutes Jobless in Transient Camps

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—A police campaign against unemployed workers living in the Federal Transient Camp here, has been instigated by Police Commissioner Frank Myers after his attempt to have the camps abolished or patrolled by military police failed.

The Commissioner issued orders to his men to "bring in the damn tramps and charge them with vagrancy" when the City Council refused to take the requested action of condemning the shelters.

Several scores of the men have been arrested, some sentenced to ten days and others threatened with long jail sentences if they are arrested again.

The Unemployment Council has issued a call for a militant fight against this attack and for decent conditions in the camp. Local workers' organizations have been urged to send protests to Police Commissioner Frank Myers and Police Chief Robert P. Samardick at City Hall.

Daily Worker Sellers: Tell us about your experiences in selling the Daily Worker. Send your letters to 50 E. 13th St.

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F.D.R. Ignores Research Data

(Continued from Page 1)

board," with broader powers to replace the Auto Labor Board. This recommendation of the N. I. R. B. was rejected by Roosevelt in his decision.

The regulations of the Auto Labor Board, the report said, were administered so as "not to meet the needs of those workers who have voluntarily presented their problems to those conducting the survey."

The restriction of the age limit at which workers get jobs "undoubtedly exists with increasing rigor in most automobile plants with the speed-up of today," said the report, and this problem has not been solved by the Auto Labor Board, it was added.

Admits Replacements

Large numbers of workers have been replaced by new mechanical devices and speed-up, it was admitted. The speed-up was "beyond human endurance," and the spy system "is bitterly resented by the workers as un-American." A man forty years old finds it almost impossible to get work, and "it is socially and economically indefensible for the automobile industry to say that old age comes to its workers from ten to twenty years prior to the time it comes to any other group of similar workers in the United States."

The employees are in ignorance of what pay is coming to them, it was pointed out, because of the vicious group and bonus systems. Genuine collective bargaining cannot exist, under these circumstances, where the men complain of "terror and discrimination" it was stated.

Monopoly Control

The increase in monopoly control under N. R. A. was admitted in that section of the report which admitted that the three biggest auto concerns, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, are increasingly getting a greater and greater share of the total business of the auto industry. This concentration of business, "should not be accelerated by the government" it is recommended.

The proposal of the report to change the code against the averaging of hours over a long period, was ignored by Roosevelt, who provided for the averaging of hours over the life of the code (to June 16) thus making it possible to work the employees almost unlimited hours.

"The insecurity of the workers has been tremendously increased in recent years," it was admitted, "should not be accelerated by the government" it is recommended.

Speeding Admitted

Examples of the terrific mechanization (with accompanying speed-up) were given, showing that for example: in 1923 the labor cost of producing a door was \$4, and in 1929 the labor cost is fifteen cents. In 1929 the labor cost of hand finishing body frames of wood before panelling cost three dollars, today it cost twenty cents. In 1929 body framing cost \$3, in 1935, 35 cents.

Trimming the body cost \$12 in 1929 and \$4 today. Less than five years ago a manufacturer finished 100 eight-cylinder motor blocks with 250 men on a given lineup and today the same line finishes 250 motor blocks with only nineteen men, and using 20 per cent more operations.

In all spheres of production, similar labor saving was cited.

"Uncertainty of employment" was declared to be the rule in the industry. Thirty per cent of those on relief in Detroit are automobile workers, it was reported.

It was also claimed in Washington today that Frances Perkins learned of the decision of Roosevelt extending the auto code through the press, and failed when she tried to consult with Donald Richberg.

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TORGINSIN U.S.A. GIFTS

(RUSSIA)

Send a Torgsin Order to your relatives and friends in the Soviet Union and enable them to buy at the Torgsin Stores located in every larger city of the U. S. S. R.

These stores carry about 15,000 different domestic and imported articles of high quality; clothing, shoes, underwear, flour, sugar, dried and canned vegetables, coffee and other food stuffs; household goods, tobaccos, etc.

To places where there are no Torgsin Stores, the merchandise is mailed promptly by parcel post.

Prices compare favorably with those in America

Service in all stores of the Torgsin chain is efficient, up-to-date and courteous.

For Torgsin orders see your local bank or authorized agent

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STEEL WORKERS INDIGNANT AT TIGHE'S EXPULSION POLICIES

Rank and File Is Made Firm By Onslaught

Lodges Put Organizing Program of Parley Into Effect

(Special to the Daily Worker)
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 8.—A wave of resentment and indignation is rapidly spreading among the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) and unorganized and steel workers against the expulsion policies of the Tighe machine.

Thine, president of the A. A., has hoped to demoralize the rank and file movement through his expulsion threats, but just the opposite is taking place. The leaders of many A. A. lodges and rank and file members are letting it be known that they will reject any proposed expulsions at their next lodge and district meetings.

Meanwhile the militant forces in the Amalgamated are rapidly putting into effect the decisions of the Feb. 3 conference of A. A. lodges, in regards to the organization drive. Clarence Irwin, chairman of the National Organizational Committee set up by the Feb. 3 conference, has sent out a bulletin of instructions to all A. A. lodges in the country on how to set up the machinery for the organization drive in the steel industry. The National Organizational Committee will meet this Sunday in Massillon, Ohio, where the organization campaign will be the main point on the order of business.

An Offensive Against Expulsions
At the same time the rank and file forces took the offensive against the expulsion policies not only through mobilizing the membership but at the same time demanding the immediate intervention of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The following telegram was sent by Irwin to William Green: "Respectfully urge you use all influence possible to halt threatened expulsions campaign in Amalgamated Association. Tighe's proposed action would destroy our union and have had effect upon entire organized labor movement. Charges that we are secessionists or disloyal to the A. F. of L. are disproved by the action of Sunday's conference. Our sincere desire is to build a strong steel workers union in and part of the American Federation of Labor. In this we have been balked by the incompetency of the superannuated Tighe regime. We are ready to stand an impartial investigation at any time and for the benefit of the American labor movement we urge your immediate intervention. Our committee is ready to meet with you at any time."

(Signed) CLARENCE IRWIN.

Green's Wire
Green has sent the following reply: "Regret to learn of differences having arisen between officers Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and those you represent as referred to in your telegram of Feb. 6. Strongly urge hearing before President Tighe and associates and endeavor to reach a settlement of difficulties."

A committee headed by Bill Spang, president of the First District (Pittsburgh) called on Tighe yesterday. He met the committee with police and refused to confer.

In reply to Green's telegram Clarence Irwin had sent the following telegram to Green: "Although past policies and present practices leave but little hope of expecting anything from a conference with President Tighe, following your advice, committee asks conference with Tighe tomorrow to urge withdrawal of expulsion threats and assistance in organization drive. These threats have aroused great resentment among members and also prospective members, making organizing work more difficult. Urge hearing before Executive Council for our committee in regard to organization drive to build A. A. into a powerful union and also in regard to internal differences in our union."

Enamelled Sterling Rings . . . \$3.99
Red, White and Gold Designs. Same design in Pin . . . \$2.99
For Ring measure wrap strip of paper around finger, close fit as deposit, balance C. O. D. If not satisfactory, your money refunded.
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WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND, INC.
GRAND BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT
Nature Friends - Fuller's Orchestra
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Saturday, Feb. 16
KENTINGTON LABOR LYCEUM
2916-29th Second Street
Continuous Dancing - Two Orchestras
Program begins at 7:30 P. M.
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Group Raises \$1,000 To Aid Textile Struggles

Maintains 3 Full Time Rank and File Organizers in South

The Committee to Support Southern Textile Organization at 8 West 29th Street, has sent \$1,000 for maintenance of rank and file textile organizers in the South, since its formation in May, 1935. H. J. Berman, executive secretary, reported yesterday. The committee now has a membership of forty, composed of architects, doctors, lawyer, teachers, writers, office and research workers.

The rapid development of the committee, and its accomplishments since it was formed, Berman stated, gives further evidence of the growing realization among professionals that their interests are in common with the working class. The committee was formed to aid the rank and file organizers in the South, and to publicize working and living conditions there.

The committee publishes a monthly "Southern Textile Bulletin" which contains news and comment of the methods of exploitation in the South. Among the contributors are Robert Dunn, Harold Ward, Myra Page, Lois MacDonald, and many others. A research sub-committee which feeds the bulletin has undertaken such studies as, textiles and war, the status of the Negro in the textile industry, the history of the textile industry in the South, and southern housing conditions.

Berman reports that the committee started in June with a commitment of \$112 a month, the amount has now been raised to \$146 a month, which is supporting three full time and one part-time organizer.

The committee's efforts were taxed to a still greater degree since the general textile strike. Blacklisting, evictions and increased taxes must be publicized. The cases of Fred MacMahan serving a sentence on a chain gang, and of six Burlington workers convicted on framed charges of dynamiting are outstanding examples of the terror in the South.

On Friday, Feb. 15, the committee is arranging a Harlem Review and Dance at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, for the benefit of its fund.

Dockers Seek To Limit Load

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Boston longshoremen, in view of the attack on the waterfront workers in New York, are preparing to take strong steps for winning a limited load of 1,500 pounds and double overtime pay for meal hours. A leaflet has been issued by the rank and file action committee calling on the longshoremen to refuse to work on meal hours and to begin by forcing at least a few individual ships to cut down drastically on the loads.

To date a deadlock exists between the union and the shipowners with no agreement on conditions reached because of the unwillingness of the shipowners to give in on these two burning demands.

'Security' Measures Cannot Aid Recovery, John Strachey Says

CHICAGO, (FP).—President Roosevelt failed to effect recovery by the NRA and he will fail equally to bring it on by his social security program, declared John Strachey, English author of the "Coming Struggle for Power" to a capacity Chicago Forum audience. Under the NRA wages rose 8.7 per cent but prices rose 9.6 per cent, bringing a net out of 1.1 per cent in real wages, Strachey showed. Purchasing power through old age pensions and other social insurance payments will be so small and most of it will be taken so relentlessly out of those now employed that recovery cannot be found there either, he argued. Strachey said the relations between capitalists and workers and relations between the capitalist nations are getting more violent year by year. The capitalist system is based on violence, he asserted.

'Frisco Labor Body Officials In Reprisals on Rank and File

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—"We'll serve you as we always have," said John O'Connell, reactionary secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council, as he, Edward Vandeleur, and other re-elected officers were installed at a meeting here.

But no sooner was the official ceremony over than these betrayers of the general strike launched an attack to "purge" the council of "reds," as their re-election this time was opposed by a rank and file slate which polled as high as 81 votes. As the first on the list they picked on Emile Rabin, of the Cleaners and Dyers Federal Local, who was on the rank and file slate, by refusing to accept his delegates fee, and requesting the local to ask for his resignation.

Cold Grips Europe; Avalanches Kill 19 As Blizzards Rage

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (UP).—Blizzards, avalanches and bitter cold that sent wolves into isolated villages were reported over Europe and Asia today.

Grip and influenza were prevalent in Poland, Roumania, Spain and France.

Fifteen persons have been killed in recent days in Switzerland by avalanches. A similar situation was reported from Italy and Austria. Some main line railways were blocked. Blizzards in Czechoslovakia brought snowslides that killed at least four persons.

Wolves menaced villages in the Puerta areas and Preiras regions in Spain and Jalalbad, India.

Court Affirms Long Terms For Anti-Nazis

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—The State Supreme Court upheld the conviction of twenty Milwaukee workers who were sentenced to prison terms for participating in a anti-fascist demonstration on the occasion of a visit of the German Ambassador Hans Luther, to Milwaukee in September 1933.

Among those sentenced are Fred Bassett to six months; Harry Yaris to four months; Lil Husa, to two months and I. Kiss to four months. All the others will have to serve 30 days to pay a fine amounting or fifty dollars each. Workers are asked to send protests to Governor Philip L. Follette, at Madison, Wisconsin.

Workers Pick Unity Ticket

CIMARRON, N. M., Feb. 7.—A United Front Workers' and Farmers' Ticket has been placed on the ballot for the school board elections here on Feb. 12.

Demands include abolition of discrimination against Spanish-American workers on school construction and repairs, union wages for skilled workers, and a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour for unskilled labor; and the following benefits for children of unemployed workers and poor farmers at the expense of the school district and State; school supplies, including text books, paper, pencils, etc., shoes and warm winter clothing; fresh milk for the younger children, and hot lunches at noon; free and adequate medical, dental and optical attention.

The workers' and farmers' candidate proposed that the funds necessary for this program be raised by taxation of the property of the Phelps Dodge Mining Company, the Santa Fe Railroad, and large landlords' estates, and that sales taxes and taxation of small owners and farmers be abolished.

Collective Farms Plan Hydro-Electric Plants

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—The collective farms of the Cabardino-Balkarian Autonomous Region have decided to harness the numerous mountain torrents by constructing fifty hydro-electric power stations, which will introduce electric lights into all the regional kolchoz buildings and provide the mills with electric current. In Nalchik, the central town of the region, a plant will be installed for the production of turbines and other machinery for the electrification of the collective farms in the entire area.

Votes Against Recognition

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 8 (UP).—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 87 to 73, rejected a proposal yesterday to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

ROBERT E. JOHNSON (also known as Turner in Chicago, in 1933), threatened to turn over to the police and tried to intimidate Negro workers, members of the Unemployed Council. His whole effort to gain leadership in the Unemployed Council has been with the aim of furthering his disruptive activity and creating confusion in the ranks of the unemployed.

CICERO WILLOUGHBY, who was formerly an insurance agent, but now unemployed, and who himself admits to have been a secret service operative at one time, utilized his position as organizer of the Unemployed Council to carry on disruptive activity. His whole history in the working class movement has been that of a careerist, who has repeatedly refused to work collectively with others or accept counsel or correction. He has continuously indulged in disruptive remarks at meetings and in open slanders of working class leaders in Columbus.

Description: He is an American Negro, 57 years old; height 5 ft. 9 in.; weight 140 pounds; brown eyes and light forehead.

United Front Groups to Fight For Roumain

Jailing of Haitian Writer Arouses Mass Protest

The protest against the imprisonment of Jacques Roumain, famous Haitian writer and revolutionist, is gaining momentum, the Committee for the Release of Jacques Roumain declared in a statement.

The steps taken at the first meeting of the Committee to arouse mass protest against the injustice done Jacques Roumain and seven fellow-prisoners have already united eighteen organizations, whose delegates will participate in the future work of the Committee. It is expected that the meeting called for Monday evening, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock in Studio 45, 51 West Tenth Street, will be even larger than that held last week.

Jacques Roumain, highly esteemed in France, beloved by the oppressed masses of his native country, and feared by the reactionary government there, was sentenced to three years imprisonment last October. From a recent visitor to Haiti it was learned that the talented young author was now suffering from malaria in a vermin-ridden prison.

While the Committee is not affiliated with any particular group, delegates from organizations representing hundreds of workers, writers, and artists, will be sent to protest to the Haitian Consul on Thursday, Feb. 14 at noon.

Unions Aid Morris Weiner In Detroit

(Detroit Daily Worker Bureau)
DETROIT, Feb. 8.—A further step forward in the united front that has been set up in the effort to halt the murder frame-up of Morris Weiner, member of Jewish Bakers Union 78 (A. F. of L.) and to prevent the union from being destroyed was taken at a conference at which twenty-one organizations were represented.

Among the organizations were the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party, the Jewish Branch of the Communist Party, all branches of the Workers' Circle, all branches of the International Workers Order, Jewish Anarchist Group, International Labor Defense, Jewish Bakers Union 78, and Painters Union 42.

The conference decided to start visiting all Jewish organizations in the city in an effort to enlist their support.

Weiner has been framed on a charge of having killed the son of Joseph Hafka, bakery owner, the night of Dec. 12. Though Hafka admitted immediately after the killing that he could not identify the slayer, eight days later a great light dawned upon him and he "identified" young Weiner. The Jewish Masters Bakers Association is exploiting the killing in an effort to whip up public sentiment against the union and to attack the living standards of the workers. The trial of Weiner, who has been held without bail, is scheduled to start Feb. 13.

In addition to this brazen frame-up, twenty-two other members of the Jewish Bakers Union have been charged with conspiracy to obstruct a business. Their trial has been postponed till Feb. 16.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Robert E. Johnson and Cicero Willoughby, of Columbus, Ohio, have been expelled from the Communist Party as defenders and associates of exposed enemies of the working class (Garskaddon and Dyla, see Daily Worker of Sept. 28, 1934) and for trying to disrupt the Party and the unemployed movement.

ROBERT E. JOHNSON (also known as Turner in Chicago, in 1933), threatened to turn over to the police and tried to intimidate Negro workers, members of the Unemployed Council. His whole effort to gain leadership in the Unemployed Council has been with the aim of furthering his disruptive activity and creating confusion in the ranks of the unemployed.

CICERO WILLOUGHBY, who was formerly an insurance agent, but now unemployed, and who himself admits to have been a secret service operative at one time, utilized his position as organizer of the Unemployed Council to carry on disruptive activity. His whole history in the working class movement has been that of a careerist, who has repeatedly refused to work collectively with others or accept counsel or correction. He has continuously indulged in disruptive remarks at meetings and in open slanders of working class leaders in Columbus.

Description: He is an American Negro, 57 years old; height 5 ft. 9 in.; weight 140 pounds; brown eyes and light forehead.

LYNCH MOB THREATENS NEGRO



National Guards were in front of the jail at Cleveland, Miss. There was also a mob there bent on lynching James Coyner, Negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Aurelius Turner.

'Crusaders' Seek to Unite Utopians and Technocrats

Election Board Bars Workers From Hearing

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Communist Party here has called on all available sympathetic forces as well as its own membership to devote every available ounce of energy and every minute of time to the collection of nominating signatures for candidates in the aldermanic elections between now and Feb. 17.

The groundless challenges of the nominating petitions, railroaded through with the approval of the Democratic election commissioners who are conspiring to keep all save their own nominees off the ballot, makes an intensive signature drive imperative, the Communist Party election campaign committee points out.

The hearings on the challenges which have been in progress before the election board during the past few days, have been a bitter joke. The commissioners in charge have refused to hear any testimony of the hundreds of witnesses called on behalf of the challenged candidates.

There was a real commotion in court when the several hundred witnesses called in on the George Ratz case, workers who travelled for miles to testify in behalf of their candidate, were not allowed to testify. The Communist Party, which is supporting these workers' candidates, is the only fighter for the democratic rights of the people.

These attacks against the Aldermanic petitions already indicate what workers are to expect in connection with the Mayorality petitions.

To meet the objections to the petitions the workers' candidates must have the maximum number of signatures. The petitions must meet all the requirements. The backing of the Communist Party petitions by 90,000 Chicago workers will be the best guarantee that the bosses will not dare to rule the workers' candidates off the ballot.

'Daily' Sub Drive Mounts

Steadily mounting action is telling in the Daily Worker subscription drive.

Sixty per cent more subscriptions than were received the previous week were recorded from Jan. 31 to Feb. 6. The total of new subscriptions is now up to seven hundred.

This, of course, is not an extraordinary score. But the fact that almost 250 subscriptions were received last week, while 155 came in the week before, is proof that the Communist Party districts in the country are getting down to the task. Chicago is an illustration.

The week of Jan. 24 it secured 21 subs. Last week it brought in 39. But Chicago, which is now tied with Detroit for eighth place, and Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh can certainly do better than they are doing. They are concentration districts and a prime field for the Daily Worker. And they have had time to map out a full campaign.

Boston, which has pledged itself to get at least 125 per cent of its quota, will have its district-wide Daily Worker conference to lay out the organizational measures for Communist Party units and mass organizations, tomorrow at 919 Washington Street, at 11 a.m.

New Group in California Also Trying to Enroll Ex-Socialists

By Harold J. Ashe
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—Crusaders of the Common Cause is the latest organization to blossom forth in southern California.

The avowed purpose of the organization, as explained by Dr. Horace Lackey, who describes himself as an "interested observer," are to coordinate the activities of "social and economic groups in southern California and throughout the country who are seeking a far-reaching and fundamental change in our economic structure."

Concretely, the organization is seeking to corral Utopians, Epics, Christian Epics, Technocrats, co-operatives, Federal Co-operators, etc., in support of an economic and "definitely political" program which they can all endorse.

I first learned about Crusaders of the Common Cause, due to agitation of Stanley Rogers, until recently (if not still) member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California. Rogers was trying to recruit former Socialist members into the C. C. C.

Said young Rogers: "I had to get out of the Socialist Party when they passed the new declaration of principles. It's too radical and I can't subscribe to it." Rogers is known for his anti-Communist proclivities: He is a right-winger even among right-wingers.

Rogers further characterized the Crusaders of the Common Cause as a "purely American" organization, of Americans seeking a peaceful way out of the crisis.

Dr. Lackey echoed Rogers' views. The doctor explained that the organization recognizes that there will never be re-employment under the present system, but that they are friendly to the present national administration and hope that out of "the division of opinion and authority" within the administration and with the organized help of "progressive groups," an economic and political change can come about "without a revolution."

"We have many prominent people in the movement," said Lackey, "but at this time we do not want to reveal their names, although in many cases we have their permission to do so. We do not know that if we reveal our membership, the business interests will immediately bring pressure to bear on them and the newspapers will immediately attack them and, if possible, hold them up to ridicule." Thus, the usual hypocrisy about persecution of these harmless advocates of a "new social order."

Although the organization is supposed to be for purposes of coordination, it is seeking membership "along Utopian lines" and the membership is "growing by geometrical proportions." Lackey said he recognized that there is and would be a great over-lapping of membership with Epics, Utopians, etc.

Diphtheria Fells 66
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—(U. P.)—Harrisburg health authorities prepared drastic measures to prevent an epidemic of diphtheria today after 61 pupils and five teachers were placed in quarantine as carriers of the disease and another case was reported.

1,600 on Strike in Iowa
WATERLOO, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Sixteen hundred packing house workers are out on strike. Numerous arrests have taken place. Two strikers have been held in jail.

Legislature Urges Bonus
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8. (UP).—By a unanimous vote, the Georgia Senate today memorialized Congress to pass legislation providing for immediate payment of the soldiers bonus.

1,500 Walkout On Relief Job At Fort Smith

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 8.—More than 1,500 workers and farmers struck here Wednesday against a 20-cent hourly relief wage and closed all of the forty-two relief projects. The strike followed rejection of relief wages from thirty to twenty cents an hour on Feb. 1 and the announcement by County Relief Administrator F. P. Kirk that all relief work must end after Feb. 10.

Starting last Saturday, the walkout spread rapidly as the workers organized flying squadrons of miners who called upon the other workers to join them in the strike. There was no disorder; the men maintained perfect discipline; the sentiment for strike was unanimous.

Full responsibility for the wage slash rests upon the Roosevelt administration, which on Nov. 22 ordered that the thirty-cent an hour minimum wage rate on Federal projects be dropped.

300 Strike in Colorado
GREELEY, Colo., Feb. 8.—Three hundred relief workers went out on strike yesterday in Weld County when wages were slashed from forty to thirty cents an hour. The men are now demanding fifty cents an hour wage rate.

Dr. Ward Will Lecture On Menace of Fascism in Chicago on Tuesday

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Under joint auspices of the Christian Social Action Movement and the Chicago Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League, will speak in Chicago Tuesday evening, Feb. 12 on "The Fascist Menace in the United States." The meeting will be held at the K. A. M. Temple, 4959 Drexel Avenue, is sponsored by a large committee of prominent trade unionists, rabbis, and liberals, both Negro and white.

Among the sponsors are: Clarence Darrow, Rabbi Louis L. Mann, Al Hamilton, National Chairman of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Annetta Dieckmann, Industrial Secretary, Y.W.C.A.; Rev. Blaine Kirkpatrick, Herbert Newton, Communist candidate for City Clerk; Rev. A. Weyman Ward, prominent Negro minister; and Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers.

East Dockers Aid West
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Boston District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, passed a motion to assist each member of all its locals here with 50 cents, the proceeds to go towards the defense of the members of the union of Portland, Oregon, framed for the murder of a scab during the recent west coast strike.

Conference Will Unite Fight Against Jim-Crow Boys' Jail

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The fight against the hideous conditions obtaining at the Jim Crow Cheltenham Reformatory for Colored Boys will be carried forward by a united front conference Sunday, Feb. 10, at 1 p.m. in the Sharp Street Community House, Eting and Dolphin Streets.

The conference, called by the Abolish Cheltenham Committee, is aimed to unite all organizations and individuals who are demanding the abolition of prison rule and shocking conditions at Cheltenham into one unified powerful movement. The conference is expected to develop protest actions throughout the city and to carry the fight to the governor and State legislature.

Seamen Strike Against \$1 Pay In Cleveland

Union Teamsters, Clerks Support Walkout of Relief Workers

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—One hundred and fifty transient workers struck here against the \$1 a week forced labor of the relief officials. The men struck in response to the call of the United Committee Against Forced Labor, comprised of seamen and transient workers.

The strikers are demanding 60c an hour for all work and a thirty-hour week on all jobs. Delegations of the strikers were conferring with the relief officials late this afternoon.

Officials in a strike-breaking effort tried to rush the afternoon shift off on a special city job shoveling snow, before the strike committee could call them out. The union men in charge of the city trucks refused to take the men out when they heard that the strike call was going to be made.

Workers employed in administrative work also struck later in the day. Trade unions throughout the city are flooding the officials with resolutions demanding the granting of the strikers demands.

Delegate Sullivan of the International Seamen's Union is being pressed by his members to call a special meeting to have the Union officially join the strike. The local had passed a resolution previously supporting the call for strike but actual action is being sabotaged by Sullivan. He beat up an old seaman, who for 22 years has been a member of the I. S. U. and the membership is demanding his ouster. The member had personally gone to ask him to join the strike.

Neumann's Extradition Protested by Workers

ZURICH, Feb. 8.—The Swiss Federal Council is being swamped by protests against the extradition of Heinrich Neumann, German Communist leader, to Hitler prison officials. Among other protests were received from the Spanish Committee Against War and Fascism, the Dutch Ossietzky Committee, and from a Copenhagen meeting commemorating the death of Lenin, at which 2,500 workers were present. The general meeting of the International (Swiss) textile workers also voted a protest.

Subscriptions are the important need of the Daily Worker. Get subs from shopmates, members in your trade union or fraternal organization.

WHAT'S ON

Labor Defender Concert and Dance
Friday, Feb. 22 at Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St. Nadia Chilkovskaya in a new program of revolutionary dances; well known violinist, entire Freshet Gesang Verein chorus; excellent dance orchestra. Adm. 50c. Tickets at 49 N. 8th St., Room 207.

Party and Entertainment given by C.P. Unit 604, Sunday, Feb. 10, at 8 p.m. at 2365 N. Patton St. Lively program, refreshments, band. District Training School, Adm. 10c.

A Party will be held at the P.S.U. headquarters, 126 S. 8th St., at 8 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 10. Dancing, refreshments, discussion. Audiences, So. Philadelphia Br. P.S.U. Admission free.

Scott Neasing, just returned from Europe and the Soviet Union, will lecture on Fascism and Communism on Saturday, Feb. 23 at 8:30 p.m. in the Olympic Arena, Broad St., below Bainbridge. Adm. 35c.

Organizations: Do not arrange affairs for Saturday, March 30. The District Pioneer Council is holding an "April Fool's Festival" at Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave., 150 chairs. Free from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. called "Workers World's Fair," a satire on the Chicago World's Fair, 6:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

Theatre Collective Chauve Souris, Three-Hour Program of Theatre, Music and Dance, following by dancing to 3 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 19 at 10 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 1945 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c; 100 tickets at 25c.

Newark, N. J.
Cabaret Night—Sat. Feb. 9th, 8:30 p.m. at 901 Broad St. Negro Orch.—Special entertainment. Subs. 35c. incl. wardrobe. Arranged by Jack London Club of Newark.

Detroit, Mich.
Detroit League Against War and Fascism presents a film "Thaelmann," Fighter Against Fascism. International Sound Film with Dimitroff, Barbusse, German Anti-Fascists, Dimitroff in Action in Nazi Court, at Jericho Temple, Joy Road, near Lawton, on Sunday, Feb. 10 at 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

Watch for Important Contest Announcement!

ENTER THE DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

Workers Extend Soviet Democracy As Socialism Triumphs

All Economy 96 Per Cent Socialist Main Enemies of Toilers Crushed by Proletarian Dictatorship

[Following is the complete text of the speech of Viacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars, in which the proposal of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the extension of Soviet democracy and the alteration of the constitution of the U.S.S.R. is put before the workers' deputies at the last session of the All-Union Congress of Soviets.]

(By Special Cable to the Daily Worker Feb. 8)

The question of the introduction of certain changes in the Soviet constitution was raised at this Congress according to the proposal of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the Central Committee this question was raised at the initiative of Stalin. [Applause.] Why was the question raised of introducing changes into the constitution? Firstly, because the correlation of class forces fundamentally has changed in the Soviet Union since 1918 when Lenin laid the foundations of the Soviet constitution, especially after the victory of the principles of Soviet ownership both in town and village. Secondly, because the time has arrived when we can develop Soviet democracy to its limits and in accordance with this make amendments to our electoral system.

The present situation in the country both in respect to social and economic structure and in respect to the cultural and political consciousness of the toiling masses cannot be compared with 1923, when the constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was formulated by the Commission under the chairmanship of Stalin.

Early Soviet Years

"Let us examine the period when the fundamental laws of the Soviet Republic were written. At that time, in 1918, our country was in difficult conditions and in the midst of economic devastation, and had just torn itself away from the world imperialist war. It was then compelled to enter a prolonged period of the most difficult civil war. Then the factories and mills were not yet taken from the manufacturers and factory owners but merely put under the control of the factory workers' organizations and the organs of Soviet power.

How weak we were in economic matters can be seen from the fact that the Party then considered that the transition of a considerable part of the economy of the country to lines of state capitalism was one of the most desirable prerequisites for the acceleration of preparations for the socialist economy. Then our industry was in a condition of decline, while agriculture with few exceptions consisted of small peasant farms, and kulaks played a big role in the villages. The land had already been confiscated and proclaimed government property but the peasants had not yet any conception of socialist economy.

The collective farms existed only in a few places and even there in occasional units. The working class, which by its heroism in the October days had ensured its victory over the bourgeoisie and rallied around Soviet power in the struggle for land, peace and victory for the broad masses of town and village, was strongly undermined by devastation and war. We had only just begun to form the Red Army. [Applause.]

"The Bolshevik Party comprised only a small magnitude in the working class and absolutely was an insignificant part of the whole mass of toilers. Only slightly over one year had passed since the moment in March, 1917, when our Party became an open legal party.

Workers' Constitution

"At such a moment Lenin wrote in the Soviet constitution. 'At the end of 1918 Lenin wrote: "The Soviets arose without any constitution and lived for over a year, from the spring of 1917 to the summer of 1918, without any constitution." In June, 1917, the first All-Russian Congress of Soviets, July, 1918, was October, 1917, power had already completely passed to the Soviets. But only at the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, July 1918, was a constitution adopted by the Soviet Republic. This constitution could not do anything but consolidate the basis which Soviet power had created until that time and indicate the general prospects for further development of the country of Soviets along the path to socialism.

Here are some of the basic points in the Constitution. The introductory part, the "Declaration of the rights of the toiling and exploited people," was composed by Lenin at the very beginning of 1918. In the first point of this declaration it is stated: "Russia is proclaimed the Republic of Soviets of the Workers, Soldiers, Peasants' Deputies. All power in the Center and the various localities belongs to these Soviets." It was further declared that the basic objective of the Soviet Republic was the "destruction of all exploitation of man by man; the complete abolition of the division of society into classes; the merciless crushing of the exploiters; the establishment of the Socialist organization of society and the victory of Socialism in all countries. Furthermore, since the world imperialist war at that time was not yet over, this declaration expressed "the unwavering determination to tear

A RECORD GRAIN HARVEST



These workers are inspecting the fall wheat harvest. In spite of a heavy drought, the grit of the Soviet collective farmers brought in a harvest for the Soviet Union exceeding last year's record total.

banking from the claws of finance capital and imperialism which has drenched the soil with blood in the present most criminal of all wars."

Break with Capitalism

The Soviet Constitution firmly announced a complete break with the bourgeois policy of the seizure of colonies and small countries, and the abolition of all restrictions connected with race and nationality. It proclaims "now, at the decisive moment of the struggle of the proletariat against its exploiters, there can be no place for exploiters in any organ of power." Specially emphasized in the Constitution was the task of Soviet Power to establish "the dictatorship of the town and village proletariat, and of the poorest peasants." It was a guarantee of real liberty to the toilers, for the expression of their opinions, and for this purpose put the organs of the press and printing plants into the hands of the working class and poor peasants. It put at the disposal of the toilers halls suitable for holding public meetings, and gave all assistance to the workers and poor peasants for unrestricted organization. It also ensured them all-round free education.

Labor, moreover, is recognized as the duty of all citizens of the Republic, and the slogan was proclaimed: **He who does not work shall not eat.**

Basis of the New State

These are the basic principles of the Soviet Constitution of 1918, on the foundation of which the working class constructed its new state and ensured the rise in national economy and the growth in the material and cultural well-being of the masses of the toilers. The Soviet Constitution throughout these years was the banner under which the struggle for the victory of Socialism was waged. And as the basic principles of the Soviet Constitution were carried more and more into practice, so the cause of Socialism in our country was more successfully carried forward. It is correct to say that at the present moment the basis of the Soviet Constitution is alive and inviolable. At the same time, we must recognize that various parts of this Constitution are out of date, because Socialist construction has made enormous steps forward since 1918. We cannot help seeing that the enormous changes in the economy and social structure of our country, which have taken place in recent years, are not reflected in the text of the Soviet Constitution, and could not be.

Socialist Construction

Almost ten years have passed since the time when we reached the level of pre-war industry, when the Fourteenth Congress of the Party, primarily through Comrade Stalin, advanced the full task of the Socialist industrialization of the country. In successfully carrying out this task, we have created a new, technically advanced, Socialist industry; we have put our heavy industry, the material basis of Socialism, on such a high level that we are now, by virtue of our own forces, in a position to complete within a few years the technical reconstruction of our entire national economy.

In view of the enormous backwardness of our villages, the task of Socialist reconstruction of agriculture was most difficult for Soviet power, but on the whole, this task has also been accomplished. The kulaks are utterly defeated. The collective farms are victorious along the entire agricultural front. An extensive system of state farms has been created. The village is being reconstructed on the basis of a new, technical and modern technique. The individual peasant has been forced into a subsidiary place in farming. When our Constitution was written by Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, the land nationalized by the October Revolution had already been turned over to Soviet power. At this time the means and the most important types of transport had also come into the hands of the Government, and a start had likewise been made in the transferring of industrial enterprise into social property. But nationalized land for many years was still at the disposal of separate little peasant proprietors. The confiscation

'Lenin and Stalin Founded Principles of Soviet Law'

(Excerpts from Molotov's speech)

"The program of our Party says: Proletarian democracy is democracy for the toilers. This democracy is fundamentally distinguished from bourgeois democracy, which in all its various forms is merely a concealed dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of a handful of capitalists over the vast majority, over the toiling masses."

"Lenin spoke as follows on the difference between bourgeois democracy and Soviet power: 'Old democracy, that is, bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism, were organized in such a way that the masses of toilers were for the most part alienated from the apparatus of administration. Soviet power, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the contrary is built in such a way as to bring the masses of toilers nearer to the apparatus of administration.'"

vast majority of the population is now connected with our social economy, with the task of defending and strengthening social ownership, the struggle against the relics of capitalism in the consciousness of the people obtained still greater importance for us.

For us the Soviet Constitution was not a mere declaration, but a most important document in the struggle for further strengthening of Socialist ownership, for the final victory of the Socialist society. [Applause.] This is our first task in making changes in the Soviet Constitution.

Tasks of the further democratization of the Soviet electoral system.

PART II. The victory of Socialism in our country became possible because not only the working class but the basic masses of the peasants came to the side of social ownership.

Naturally, the entire Soviet system helped peasants in their selection of the new path, and the Soviets from top to bottom actively assisted them in all collective farm construction. Nevertheless, twelve years of Soviet power were required before the peasant masses were convinced of the necessity of Socialism in the reconstruction of their economy. They themselves finally chose the collective farm path to development in the villages.

Soviet democracy ensured the participation of the peasants, under the leadership of the working class, in the entire administration of the new state, including participation in the administration of our big nationalized industry. We have shown the broad masses in the villages the enormous advantages of Socialist economy. The proletarian dictatorship also assisted in drawing the peasants widely into cooperative construction, and at the same time greatly accelerated the growth of political consciousness and culture among the peasant masses.

Thus the victory of the collective farm system in the villages was prepared, and has now made it possible to raise the question of developing further Soviet democracy in our country.

True Democracy

The program of our Party says: Proletarian democracy is democracy for the toilers. This democracy is fundamentally distinguished from bourgeois democracy, which in all its various forms is merely a concealed dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of a handful of capitalists over the vast majority, over the toiling masses.

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Stalin, in the "Foundations of Leninism," gave the following definition of the difference between bourgeois and proletarian democracy:

"Democracy under capitalism is capitalist democracy, the democracy of the exploiting minority, based on the limitations of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this minority." In characterizing the democracy of the Soviet system, Lenin mentioned the following basic features: "The Socialist character of Soviet democracy, that is, proletarian democracy, consists firstly in the fact that the electors are the toilers and exploited masses, the bourgeoisie excluded. Secondly, it consists in the fact that all bureaucratic formalities and restrictions of elections are excluded; the masses themselves decide the order and date of the elections, and have full liberty to recall elected members. Thirdly, there is the fact that the best mass organization of the toilers, the big industrial proletariat, is thereby formed, making it possible for the latter to direct the broadest masses, to draw them into independent political life, to train them politically through their own experience, and

"Stalin, in the 'Foundations of Leninism,' gave the following definition of the difference between bourgeois and proletarian democracy: 'Democracy under capitalism is capitalist democracy, the democracy of the exploiting minority, based on the limitation of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this majority. Only under the proletarian dictatorship have real liberties for the exploited, and real participation of the proletariat and peasants in the administration of the country been made possible. Democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat is proletarian democracy—the democracy of the exploited majority, based on the limitation of the rights of the exploiting minority and directed against this minority.'"

thus for the first time, an approach is made to the situation when the entire population will learn to direct and begin to direct the state."

Soviet Power—Democracy

In the well-known pamphlet, "The Renegade Kautsky and the Proletarian Revolution," Lenin sharply emphasizes what he had many times repeated: "Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. The Soviet Power is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic."

Only because of this democracy of the Soviet system was our Party able to draw millions of workers, tens of millions of peasants into Socialist construction. In turn, the successes of Socialist construction now permits us to raise the question of developing Soviet democracy further, of carrying Socialist democracy to the limit.

Whereas in the Soviet Union we can now raise this question of the further democratization of the electoral system, replacing elections not altogether equal by an equal system, elections of many stages by direct elections, open by secret elections, in all bourgeois countries we find the opposite direction—the denial of democracy and the introduction of fascism.

Sham Democracy

It was a secret for no one that it till now the capitalists have been able to guarantee their rule over the masses of toilers regardless of the system of bourgeois democracy, regardless of parliaments and electoral laws. In all bourgeois countries, so-called "public opinion" is commanded by the capitalist press, aided not only by the entire state apparatus and police, but by a whole army of priests, bourgeois writers, professors, artists, etc. Powerful capitalist trusts in the big countries own hundreds of newspapers and many thousands of journalists and newspapermen.

Meeting halls, not to mention the churches, are in the hands of the ruling class, while workers' papers and the entire democratic press is under the heel of the police and continually subjected to police repression. In any bourgeois country, the ruling parties in the country and parliament are the parties of the capitalists and landlords. As you see, until recently, the capitalists could make themselves comfortable under any system of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism. But the situation changed some time ago. Discontent among the rank and file of the people began to frighten the bourgeoisie class. The bourgeoisie began to scrap the relics of capitalist democracy and parliamentarism in their system of administration. Not only the Communist Parties, but the Social Democratic parties whose leaders had displayed unequivocal readiness to adapt themselves to the bourgeois system, are deprived of a legal existence. All other workers' organizations are denied legality. The Fascist reconstruction of the state is now developing at full speed in many countries. It is true that parliaments still exist, at any rate on the list of government institutions, both in Italy and Germany, but in practice they are not taken seriously. Matters have become so simplified in regard to the representation in parliament, that after the events of June 30, 1934 in Germany, in place of the murdered Reichstag deputies, new deputies were appointed simply by the nomination of the president of the National Socialist fraction in the Reichstag. Now, it is not rare that the government secures the right to issue laws both under the constitution and also "outside the procedure provided for in the imperial constitution" (Germany, law of 1933).

Women's Gains

We cannot help noting the great significance of the growth of participation by women in the elections to the Soviets, which is an important indication of the inclusion of new millions in all Socialist construction.

At the last elections, the participation by women in the elections in the towns reached 90 per cent; in the villages, 80 per cent. In the towns the participation of women members of the trade unions was on the same level as that of the men (93 per cent).

Extremely instructive, finally, are the figures for the growth in the participation by women in the elections in the villages of the republics of Middle Asia—in the Uzbek Republic, from 7.8 per cent in 1926 participation increased to 72 per cent last year. In the Tadzhik Republic, participation rose from 22 per cent in 1929 to 67 per cent in 1934. It is not amiss to contrast with this the fact that women are still completely deprived of their electoral rights in such countries as Italy, France, Japan, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Brazil, Argentina.

The Soviet Constitution guarantees the right of participating in the elections and of being elected to the Soviets to all toilers age eighteen or over. We have no limitations regarding nationality of sex. The only limitation of the Soviet Constitution is fixed against the exploiting elements and the servants of the old system who are most hostile to the toilers (ex-gendarmes, etc.).

However, the last elections to the Soviets show how insignificant is the percentage of those deprived of electoral rights, comprising slightly over 2,000,000 people. Compare this figure with the total number of electors to the Soviets, last year comprising 91,000,000!

Now not only the entire masses of the toilers participate in the elections to the Soviets but also some sections of citizens previously deprived of electoral rights. By the decision of the Central Executive Committee, the 1931 system had already restored civil rights to those electors to the Soviets, last year comprising 91,000,000! A subsequent decision of the Central Executive Committee made the conditions easier for the restoration of civil rights to the children of kulaks and the kulaks themselves, who were busy with socially



At the left a young research expert examines the quality of the bearing produced at the great Stalin Ball-Bearing Works. A Soviet Y. C. Ler, to the right, arranges the drums of bearings for her.

testifies to a strengthening of the bourgeois state or to the possibility of securing for it better prospects for the future. No, this cannot be proved, because the terrorist methods of government merely testify to the final separation of the state apparatus from the toiling masses, they merely doom the bourgeois state.

Soviet Electors

The development taking place in the Soviet state is along direct opposite lines—not toward reducing democracy, but toward increasing it to a maximum all-round growth of proletarian democracy. Soviet power and our Party have set us the task of developing Soviet democracy and of consequently drawing the workers and peasants consistently and fully, more and more, into the entire work of government. The living facts of the development of the workers' and peasants' state show how the democracy of the toilers in our country is growing. This growth is expressed in various forms of participation by the masses in Socialist construction. It finds expression in the ever-increasing number of workers and peasants taking part in the work of the Soviets, and in the Soviet elections.

Figures show how the number of electors to the Soviets increased during past years, and how at the same time the per cent of those participating in the elections likewise increased. These figures speak for themselves.

Even so late as 1926 and 1927 only half of the electors took part in the elections (figures for the entire country, including the villages and backward regions) but in the last election campaign of 1934 85 per cent of those eligible to vote took part. The participation of electors is usually higher in the towns than in the villages, but whereas participation by city electors in 1934 reached 90 per cent, in the villages it reached 83 per cent.

Substitution Direct for Many-Stage Elections (Section Three)

At present we have the system of direct elections only for the city and village Soviets, which are elected directly by workers and peasants and members of the Red Army. The higher organs of the Soviet government, beginning with the district executive committees, are elected not by the direct vote of the electorate but at corresponding Soviet Congresses. As a result, these district executive committees are elected according to a two-stage system; territorial and regional executive committees as well as leading organs of autonomous republics, by a three-stage system; the central executive committees of the Union, and the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., by a four-stage system of elections.

In its time, this system of election was justified and notwithstanding its shortcomings, ensured the necessary living contact of the leading organs of Soviet government with the masses. But now that we have attained a tremendous economic upswing, have considerably strengthened the connection of the city with the countryside, have heightened the cultural and political activity of the masses, we can and must make considerable steps forward in the matter of democratizing our election system. The Central Committee of the Communist Party puts before the present Congress the question of replacing many-stage elections by direct election of all Soviet organs, from the city and village Soviets to the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. inclusive.

Direct elections will raise still higher the authority of the organs of Soviet government, will strengthen still more and link these organs with the broad masses of the toilers. The workers and peasants will know their representatives better, not only those of the districts and regions, but also the central organs of the Soviet state; they will be still more directly connected with them, and thus the entire work of the leading organs of the Soviet government should be raised to a higher level.

At a time when more and more countries of capitalism are abandoning the system of direct election and are substituting more and more frequently for election the mere appointment of officials, from top to bottom, in the Soviet Union the many-stage system of elections is being abandoned for the system of direct election, not only the lower, but also the very highest organs of the Soviet government. While retaining the right of the electors to recall deputies from any organ, and ensuring the participation of non-party organizations and groups of toilers in the nominating of candidates, the Soviet system, through the introduction of direct elections, will make gigantic strides forward towards developing the democracy of the toilers in our country. [Applause.]

Substituting Equal Voting for Non-Quite Equal Voting (Section 4)

The Soviet Constitution had established certain privileges for the workers as compared with the toilers in the country in the election of Soviet organs. This is evident from the fact that while the repre-

TECHNICIANS

representatives of the city Soviets elect to the congresses of the Soviets of Union Republics, and the Congresses of the Soviets of the U.S.S.R., one for each 25,000 voters, the Congresses of Soviets where peasants predominate elect one delegate for every 125,000,000 population.

The privileges in favor of the workers had been introduced when the peasants were still for the most part petty property holders, and when the influence of the kulaks was still great in the countryside. These privileges reinforced the leading role of the working class in the Soviet state, helped to strengthen Soviet power, and at the same time ensured the broad assistance of the proletarian dictatorship to the toiling peasantry in the upswing of agriculture and in ensuring Socialist reconstruction of the countryside. The Party always pointed out this privilege in favor of the workers as necessary at the time to ensure the victory of the proletarian revolution, and always emphasized its temporary character. Since the Soviet Constitution was written, the situation has radically changed. This is evidenced by the fact that the peasantry en masse divorced itself from a petty property economy, and after uniting in collective farms, is building a new Socialist life.

However, this does not mean that the difference between the workers and peasants has been completely obliterated. No, the state enterprises in which the workers are employed are on a higher level than the collective farms in Socialist organization, and the revolutionary stamina of the workers, who, during all the years of the revolution, had to occupy a position in the front rank of struggle against capitalism and its survivals, cannot help being of more importance in the final struggle for the victory of Socialism compared with the mass of other toilers. As a result, the leading role in building Socialism must still be preserved for the working class.

But since, following the workers, the peasants also took up their position in the ranks of the immediate builders of Socialism, the path has been made clear to eliminate every difference between the workers and peasants, and first of all, to remove a difference in their voting rights.

At present, the workers and the peasants are engaged in one common cause, engaged in Socialist construction on the basis of Soviet order and Soviet power. This has attained unprecedented strength. Therefore, the former reasons for the difference in voting rights between workers and peasants must fall away. The realization that we are substituting equal voting rights for not entirely equal rights for the entire mass of the toilers must bring the workers and peasants still closer to each other. It must strengthen still more their alliance, and consequently the might of Soviet power. [Applause.] We are travelling along the road to a classless, Socialist society. The capitalist elements in our country are already liquidated. One of the main tasks of Soviet power at present is the liquidation of the difference between the working class and the peasantry on a basis that will ensure the complete triumph of Socialism in our country. The proletarian dictatorship could realize this task in the course of a number of years. We must, however, relentlessly solve this problem, we must utilize all means that will contribute to bringing the solution nearer.

Substitution of equal voting rights for those not entirely equal for all toilers, will in many ways contribute additional successes in advancing our country along the road to a classless, Socialist society. [Applause.]

If bourgeois states the ruling classes not only do not think of widening the voting rights of the toilers, but are seized with panic in the face of impending events, and see as their task the strengthening of their power by completely removing the toilers from participation in state administration, the evidence of now substituting equal voting in our country is evident in the tremendous growth in the forces of the Soviet Union. At the same time, it creates the prerequisites for further strengthening the Soviet State in every way. [Applause.]

Substituting Secret Ballot for Open Voting, Section 5

The introduction of the secret ballot signifies one more form of test of the link between the organs of Soviet government with the broad masses of the toilers.

We have not a few means of testing the link between the leading Soviet organs and the workers and peasants. The substitution of secret for open ballot will be one more important form of testing the firmness and seriousness of this link of the Soviets with the toilers. This method of election will help to reveal more rapidly certain weak sections in our work.

The introduction of secret ballot will necessitate strengthening our work among the masses in every way possible, will necessitate new efforts to explain to the masses the substance of the practical work of the organs of Soviet power. This will be a powerful blow at the bureaucratic elements, who for them a useful shake-up. On the who-

Soviet Congress Votes to Alter Constitution

Direct Secret Vote Will Link Farms to Industry

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Soviet Budget Used to Build New Life for Toilers, Grinko Says

Income Soars, No Deficit, Budget Shows

Soviet Income Rise 4-Fold; U.S.A. Stagnates 10 Billions in Debt

(Exclusive to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (By Cable).—Accompanied by loud and continuous applause, Comrade Joseph Stalin was elected chairman of the Constitution Commission at the Seventh Soviet Congress. The Constitution Commission is making amendments to the Constitution providing for greater extension of proletarian democracy in the Soviet Union.

Among the unanimously elected members of the Constitution Commission are chairmen of the Central Executive Committee and Council of Peoples Commissars of all the Republics of the Soviet Union, Bubnov, Litvinov, Akulov, Krylenko, Bukharin, Stassova, Radak, Unsicht, etc.

The elections of the government organs has been completed. Comrade Kalinin called on Grinko, Peoples Commissar of Finance, to present his report on the state budget of the U. S. S. R.

Financial Policy

In an exhaustive speech, Comrade Grinko dealt in detail with the principles of Soviet financial policy and the character of the Soviet budget. The Soviet financial system, its peculiarities and its successes on the ruins of the capitalist money system, has served for many years as an object of special attention of many bourgeois economists.

Not understanding the basis of the plan of socialist economy, confused on questions of the gold backing of currency, they repeatedly prophesied the "downfall" of Soviet finances. The Soviet Union, Grinko pointed out, has real successes in the sphere of organization of its monetary system, and is steadily strengthening Soviet currency.

During four years the income of the state and local budgets of the U. S. S. R. increased from 124 billion rubles to 53.7 billion rubles; that is, four and a half times.

The Soviet state budget has no deficit. During the last four years, excess income of the state budget of the U. S. S. R. over expenditures comprised 7.6 billion rubles.

Which capitalist country can boast such successes? During the same four years the budget deficits in England were 24,000 million pounds; Germany, 22,504 million marks; U. S. A., 10,845 million dollars.

The basis of the growth of the budget resources of the proletarian state is the steady growth of the output and turnover of commodities year by year, the increase of the materials for the welfare of the masses.

Construction Funds

The inflow of the funds of the population into socialist construction has tremendously increased.

Leading Communists To Extend Soviet Laws

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (By Cable).—The highest governing body in the Soviet Union, the Central Executive Committee, which had been elected by the workers' delegates at yesterday's concluding session of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, met for its first session in order: 1) To elect its chairman; 2) To elect 31 members of a commission to amend the Soviet constitution in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Congress of Soviets; and 3) To hear the report of Peoples' Commissar of Finance S. E. Grinko on the budget of the U. S. S. R. for 1935.

As chairman of the Central Executive Committee the following were elected: M. Kalinin, G. I. Petrovski, M. Cheryakov, G. Musabekov, C. Hojajev, J. Aitakov, and A. Rakhimbayev. A. S. Yenikidze was chosen as Secretary of the Committee. V. M. Molotov was re-elected as Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars; those elected as his assistants were V. Y. Chubar, Y. E. Rudzutak, and V. J. Mezhlauk.

Among those elected to the amendment commission were Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov, J. K. Kaganovitch, Maxim Litvinov, and Karl Radek.

22,000 To Attend Chess Tournament

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (By Wireless).—Organized workers in the Red Capital are displaying a tremendous interest in the international chess tournament which begins on Feb. 15 in Moscow, with Capablanca and other celebrated chess players participating. The organizational committee has already received requests from 22,000 people for tickets.

In the Moscow Museum of Fine Arts, where the tournament will take place, a big exhibition has opened, illustrating the tremendous development of the chess movement in the Soviet Union.

In the room adjoining the hall where the games will take place, there will be daily lightning tournaments for spectators. Professionals not engaged in the tournament on particular days will also participate in these lightning tournaments. Simultaneously there will be competition in solving problems and studies. During recesses, specialists will demonstrate their games, giving detailed comments.



This shock-worker, Comrade Samsolova, has been decorated for her fine work on the collective farm, "Tractor," a kolkhoz near Cheboksari, the capital of the Chuvash Autonomous Republic. The tremendous progress made in socializing agriculture throughout the Union is the basis for the extension of Soviet democracy.

The number of bondholders of Soviet loans has increased from 8,000,000 to 45,000,000; the number of depositors in savings banks has reached 35,000,000.

Comrade Grinko dealt in detail with the role of the Soviet state loans, giving many letters of workers and collective farmers showing the enormous faith which the toiling masses have in Soviet loans.

The Soviet Union has built a powerful financial basis for Socialist construction. The budget of the U. S. S. R. is the budget of victorious construction of Socialist economy and culture.

This is clearly seen from every figure of the budget of 1935. This budget, adopted by the government, and presented for confirmation of the session, amounts to 65.7 billion rubles income, compared to 49 billion in 1934. Expenditures are set at 65.2 billion.

In the U. S. S. R. there is no place for parasitic, non-productive expenditures in the budget. Every ruble is spent for the benefit of the toilers.

Dealing with the increase in expenditures in the budget for various branches of national economy, construction and for culture, Grinko devoted special place to the question of increasing the expenditure for the defense of the country.

Defense Budget

In the 1935 budget there is provided 6.5 billion rubles for the needs of defense.

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (By Cable).—Elected at the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics opened its first session here yesterday at the Great Kremlin Palace.

Before beginning this session, separate meetings were held of the

THE SHOCK-BRIGADER

of defense. However, the proportion of the estimates of the Peoples' Commissariat for Defense in the state budget of the U. S. S. R. is much smaller than the proportion of the military expenditures in the budgets of capitalist countries.

As a tireless fighter for peace, the Soviet Union never for a moment conceals the fact that in the conditions of the preparation against an armed attack on the first proletarian state in the world, the U. S. S. R. must take steps and takes them for supplying everything necessary for the Red Army.

The fulfillment of the enormous financial program of the Soviet Union is responsible and complicated work. However, undoubtedly under the leadership of the Party and the Soviet government, this program will be fulfilled and ensure steady financing for the program of the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Today, the budget commission report was discussed.

Council of the Union, and the Council of Nationalities for the election of leading organs of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and the government of the Soviet Union.

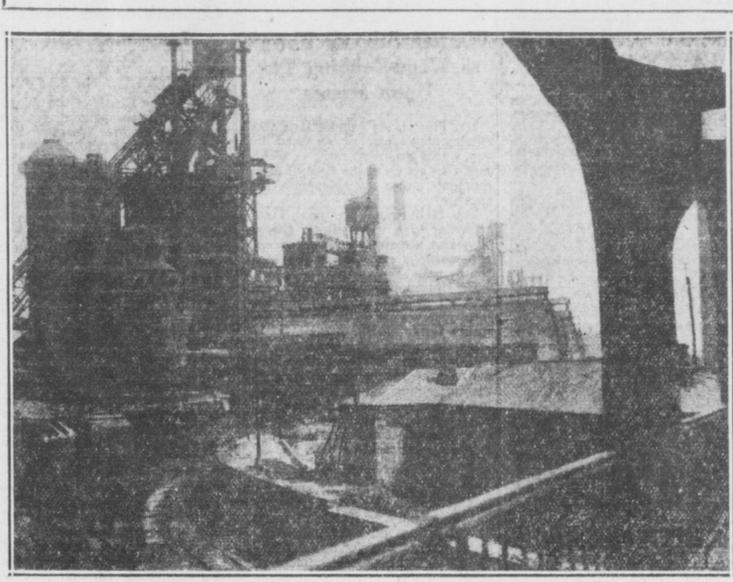
Both chambers unanimously elected a presidium of the Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities, a chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R., Constitution Commission, and chairman of the Budget Commission of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Comrade Unsicht was elected secretary of the Council of the Union, and Comrade Khaitskevich was elected Secretary of the Council of Nationalities.

Budget Report

Both chambers made a decision to listen to the report of Comrade Grinko, Peoples Commissar of Finance on the state budget of the U. S. S. R. for 1935 at a joint session. Comrade Kalinin opened the joint session of the Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities. Comrade Yenikidze stated that according to the constitution of the U. S. S. R., the presidium of the Central Executive Committee is to be formed of three parts: The presidium of the Council of the Nationalities, nine persons; and another nine elected at a joint meeting of both chambers.

A SOVIET INDUSTRIAL GIANT



Blast furnace No. 6 at the Rykov Metallurgical Plant in the Donetz Basin. In almost all fields of metallurgy the Soviet Union ranks first in the world. Metallurgy is one of the vital links in the chain of socialist construction, and is the backbone of all heavy industry and machine production.

Soviet Sailors Thrill World By Daring Rescue

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (By Wireless).—Soviet sailors risked their lives in the rescue of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Fro, wrecked near Aalesund on the rocky Norwegian coast at dawn Monday. The Soviet steamer, Sacco, bound from Hull with a cargo for Murmansk, received S.O.S. calls by radio, and despite a heavy storm set out immediately by direction of the captain of the vessel for the distressed vessel. During a heavy storm and blizzard, the Fro had struck a rock, developing a list. Enormous waves swept the steamer, making it impossible to lower boats. The steamer was thrown on its side, leaving the crew to swing on ropes. At the risk of their lives, the Soviet sailors lowered boats, approached the Fro and rescued the crew.

The rescued men received medical aid on board the Sacco and rapidly recovered.

The Sacco was built in Baltic shipyards in 1928, at the same time as a similar ship, the timber carrier Vanmetel.

Women's Day Parley Called in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 8.—The second conference in preparation for International Women's Day will be held here at the Cultural Center, 230 South Spring Street, it was announced today.

At the first conference held on Jan. 25, resolutions were passed condemning the Criminal Syndicalism Law, war and fascism and a resolution pledging whole-hearted support to the Workers Unemployed and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. All organizations have been urged to send delegates.

19 Hurt as Ship Sinks a Ferry

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (UP).—Nineteen persons were injured when the Reading Railway ferryboat Cape May, and the tanker London Corp., collided in the Delaware River today.

The freighter struck the ferry amidships on the port side, ripping a hole 20 feet long in the passenger compartment.

The master of the freighter held the nose of his craft in the ferry's side until tugs came alongside. The ferry settled in the water and rescue boats removed passengers.

Those injured were taken to Cooper Hospital, Camden.

Vets' Post Makes Drive

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—All ex-servicemen in the Chicago area who have served in any armed forces are being urged to join Post 197 of the American League of Ex-servicemen, which meets here every Tuesday night at 1133 West Washington Boulevard. Post 197 is now undertaking a membership drive and has urged all ex-servicemen to attend the regular meetings.

Workers Extend Soviet Democracy as Socialism Triumphs

(Continued From Page Four)

this will put the question forward of strengthening the living contact of Soviet organs with the toiling masses, and will contribute to the vitalizing of the entire work of the Soviets.

The very fact of passing from open to secret ballot vividly emphasizes the growth of proletarian democracy in the Soviet Union, and the striving of the Soviet government to place the work of its organs under a still stronger control by workers and peasants. If among the ruling classes, the bourgeois countries are at present turning to curtailment of the electoral system and the rights of the broad masses are being replaced by the unlimited power of a handful of magnates of capital, the fact of passing over to secret ballot in the Soviet Union is evidence of the fact that Soviet power derives its strength from the growth of active participation by the masses in its entire state administration, from the strengthening of mass control over the work of the entire state apparatus, from top to bottom. [Applause.]

Compare the paths of development in bourgeois countries and the Soviet Union. A comparison of the development of the election system in the U. S. S. R. tells much. During the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism were developing. Direct, equal and secret ballot were the main political slogan of the bourgeois parties in the best years of their development. The confidence of the growing bourgeoisie in its forces, its confidence in the ability of bourgeois power to subject the masses as if in accordance with their own will, with the will of their voters, found expression in the democratization of the election system.

During the past two decades the situation has changed radically. Many have no longer their former confidence in the strength of the capitalist order. Worry for the morrow is growing among the bourgeois masses. No one thinks any longer of widening bourgeois democratic rights, or even of preserving them. Everywhere ridicule is heaped on the universal, equal, direct, secret ballot system. Fascism, irreconcilably hostile even to bourgeois democracy, to bourgeois parliamentarism, is widely coming into fashion, both in the policies of bourgeois administration and in the theory of the state.

No confidence in the masses of the people! Such is the slogan of the ruling cliques of the bourgeoisie and their fascist agencies. From bourgeois parliamentarism to barefaced terrorism, rule by capital over the toilers, under a fascist flag—

that is the path of the development of bourgeois countries during the latest period.

The Soviet Union travels along an entirely different path of development.

Even during the first period, when the forces of the working class were still small, and certain restrictions in the election system were inevitable, the Soviet order was the embodiment of the highest type of democracy, which means the drawing in of broad masses of the toilers to participation in state administration on an unprecedented scale.

While consistently carrying out the line proclaimed by the program of our Party and the Soviet Constitution, we arrive at the abolition of individual restrictions in the election system, whose temporary character Lenin invariably emphasized.

The time has arrived when the country's Soviets, for the purpose of further strengthening the Soviet system, can pass over to a complete realization in our life of all that is best in universal suffrage and an equal secret ballot—on the basis of Soviet order. [Applause.] If the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries are forced now to revise what it has itself written in its own textbooks, its own literature and social sciences, as the highest achievement of the bourgeois state, Soviet power, on the other hand, takes the best features in the development of modern states and boldly embodies them in life in the interests of the toilers and against the exploiters, in the interests of building Socialism. [Applause.]

The Soviets have been and remain the basis of our system. But all that was best in parliamentarism: namely, direct, equal, secret election of representatives to the organs of state administration, coupled with universal participation of all toilers, as is demanded by the Soviet Constitution, must now be completely carried out in the Soviet Union.

We thus secure a further development in the Soviet system, in the shape of combining directly elected local Soviets with direct election of a sort of Soviet parliament in the republics and a Soviet parliament of the U. S. S. R.

If in the camp of the bourgeoisie there no longer exists faith even in its own democracy, its own parliamentarism, we can understand this. The bourgeois system is already looking on its grave. On the other hand, we are certain that not only the toilers of our country but those far across the borders of the Soviet Union will correctly understand the significance of the further democratization of our election system, of the complete democracy realized by us. No matter what the class ene-

mies say of the Soviet Union, the growth in the forces of the proletarian state, its confidence of victory, are revealed both in small and large matters, both in individual state reforms and in the changes in the election system which are now proposed. [Applause.]

From the opposition between the paths of development of bourgeois countries and the Soviet Union, our enemies as well as our friends will make each their own conclusions. We shall understand if in the country of the bourgeoisie, not only angry prophecies but also voices of admiration will be heard with regard to the boldness of our party, which unfolds the banner of proletarian democracy to its limit. We shall also understand if in the camp of our friends we see a new surge of energy and faith in the cause of Communism. [Stormy applause.]

With all the difference existing between the individual capitalist states, the basis of these states is the same. Bourgeois private property, which ensures the rule of capital over the masses of the workers and peasants, is the basis of these states. Through the course of capitalist development, this property is being concentrated in the hands of an ever smaller number of people, in the hands of individual capitalist monopolists. An ever greater mass of the population is doomed to a position of wage slavery, of semi-proletarianism, particularly in the countryside. The contradictions in the capitalist system are sharpening, and Russia's revolutionary exit from the capitalist system in the October, 1917, days proved even then that the system is cracked, is heading towards catastrophe.

The historical consciousness of the position of contemporary capitalism is already not alien even to the acknowledged leaders of the capitalist state.

It is easy, however, to guess that the leaders of bourgeois society are unable to make conclusions consistent in any way from their own statements, inasmuch as for the whole bourgeois camp private property in the means of production is always "sacred and inviolate." All efforts of bourgeois governments directed towards utilizing the state machinery to protect this property, that is to protect the riches of the bourgeoisie against each and every "attempt" on the part of the toilers. In the meantime, the preservation of private property is inseparably linked with economic crisis, disaster, unemployment, poverty in the countryside, and an ever increasing sharpening of social contradictions.

All "reforms" of the bourgeois state of which the latest period was

so full are after all reduced to one: final removal of the population from an influence on the state apparatus, and a complete merging together of the state with the powerful organizations of monopolistic capital. By this process the essence of government is revealed as bourgeois dictatorship, and it loses the remnants of seeming representation of the interests of the masses. The state is utilized more and more, one might say, to the limit, as a machine for the suppression of every protest among the population. Thus it loses its last authority among all strata of the toilers.

This basic line of development in modern bourgeois states is the main feature of the present period, no matter behind what superstructures of the fascist type, the unlimited power of the capitalists hides itself. The bourgeois stoops to anything, to make the state apparatus an instrument to preserve capitalism with its basis of private property. It already has seen that the old methods of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism are at present unsuitable. Therefore it passes to terrorist methods of administration along its entire front. But, as Comrade Stalin pointed out at the Seventeenth Party Congress, this expresses not only the present weakness of the organizations of the working class, but also the weakness of the bourgeoisie itself, which must resort more and more to the most hateful methods of administration. In so far as the bourgeoisie passes to applying these hateful methods of administration, just so much more it arrives at the exhausting of all its means of protecting the bourgeois system. This indicates that the bourgeois class is already grasping at its last means of preservation, and cannot hold out long.

We citizens of the Soviet Union live in another world.

The proletarian dictatorship derives its strength from the alliance of workers and peasants in a new type of state. This state originated as a result of the victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie, for the purpose of the complete liquidation of the bourgeoisie and classes in general. If the bourgeoisie at present makes desperate but hopeless attempts to perpetuate the domination of the minority over the majority, by introducing this anti-democratic reorganization and reform in state apparatus, Soviet power unswervingly and successfully advances in the opposite direction, with the aim of liquidating all classes, all survivals of capitalism in the very consciousness of the people. In the hands of the working class, the

state apparatus has been made to serve the construction of a classless Socialist society, the elimination of every obstruction along this road. The state as a special kind of apparatus was created many centuries ago, but only the workers' and peasants' power transformed it from an instrument of domination of the minority over the majority into an instrument of the majority over the exploiting minority. With such an instrument as the Soviet state in its hands, and demonstrating a true revolutionary vigilance in regard to the class enemy whose hatred is in the face of our successes knows no bounds, the working class of the U. S. S. R., together with the collective farm peasantry, will attain complete victory.

Along what road the development of the Soviet state is proceeding is best seen at present, when our Party is putting forward certain changes in the Soviet constitution. This path is the developing of proletarian, Soviet democracy to the limit. The Soviet state has already served the peoples of the U. S. S. R. in many ways in their liberation from the power of the capitalists, the landlords, the kulaks, and in the cause of raising the material and cultural well-being of the toilers, but the Soviet state has not yet accomplished its task completely. It still must help in many ways to strengthen Socialist property, to improve the life of workers and peasants, and at the necessary moment—to defend with all its forces the borders of the Soviet Union against the foreign enemy. [Stormy applause.]

In the Soviet state the workers in the city, the toilers in the countryside, are for the first time in history merged into one family—into one family of builders of Socialism. In this rests the power of the Soviet system based on the development of proletarian democracy. This alliance of workers and peasants, under the leadership of our Party, began the performance of miracles, miracles to every one. Had not the working class of our country received powerful support for the proletarian revolution from the peasantry, no Soviet Union would be in existence now. Only this support insured for the revolutionary proletarian victory in the October Revolution and the transformation of our Union into the land of Socialism. We must also not forget the lessons of peasant uprisings of the past. Think of how many peasant uprisings were defeated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie, how many peasants perished in the revolutionary struggle for their liberation from their masters' oppression. Never, no-

Workers Thrill 2,000 Deputies With Reports

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (By Cable).—Discussion of reports made by Chernov and Kalmanovich regarding increase in cattle breeding was concluded at the Soviet Congress yesterday.

The Congress greeted a delegation of the most prominent painters and sculptors. Grabar, honored artist, spoke in behalf of the delegation, recounting picturesquely and strikingly the vast differences in the conditions of life and creative work of painters under capitalist and Socialist society. A great connoisseur of art, he laughed at the hypocritical statement of bourgeois art critics regarding "freedom" of art, corrupted by capitalism, and with great genuine fervor spoke about the real freedom which the artist enjoys in the Soviet Union. The painters presented the Congress with a still life painting called "Flowers," by the old Russian painter Konchalovsky, a painting entitled "Mechanized Donbass," a bust and portrait of Comrade Stalin by Gerasimov, young Soviet painter. On leaving the hall, members of the artists' delegation warmly embraced Grabar, thanking him for formulating so well in his speech the sentiments of all Soviet pictorial artists.

Artists Show Talents Liberated by Soviet Regime of Democracy

Director Vassiliev, one of the creators of the last masterpiece of Soviet film, Chapayev, spoke in behalf of the workers in Soviet cinematography. He told about the flourishing Soviet cinema, about the joy which its creators know in the working class atmosphere, of the exceptional attention and care given it by the Party, the government and all toilers. The Party and the Government, stated Vassiliev, decorated many of us with the highest awards on the day of our 15th anniversary. "This pledges us to a great deal. We assure the Congress of the Soviets that under the leadership of the Leninist party and Stalin, we shall create new pictures worthy of our great epoch." The Congress replied with stormy ovation. Then Petrovski, head of the Ukrainian delegation presiding at the Congress gave the floor to Yenikidze for a report on constitutional questions.

"The Seventh Congress of the Soviets," said Yenikidze, "will go into the history of Soviet Power and the construction of Socialism as one of the most important of Congresses. This Congress will undoubtedly occupy a place in the history of the Soviet Union as the most important of the Leninist Party Congress in the history of the victories of the proletarian dictatorship in the land of the Soviets. This Congress is the most enthusiastic, most successful, most closely consolidated around the Party, and the Government, and firmly establishes the complete victory of Socialism in the U. S. S. R. With the Seventh Congress a widely developed election campaign beginning in agricultural localities, and ending in the capitalist of the union republics and the U. S. S. R. "It is the consummation of thousands of Congresses in the districts, regions, provinces of the Republics. Everywhere these Congresses and congresses summarized the results of vast achievements in all fields of the life of the proletarian state. Socialism has triumphed completely, irrevocably. In accordance with these social and economic changes brought about by the conquests up to now, it is necessary for the Seventh Congress to revise the Constitution of the U. S. S. R. and to make it fully accord with what now is true of the country, to make it include all that has been conquered in the construction of Socialism and to outline the perspectives for future development."

This also requires a number of amendments in the Constitution. "If we remember the usual division of a constitution into immobile and inflexible parts," continued Yenikidze, "then we can say that the Soviet Constitution, the Constitution of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the most flexible of all constitutions known to history. But this flexibility is not for us a question of 'pure' constitutional theory. It is not at all a sign of national narrow mindedness. Real Soviet patriotism grows among the masses as the consciousness of the great revolutionary power of the union of workers and peasants in all nations of the U. S. S. R., united by the Soviets.

This is the consciousness of the great international significance of the successes of building Socialism, for the toilers of all countries. [Applause.]

It is necessary that the present congress say its decisive word in regard to the question of necessary changes in the Soviet constitution. Then the Soviet system will reveal the tremendous magnitude of its possibilities for drawing the masses into our entire Socialist construction. [Stormy applause.]

The Congress unanimously adopted a decision approving the measures of the government of the U. S. S. R. regarding changes in structure and practice of the work of Central Government bodies, and introducing a number of changes in the Constitution of the U. S. S. R.

Hathaway Presents Communist Party Unemployment Insurance Program At Hearings on Roosevelt Measure

Editor of Daily Worker Blasts Administration Supported Bill

Declaring that the Wagner-Lewis Unemployment Reserves Bill is opposed by the Communist Party, and further stating that this measure could not be amended in the interests of the workers, Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, appearing before the House Committee on Labor on Feb. 1, demanded the enactment of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

The full text follows: Under the Chairman we are proceeding under the 5-minute rule. Mr. Hathaway, but your time may be extended by unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. Hathaway. I will make the statement of our position brief and to the point. The Communist Party is opposed to the administration's economic-security bill as introduced by Senator Wagner and to its underlying provisions. We do not believe that this bill can be amended in the interests of the workers.

Communist Back H. R. 2827. The Communist Party counterposes to this and urges the adoption of the workers' unemployment, old-age, and social-insurance bill, H. R. 2827.

In our opinion, the Wagner bill is not designed to provide social security for the masses of the people. In our opinion this bill is designed, rather, to provide security for the rich who dominate the country.

The aims of the sponsors of the Wagner bill, in our opinion, are, first, to quiet the masses who are today increasingly expressing their discontent with the crisis conditions that exist by offering them a sham measure that will give them in reality nothing.

Secondly, the sponsors see in this possibility of lowering the cost of caring for the millions of unemployed in the country today; and, thirdly, by lowering the cost of caring for the unemployed the sponsors of the bill see the possibility in this of lowering the living of the American people as a whole, in order to increase the profits of the rich.

Specifically, the theory that each State should insist on its own law in relation to unemployment insurance is a negation of all effective social-insurance legislation.

In the first place, if one waits for the States, each one, to adopt an unemployment insurance bill, the workers of the United States will be running around for the next 20 years waiting for unemployment insurance, as they have waited for all other forms of social legislation.

This bill will not serve quickly to give to the millions of unemployed real unemployment insurance.

Migratory Workers Barred. Secondly, the basing of insurance on the States will involve the problem of residence not only for actors, as was pointed out by a previous speaker, but for literally millions of workers because workers, particularly in periods of unsettled industrial conditions, move from one city to another in a desperate hope of finding jobs. You will find one worker after another barred from the unemployment features of the legislation as well as from the old-age feature, by the simple process of being compelled to move from one city to another in search of work.

A simple example: An automobile worker in Toledo thinks that there is a possibility of a job in Detroit. He packs up and leaves Toledo, goes to Detroit, and, in doing so, he cancels both his opportunity to get unemployment insurance and also the possibility of getting old-age insurance. Secondly, the unemployment-reserves theory that is embodied in all administration proposals is unsound. The reserves theory eliminates the 15 or 16 million who are now unemployed from any consideration under an unemployment-insurance scheme that is adopted. It would only apply, at best, to those workers who are now employed in a factory, or who are employed after the system goes into effect. Even those would only benefit providing reserves were built up on a plant basis, providing they had been employed in the plant for a definite period of time, providing they had contributed toward the building up of these reserves, and a whole series of other factors.

So the effect would be that only a very small number of workers out of the total working population of the country would ever benefit from an unemployment-reserves system brought forward as a substitute for insurance.

A Pittance to Aged. Thirdly, the old-age pension proposals contained in the Wagner bill, starting at 55 and limited to \$7 a week, are a joke to the millions of workers who are today being thrown out of American industry in the most ruthless manner as soon as they reach the age of 50. Throughout the mass-production industries a worker at 50 can no longer hold a job. He is thrown out. But he has to wait 15 years before he is included in a scheme such as this, and even then he is limited to a very small amount each week, \$7, unless the State makes other provision.

Finally, the graduated-tax theory, as contained in the Wagner proposal, is an evasion of the fundamental problem with which the Government is now confronted in caring for the unemployed.

In the first place, the tax is too small. The tax will not provide for the demands that will be made by the unemployed and that will continue for a long period of time.

Secondly, the fact that the application of the full tax is conditional on an improvement in industrial conditions is also a negation of the

TALKS ON BILLS



Clarence A. Hathaway

whole problem of caring for the unemployed of the largest number, when the greatest amount of money is needed to care for the unemployed, then the tax is only partially applied, and the full tax is held in abeyance until conditions improve.

For these and many other reasons that might be stated, the Communist Party is opposed to the underlying theory back of this bill, and we propose that the workers' bill, H. R. 2827, be substituted for this and adopted in the present session of Congress.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCormack. I ask unanimous consent that the witness's time be extended 2 additional minutes.

The Chairman. Without objection, the witness may proceed for 2 minutes.

Outlines Workers' Bill. Mr. Hathaway. Briefly, to state the principles of the workers' bill, as distinct from that of the Wagner bill.

This provides payment to all unemployed workers without any waiting period, basing itself on the theory that the welfare of the people is the first consideration and that, regardless of how long a worker may have been unemployed, regardless of residential requirements, regardless of his contact or attachment to one or another factory or industry, this worker is entitled to unemployment insurance inasmuch as he is not responsible for the fact that he is unemployed. He is ready and anxious to take a job. He has no job only because industry is unwilling to give him a job, with the profit motive the determining factor in employment at the present time.

Secondly, the workers' bill provides for caring for all unemployed workers entirely at the expense of those who can afford to pay, those who are responsible for the industrial system in America. We propose, in short, to tax the bankers, the manufacturers, etc., and that they, together with the government, assume full responsibility for the care of the unemployed.

Thirdly, the workers' bill provides for full average wages for the workers with a minimum of \$10 to any unemployed worker, and an additional amount for workers with dependents.

Finally, the workers' bill, as distinct from the Wagner bill, provides for the administration of unemployment insurance by the workers themselves, through the workers' organizations, through the trade unions, etcetera, the only sound principle on which unemployment insurance can be administered for the benefit of the workers.

Mr. Vinson. Do you have any tax features in the workers' bill?

Mr. Hathaway. Yes; the tax features in this embody direct taxes on the rich, and the specific amounts you can get by looking at the bill.

Mr. Vinson. How do you arrive at your figure of \$7 a week for old-age pensions under the bill that we are considering?

Mr. Hathaway. It proposes that the Federal Government shall provide to the States an amount of \$3.50 a week and that this shall be matched, dollar for dollar, by the States, giving, of course, to the States, the opportunity, if they wish, to grant an additional amount.

Mr. Vinson. How do you arrive, under any condition, at that figure? How do you arrive at your conclusion that the bill under consideration provides an old-age pension of \$7 a week? Point to the language in the bill.

Mr. Hathaway. You see, I have had about 25 years of experience in the working-class fight and I know from that experience that they never give me anything. If the bill provides for a maximum Federal appropriation of \$3.50 a week or, I think, \$15 a month, to be matched dollar for dollar by the State, the States are not, out of the kindness of their hearts, going to add very many dollars to it.

Mr. Vinson. You say you do not favor employment reserves. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. Hathaway. That is correct. Mr. Vinson. By that you are referring to the private reserves that may be set up under the bill?

Mr. Hathaway. I am referring to the whole theory that has developed in the United States during the recent period, that is embodied in the Wisconsin law is now being brought forward by all of the various Commissions in the various States, and by the Federal Commission, that is the Commission appointed by Roosevelt, as the basis for insurance in the United States.

Wagner Scheme Flayed as Wage-Robbing Tax Upon Masses

Mr. Vinson. As I understand you, employment reserves, as used by you, would mean any reserves which might be set up in the Federal Government under unemployment insurance?

Mr. Hathaway. No, no. I am referring to a very definite theory that has already been worked out and which is embodied in the Wisconsin act.

Mr. Vinson. Employment reserves, as used by you, refers to employment reserves set up under the Wisconsin law?

Mr. Hathaway. Correct. Mr. Vinson. I take it that that means that you oppose H. R. 4120, the companion bill in the House in toto? And I understand from that statement that you are opposed to any Federal contribution toward maternal and child health.

A Complete Program. Mr. Hathaway. On the contrary. In the workers' bill, H. R. 2827, we include a complete system of social insurance that cares for unemployment, for old age, for sickness, for maternity, and all other forms of social security.

Mr. Vinson. Then I do not understand that you oppose an appropriation in this bill for maternal and child health?

Mr. Hathaway. It is not a question of the specific—

Mr. Vinson. Please say whether you do or not.

Mr. Hathaway. It is not a question of a specific sentence. If you ask me whether I am in favor of caring for the old, or for the sick, and so forth, most assuredly I am. But I am opposed to the specific bills that are brought forward, and I counterpose to them a very definite bill that is now before Congress.

Mr. Vinson. You say you oppose this bill under consideration in toto. Does that mean that you oppose Federal contribution to the aid of crippled children?

Mr. Hathaway. My dear friend, I have already explained very clearly exactly what I meant. I proposed the adoption of H. R. 2827, which includes all of the cases that are provided for in this bill, but provides for them in a better way, a more thorough way for the workers, and places the responsibility for providing the funds directly on the class that can afford to pay it.

Mr. Vinson. Is there anything in the Lunden bill that refers to any Federal contribution for crippled children or public health?

Mr. Hathaway. This bill, as I stated, includes all aspects of certain welfare, of certain needs.

Mr. Vinson. You say that it includes crippled children and public health?

Mr. Hathaway. Yes; if you think there are deficiencies in the bill in that respect, we invite your support and such amendments as will include it.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Hathaway, you said that there are a large number of workers who, by reason of economic conditions, are compelled to go from State to State and might lose the advantages of the settlement clause. That impresses me very much, in view of what the previous witness has said. I was looking at it from a broader field than that. I rather visualized a situation where it might affect a large number of persons.

Under the State plans, where it is distinctly a State plan such as we have now in some States, that can be carried within the cities and towns by simply going back to the last city or town where there was a settlement. I know up in Massachusetts, if a man lives in Boston for 20 years and then moves to Worcester and lives there for 2 years, he is not entitled to benefits in Worcester, but they trace it right back to Boston, where he gets the settlement, where he would get his old-age pension or his welfare relief.

But that would be a rather difficult in the case of States, it seems to me. Can you give us any idea as to the number that might be involved or affected unless some such provisions were included in some law?

Mr. Hathaway. It is not possible for me offhand to give numbers; that is, any approximate number.

Two Bills Introduced Against Anti-Labor Measure in Ohio

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Two bills for repeal of the Ohio Criminal Syndicalism Law were introduced yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, by State Senator McIntyre and Representative Zona Day, after the Secret Seven Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce came out with a fascist attack directed particularly against the Communist, but aimed against the entire working class for the smashing of its growing strike struggle.

The Secret Seven's report is admittedly based on five years of spying on workers, teachers, editors, professors, clergymen, lawyers and social workers.

Professionals Report

MARY VAN KLEECK CITES THE GROWING ALLIANCE WITH MANUAL WORKERS

Talks to the House Committee on Social Insurance Bill

In reporting at the hearings on the wage-robbering Wagner-Lewis bill, Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, pointed out the workability of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, and cited the growing mass movement behind the measure. In her indictment of the Wagner-Lewis measure, she declared that the professional workers are becoming ever more conscious that their role as allies of the manual workers was binding these groups together in a common fight.

A summary of her report follows: Security for all who work for their living in the United States is the primary and all-important obligation on which the 74th Congress is called upon to act. The Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, on whose behalf the present witness speaks, supports H. R. 2827, the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, because it undertakes to provide compensation for insecurity for the masses of the unemployed, and, as such, is the first step in the comprehensive program which the establishment of security for the American people will require in the next few years.

The Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, which includes individual members from all the recognized professions and is just now beginning to serve also as a center for the professional organizations in a program for the security of professional workers, was organized to express the demand of professional workers that they be included in legislation for social insurance. Recognizing the identity of interest of professional workers with industrial workers and farmers in the need for economic security, the Interprofessional Association does not develop its own program but undertakes to cooperate with all other workers and with trade unions in support of inclusive legislation.

Six Points of Support. The specific reasons for support of H. R. 2827 by the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance at this time are as follows: (1) The continuance of extensive mass unemployment demands comprehensive action to provide insurance for all workers, in lieu of income from earnings.

(2) Professional workers are suffering gravely from the extent of unemployment, but in most professions they are not covered by any other legislative proposal, and can be protected only in such an inclusive bill as H. R. 2827.

(3) The great and vital need of the unemployed for means with which to buy the necessities of life for themselves and their families is not being met by the uncertain and inadequate provision for relief.

(4) This mass unemployment is not an unusual emergency, but has recurred at regular and frequent intervals in this country, so that the time has come for the definite recognition of the obligation of government and the economic system to insure continuity of income.

(5) Technicians and scientists agree that the productive capacity of the United States is equal to a far greater measure of security and higher standards of living than have yet been established, and that the present promise to expand this productivity to a higher level, if the productive system can be freed from the recurrent burden of industrial depressions.

(6) As a continuing problem, mass unemployment requires Congressional action because of the mandate laid upon Congress by the Constitution to provide for the general welfare.

These reasons are amplified with supporting data in the following statements.

The Present Extent of Unemployment. The most recent report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as to trends in factory employment and payrolls showed an increase in December as compared with November; but the factory employment index stood at the alarmingly low level of 78.1 and the payroll index at 63.2, as compared with the three-year average of 100, which is taken at 100. Thus for every 100 employed in 1923-25 only 78 were at work in December of last year, and of every dollar paid to workers in 1923-25 only 63 cents went into workers' income in December, 1934. Not only is this indicative of a very serious decline in income for factory workers, but the fact that what is more rapidly the payroll is a sign of the lowering of individual incomes.

Widespread Destitution. The Committee will have before it in the testimony of other witnesses, various estimates of unemployment. These vary widely from 10,000,000 to 17,000,000, but all estimates agree in showing that the present extent of unemployment is extremely hazardous not only for the unemployed but for all workers and for the general welfare of the nation. This unemployment represents a curtailment of the distribution of the necessities of life, and this in turn will create more unemployment unless the trends can be reversed by some such effective policy as is represented in H. R. 2827.

The Duration of Unemployment. This is of great importance in connection with proposals for unemployment insurance. The Administration's bill, Wagner-Dougherty (Wagner-Lewis) (H. R. 4142), implies a severe limitation which would probably be less than fifteen weeks. No comprehensive data exist regarding the length of unemployment of those who are now without jobs, but there are several studies, one of which may be quoted here. The University of Minnesota made a study of 500 unemployed

BRAVE COLD



Strikers at the New York plant of the National Biscuit Company found the weather mighty cold and so every so often they took a little time to warm their hands over a fire. But despite the cold wave they continued their job of letting the public and the bosses know why they were striking.

published under the title, "Social Consequences of Prolonged Unemployment" (August, 1933). It was found that only 23.9 per cent had been unemployed less than one year, and 45 per cent had been unemployed two years and longer. This is a clear indication of the fact that to provide funds for so limited a period of fifteen weeks or even six months in a year is merely to postpone dealing with the problem of compensation for unemployment.

Who Carries the Burden? This same study gives facts about the resources of the unemployed, which doubtless could be matched in other parts of the country. In the Minnesota study it was found that in 16 per cent of the cases families had doubled up to reduce expenses; among those having at least one member employed, expenses had been reduced to a minimum below the level of safety for family welfare. In some cases women became the sole wage earners, the husbands sometimes taking over the household duties; cash savings, of course, were rapidly exhausted; homes were lost; insurance policies were cashed; and debts were incurred either with individuals or with tradespeople. In any case, it is clear that the burdens of unemployment have constituted an increasing weight upon the standard of living of the American people.

Recurrent Unemployment. Though the present industrial depression is marked by great intensity as well as by its duration and its extent in the different countries of the world, it should not be regarded merely as an emergency and fit these now unemployed until they are reabsorbed in industry, it should be instituted at the earliest possible date to increase the security of all who are employed.

Over 17,000,000 Jobless. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are interested in unemployment insurance. We are interested that those unemployed people—and I believe that the figures are between 14 and 15,000,000—I have here a statement of the Labor Research Association, and they say the following on the problem of unemployment at the present time:

"Over 17,000,000 men, women, and young workers were still unemployed in the United States in November, 1934, according to the latest preliminary estimate just completed by the Labor Research Association. This number represents over 33 per cent of all gainfully occupied persons in the country. The estimated totals include as unemployed those workers having relief jobs on Federal emergency projects."

No Provision for Workless. If we exclude these people, we will still have 14,000,000 people still unemployed at the present time. This is a staggering figure. It does not mean a single one of these unemployed workers.

Our committee last year, as well as this year, opposed the Wagner-Lewis bill for the simple reason that it is not an unemployment insurance bill. We believe that these 14,000,000 people cannot be absorbed today in industry. Even if \$4,800,000,000 even the amount will not take care of the unemployed at the present time, especially if your administration, with the \$4,000,000,000 appropriated for public construction, aims to cut the wages of the working people in this country, because, if I understand correctly, the \$4,000,000,000 appropriated for public construction has a proposal which limits the pay rate to \$50 a month. If you pay that \$50 a month, we would get \$12 weekly wages. Right now the building-trades workers have a prevailing scale of \$45 or \$50 a week. If the Government will institute through the public projects a weekly wage of \$12, naturally the building employers in private industry will follow the lead of the Lunden bill, H. R. 2827. In our opinion, the workers' bill provides for the needs of the unemployed workers. It makes immediate provision, as against the Wagner-Lewis bill, which provides for a small amount of benefit sometime in the future, limited only to certain sections of the workers and excluding large groups of the toiling population.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude, and I state the following, that the local unions of the American Federation of Labor have expressed themselves in favor of the workers' unemployment-insurance bill and therefore, we believe that the Wagner-Lewis bill should be rejected and, instead, H. R. 2827 should be adopted.

Senate Votes to Bar The Public at Inquiry Into Two Sea Disasters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UP)—The Senate Commerce Committee today approved a proposal for investigation of the Morro Castle and Mohawk sea disasters, but narrowed the scope of the original resolution offered by Senator Robert T. Wagner, Democrat, of New York.

The Committee reduced the proposed appropriation from \$50,000 to \$15,000 and altered resolutions to provide for private investigations by sub-committees instead of a public hearing before the full committee.

Death Rate Cut in U.S.S.R. The death rate in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, one of the Republics of the Soviet Union, has been cut by 40 per cent below what it was in Czarist days, according to the report of the Commissar of Health to the Congress.

This is another crushing refutation of the lies and slanders of the Hearst press.

Polish L.W.O. To Hold Dance CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The Polish Branch of the International Workers Order here will celebrate its first anniversary with a dance on Saturday, Feb. 16 at the Polish National Hall, 7205 Fullerton Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

10 Die in Wreck PORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 8.—(UP)—Toll of the fatalities in a railway crossing accident here last night mounted to ten today as Robert Ross, 39, one of the injured, died.

A. F. L. Unions

Back Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827

Weinstock Shows Wage Slashing Plans in Roosevelt Scheme

In the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee on the Wagner-Lewis bill, Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, pointed out that fully 3,000,000 of the A. F. of L. were in the fight for real unemployment insurance. He attacked the starvation, Roosevelt program and demanded enactment of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, which provides for full benefit payments to all workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Weinstock's statement follows: Mr. Weinstock. My name is Louis Weinstock; I am the national secretary of the American Federation of Labor committee for unemployment insurance, 1 Union Square, New York City.

I am a member of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local Union 848, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This committee I am representing is a non-afide organization within the American Federation of Labor, and pointed in 1932, with the objective of gaining the support of the entire American Federation of Labor for a genuine unemployment insurance bill.

Today, as a result of this committee's work, there are on record the official votes of nearly 3,000 local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and scores of central labor bodies and several State federations of labor, and the following international unions:

The United Textile Workers Union, United Mill, Mine, and Smelter Workers of America, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers Union, and, in addition, the American Federation of Silk Workers and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the International Union of Molders.

Furthermore, the sentiment prevails in spite of the fact that obstacles have been placed in the way of the rank and file members of the American Federation of Labor for free expression of opinion on the question of unemployment insurance. For example, the position of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been in opposition to any form of unemployment insurance until recently when this position was reversed.

Mr. Chairman, my committee sent me here to oppose the Wagner-Lewis bill, not on the basis that it has been opposed by Mr. Epstein on certain phases; for example, Mr. Epstein was afraid that if we demand too much we might choke. I am afraid that if we have this bill passed, we will choke because we will get so little that we will get nothing at all. If we examine the bill, we find, for example, from the report of the Committee on Economic Security [quoting]:

"Unemployment compensation as we conceive it is a front line of defense, especially valuable for those who are ordinarily steadily employed, but very beneficial also in maintaining purchasing power. It would not directly benefit those now unemployed until they are reabsorbed in industry, it should be instituted at the earliest possible date to increase the security of all who are employed."

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JOBLESS LEADER

Amter Scores Wagner Bill At Hearings

Jobless Leader Blasts Roosevelt Program for Workers

Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils, in presenting the unemployed workers' unqualified opposition to the spurious Wagner-Lewis bill, demanded immediate action on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, H. R. 2827.

The text of Amter's statement follows: The question was asked of a previous speaker as to the number of unemployed in the United States. Nobody knows, not even the United States government. We will have correct figures only when there is instituted a system of unemployment insurance embracing every worker in the country. The national committee on economic security speaks of 10,000,000 unemployed. William Green says there are 11,500,000 unemployed. We declare there are 16,000,000 unemployed, and the number is growing. The unemployed are not only the manual workers but include hundreds of thousands of white-collar workers, professionals, farmers, and so forth. Among the unemployed are 5,000,000 of the youth of the country who have graduated from schools and colleges and have never obtained work.

I want to interpolate a word. The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Zook, issued a statement. I think it was last October, to the effect that in the five years of the crisis, 7,000,000 boys and girls have graduated from high schools and colleges in the United States. At the beginning of the human-needs campaign that was inaugurated in New York City I think about two months ago, Newton D. Baker had an article in the New York Times. Commenting on the statement of Dr. Zook, he said:

"Of this number no more than one-third have ever obtained work, and they have only worked part time at very low wages."

I need not say a word about the situation of the children, which is well known, in that the Department of Labor has already stated that 25 per cent of the children of the United States are undernourished.

The Federal government recently announced a program for the unemployed. One million five hundred thousand are to be thrown on the mercy of the States, municipalities and private charity. The nature of their relief can be gathered from the F. E. R. A. report of September, which I have here. This report shows that in Kentucky families on relief receive an average of \$8.21 a month. North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas ranged at only slightly higher, whole families being compelled to subsist upon that amount of money during the period of a whole month.

The government's further program is to put 3,500,000 on public works, for which an appropriation of \$4,800,000,000 is sought. As for the remaining unemployed no provision is made whatever. The report of October of the United States Department of Labor shows that 1,950,000 on relief jobs received an average of \$26.16 a month, about \$6 per week. The \$4,000,000,000 appropriation cannot afford what Mr. Roosevelt promised, namely, \$50 a month for a period of more than two years, for which the appropriation runs, but only \$24.39 a month. This is nothing but forced labor. Can one therefore have the hardihood to call this "security"? We demand wages and conditions on all jobs and an adequate number of hours per week.

Jobless Worker Sends \$1 To Aid I.L.D. Appeal Case of Scottsboro 9. "I am enclosing one dollar for the Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund, and this is from what little relief we now get." Jobless worker from New York Mills, Minnesota, writes to the International Labor Defense.

"I have watched the Scottsboro boys for over two years, and Herndon since he was first placed in jail, in fact ever since coming in contact with the militant workers' movement," he writes, "I am convinced that the fight for the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon is one of the major political tasks of the workers and farmers, black and white. To win freedom for these boys now will mean a big blow to the whole system of frame-up lynching, terror, and fascist activity in general."

Funds are urgently needed for the U. S. Supreme Court appeal in these cases. Money should be rushed to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Appeals for Quarters. An urgent appeal was made yesterday by Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, for housing for 35 out-of-town delegates to the National Committee Meeting of the union.

All able to provide the required accommodations were asked to call Bowling Green 9-9480.

Nazis Get Saar Feb. 18. BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 8.—Franco-German experts negotiating the return of the Saar to Germany reached a complete agreement today. It included the practical return of the Saar economically to Germany on Feb. 18.

Communist Party Banquet. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at an anniversary banquet to be held on Saturday at the Workers Center, 50 E. 12th St.



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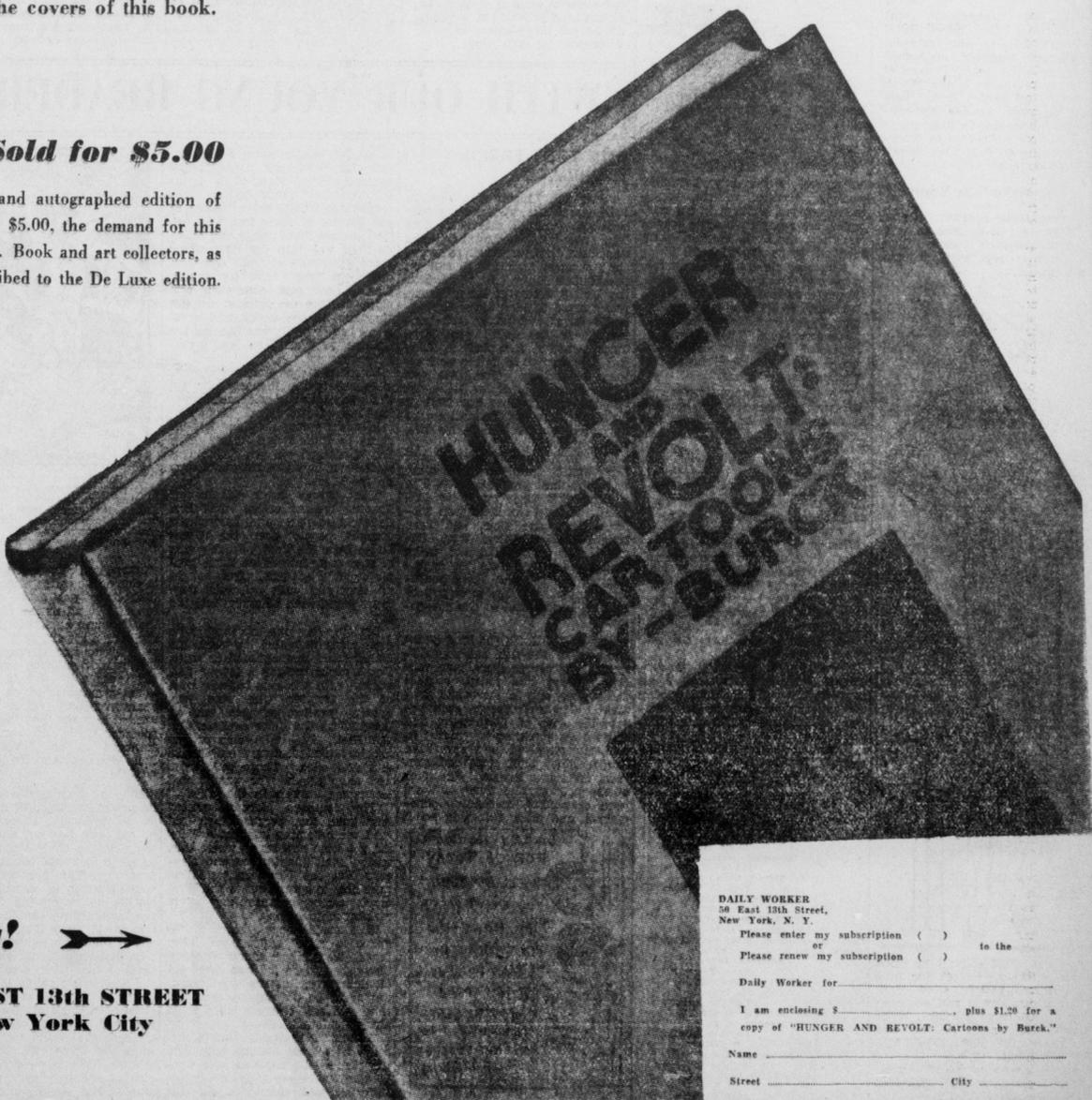
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HOME LIFE

By —
Ann Barton

Today SLAVA DUNN writes the promised article on children's group activity.

Did you ever have a chance to watch little children (from two to four years old) in a Nursery School? It is great fun and a great surprise to many who know small children only in their homes. Everything in the school is set up for their needs and their size. Little tables, little chairs, low shelves with various kinds of play-material and books, all within easy reach of the child. Every child is busy playing, building, modeling, etc.

Each child feels himself an equal member of the group. There is no babbling or spilling of the child; nobody to yell "stop that" or "don't touch this." The child is learning, in the group, all the time, how to live with other people. They eat the same food, take naps in the same kind of beds. Each child is learning how to share, to take turns, to enjoy work and play, together with the others. There may be fifteen or more of them, but there is no fussing. Everyone is busy and happy. Sometimes a couple of the children will start a fight. They learn through that too, and besides, the teacher is there to see that the bully does not get the best of the shy child.

It all looks easy and casual and free. But there are definite rules. There is discipline. (No group life is possible without discipline, and all children soon learn that through experience.)

This picture of a nursery school for small children, is, in general, the same as in the Soviet Union. All the best educators of the world agree now on the importance and need of group life for small children. There are, of course, ideological differences in the nursery schools of the Soviet Union, but the educational principles are similar: healthy environment, varied play material that develops the child's initiative, imagination and ability to create new things. When children are together in a group like this, there is a chance for give and take. There is experience in self reliance and independence.

The greatest difference is, however, in the number of such schools here and in the Soviet Union. In this country we have some charity nurseries and a few private nursery schools, most of them in the big cities only. Some few public schools have kindergartens, but there is nothing for children under five years of age within the public school system.

In the U.S.S.R. thirty per cent of all children are in nursery schools, and the number is steadily growing all the time.

There is a great need for the nursery schools and kindergartens here in the United States. We need well developed children. We need also some freedom for the mothers so they can engage in activities outside of the home.

In the next article we will discuss the different kind of children's groups in the Soviet Union, and give some suggestions as to what we here can do about group activity for children.

Has your organization sent greetings for International Women's Day to this splendid proletarian women's magazine? They must be sent at once if they are to appear in the March number. All women should help this magazine become self-sustaining by sending in their greetings and a contribution to Working Woman, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Promised Pay Rise Turns Out Fraud

By a Municipal Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The city employees of San Diego were promised a five per cent raise on Jan. 1, as a part restoration of our past pay cuts, but when we got our checks on Jan. 20, most of us found out the so called raise wasn't anywhere near five per cent.

The reason for this is that according to the law our pay can't be increased above the maximum set annually for the various job classifications. So if some of us are getting one per cent or maybe one-half per cent under the maximum, our pay isn't being increased the five per cent at all, but only one per cent or one-half per cent as the case may be. Some of us got only a dollar or two more per month, and one fellow got only ninety-four cents! Many who were getting the maximum didn't get any raise at all!

The day after payday, the local papers announced that meat prices were up twenty-five per cent and that other food prices were going up too.

So we didn't get our five per cent raise and food commodities did go up, leaving us in a worse condition than we were in.

When workers went to Assistant City Manager (Hitler) Lockwood and complained about their miserable conditions, he told them if they did not like it to quit. I think that would be the right thing, for 1,300 city employees to do, go out and quit at the same time.

In March, these rats expect us to vote for them in the municipal elections, but they are going to be fooled. We are going to vote right, this time. In order to get what we want, we will have to vote for workers' candidates.

This afternoon a group of us rank and filers in the City Employees Association, got together and had a meeting. We endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, and we demand the release of the 17 workers held on frame up charges of Criminal Syndicalism in Sacramento. We are glad to know that there is one attorney like Leo Gallagher in the State of California, one that can tell the truth and defend workers. Tom Mooney was framed up the same way as these workers and therefore we rank and filers demand the release of Brother Tom Mooney.

Workers All Over Country Join Race for USSR Trip

Fifteen more workers have joined the Daily Worker subscription contest! Fifteen more workers now have a chance to visit the Soviet Union at the expense of the Daily Worker!

A free trip to the land of Socialist construction, cash prizes, vacation prizes—all these are open to thousands of more workers throughout the country. Subscriptions to the Daily Worker are easy to get. All over the United States workers are turning to the Communist Party; Communism has become the popular

NOTE

Every Saturday we publish letters from mine, oil and smelter workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.



lar subject of the day. Industrial workers, farmers, miners, white-collar workers, workers in all categories, are ready to become regular readers of the Daily Worker. They need to be approached!

Nine new cities are represented among last week's entries. Youngstown and Toledo, in Ohio; Rockford, in Illinois; Bayonne, in New Jersey; and Helper, in Utah, are among them. They are widely separated cities. But workers in every city and state have the chance for the prize.

The Chicago District, however, is still pushing ahead of its brothers in the number of entries. Five more were credited to it last week. Its total is now 17.

New York remains second, with 12 contestants. But Cleveland has thrust Detroit out of third place. The Ohio district now has eight entries, one more than Detroit.

But where are Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Minnesota, California, Washington? Surely there are workers in those districts who wish to see the Soviet Union! Can it be that the contest is not being publicized, popularized enough in those districts? Or in the other districts that have not yet been heard from?

The Daily Worker bids the leadership in those districts to make all haste to bring the contest, to bring the subscription drive to the attention of all the workers in their states!

Following is the list of entries received last week:

- NEW YORK DISTRICT
 - Glens Falls
 - Homer Lazare
 - Valley Stream, L. I.
 - Rebecca Cohen
- CLEVELAND DISTRICT
 - Canton, Ohio
 - Wilma Brazelton
 - Cleveland, Ohio
 - Prague
 - Toledo, Ohio
 - Fred V. Voelker
 - Youngstown, Ohio
 - John Neff
- CHICAGO DISTRICT
 - Catherine Coolidge
 - Matt Reinshneider
 - Daniel Lubin
 - Chicago, Ill.
 - Roekoff
 - Peter Peterson
- NEBRASKA DISTRICT
 - Davenport, Iowa
- NEW JERSEY DISTRICT
 - Bayonne, N. J.
 - Puente
- WISCONSIN DISTRICT
 - Milwaukee, Wis.
- COLORADO DISTRICT
 - William Kirchner
 - Helper, Utah
 - Adah Ostolch

Homes Searched To Stem Union

By a Worker Correspondent

LINDEN, N. J.—The Simmon's plant in Linden N. J., is taking drastic measures to prevent us employees from organizing into a union of their own choice.

The National Furniture Workers Industrial Union has been attempting to organize these workers for some time. During the strike last year of the Kenosha plant the workers began more and more to realize the need for a union which would really protect their interests. As a result of the activity of the union at that time the workers in the Linden plant had put across on them one of the rankest steals known to workers.

In the formation of the company union at that time the workers were called together to vote whether or not they wanted this union to be "closed." This union in which one was expected to pay dues. For which the company would supply free, headquarters, recreation rooms for dances, etc. This union which was to protect the interest of the employee. Which never had membership or even department meetings, was the one the workers had railroaded through on them.

Militant workers showing the true character of a union like this were soon dismissed. While many workers in the plant thought that this was really a union in which no fakery was possible and workers had all the rights, they soon became disillusioned. Many remembered the teaching of the militant workers and now with the approaching busy season, organizational activity is again going on. Simmon's this time is using a much different method to discourage organization.

It is now making a house to house search of all employees on the pre-empt that it is looking for "stolen materials." Since it has long been a policy of the Simmon's plant not to permit workers in any department other than the one in which they work, at any time, and many workers' homes have been visited who could not possibly have been near the departments from which the so-called stolen goods came from, it is very evident that they are looking for another kind of "merchandise." It is said at the plant that if a worker does not permit the search he is subject to dismissal.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"This is ridiculous. Every jackass knows the depression is over."

Local UMWA Heads Charge Neglect Of Bosses Caused Gilberton Disaster

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MAHONING CITY, Pa. — The Gilberton mine disaster which resulted in the killing of twelve miners and injuring eighty-two others was a direct result of negligence and disregard of safety rules by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is the charge made by the officials of the Draper Local of the United Mine Workers of America.

The officials showed that six days before the disaster they had written to Martin F. Brennan, President of District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, calling attention to the dangerous condition of the mine and requesting that steps be taken to safeguard the lives of the men.

The total neglect of the safety of the miners came about as a result of what the company called a "new method of mining," which really was nothing more than an attempt to speed the men up, and at the same time cut their pay in the change from the old to the "new method." The men had struck against the attempt to cut their wages and their grievance was handed to the elaborate arbitration machinery established in the mining industry.

The officials of the local explained the meaning of the change in methods in the following words:

"Under the new system of mining, instead of driving gangways in the vein they drive them through rock. This eliminates headings as used in the old method, resulting in practically no ventilation other than compressed air. In driving these gangways they are supposed

to have two outlets for the men. In the method of driving rock gangways there is only one outlet. Where the gangways are driven through the veins there is an outlet in the main gangway and in the heading. Chutes were driven from the fourth to the third lifts as an outlet, but the gangway above was closed where the chutes came through preventing the proper circulation of the air."

These conditions were a violation of the state mining laws which read as follows on the questions of ventilation:

"The ventilating currents shall be conducted and circulated to and along the face of each and every working place throughout the entire mine, in sufficient quantities to dilute, render harmless and sweep away smoke and noxious or dangerous gases, to such an extent that all working places and traveling roads shall be in a safe and fit state to work and travel therein."

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is the biggest outfit in the lower Anthracite region, and it is expected that the investigation commission set up will go through the usual routine of clearing the company.

Although Brennan, District President of District No. 9 of the U. M. W. of A., knew six days before the disaster the condition the mine was in and took no steps to immediately safeguard the lives of the men, it is quite ironic that a fellow District President of the U. M. W. of A., Michael Hartney, who incidentally is also State Secretary of Mines, has appointed the commission to investigate the disaster.

Coal Barons Plot Against Union

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The T.C.I. coal bosses have concocted a plan to smash the miners' unions and to establish their own Brotherhood of Captive Miners.

They plan to open two mines, the Edgewater and Doena mines, and keep the rest of the mines closed. The Edgewater and Doena mines are in the center of a wide area of company property and miners would have to trespass a considerable distance in order to picket in time of strike. They figure it would be a good excuse for calling the National Guard and maintain a large number of gun thugs to drive off the first steps.

The first step of the bosses will be to open these two mines with a large proportion of scabs and picked union men. All known militant union men will be left out. The idea is to win all those who go to work for the Brotherhood of Captive Miners. They also plan to force a strike to test the sentiment of the miners and get rid of those who stand for the real union.

While the bosses are planning this attack on the miners the miners themselves are building the locals of the U.M.W.A. stronger than ever and each local meeting sees the hall crowded with between 500 and 600 miners. The two leaders of the Edgewater Local, Leonard Smith, president, and Floyd Ansley, secretary (both white), have been fired on the charge of beating up a scab on company property. This is part of the bosses' plan to rob the miners of their militant leaders in the mine. The Communists are urging the union to force the bosses to rehire both Smith and Ansley and to prepare for a bitter battle with the bosses for the rights of the miners.

Grocery Salesmen Have No Protection

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The radical press of this country has revealed various abuses in all trades against wage earners. There is one class of workers, amounting to three thousand in this city, that little is heard about. Even the N.R.A. Codes have overlooked them. I am referring to the salesmen in the wholesale grocery trade.

We receive no guaranteed minimum salary, nor guaranteed fixed commission, nor secure jobs, nor even the freedom of changing our job without the good will of our former employer.

You would be astonished to learn of instances where a salesman received ninety-five cents for a whole week's work.

Just lately, certain so-called liberal papers in this city described how one of the jobbers in this trade paid out \$250,000 as bonuses to their workers on a gross business of \$18,000,000 for the year 1934.

Why do not these liberal papers acquaint the public with the fact that this firm spent about \$50,000 to break a strike of their teamsters about a year ago?

Defeat Attempt At 'Red Scare'

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—That the S.E.R.A. workers of San Bernardino County are growing more militant needs no further proof than that their meetings are of the overflow type, that their grievance committees are becoming larger, better informed, and disillusioned in all the alphabetical soup and promises of the local and national administrations.

San Bernardino has established a national reputation in that it receives more and better relief than any other county in the United States. This news, traveling far and wide is the obvious reason for an attempt on the part of the S. E. R. A. director for San Bernardino County at raising the "red scare."

A most petty reason was given for taking offense at the San Bernardino Workers Club and the refusal to see a grievance committee of the San Bernardino County Wide Association.

The petty reason arose from an article published in the Workers' Voice five weeks ago, but it was not mentioned until Jan. 26 at a meeting of the County Wide Association. The S. E. R. A. director of the county, Harold P. Thorsness, issued an ultimatum that if the County Wide Association did not see to it that Workers' Club did itself of Communist leadership, he would receive any grievance committee from the County Wide Association.

Great interest was registered at the Jan. 26 meeting by the delegates and subsequently throughout the entire county. A motion to appoint a committee to investigate reds, Communists and assorted radicals in the Workers' Club started a discussion which lasted for an hour.

Following this, a known Communist asked for permission to speak. The role of the Communist Party was brought to the workers, as well as its relation to other organizations of workers. The leadership of the Communist Party in the San Francisco and other strikes was also gone in to. He issued a challenge to the S. E. R. A. director to debate the need for Communist leadership, with rank and file control from below, instead of the fake leadership usually offered the workers. He also challenged any one to show a single instance where a known Communist leader did anything but carry out the wishes of the rank and file.

The discussion on the workers showed plainly that they had no fear, no hatred for honest, willing, hard working Communist leadership.

A vote was taken as to whether or not they should appoint a committee to investigate Communist activities in the Workers' Club. Three voted yes, thirty voted no. Another motion was made and carried unanimously. This motion called for the sending of a message to the S. E. R. A. director, telling him to appoint his own committee of investigation if he was so anxious to investigate.

To answer the "red scare" plans were made to build bigger and better workers' clubs. This is surely being done, for the workers are joining at a rate unheard of in the annals of organized labor in San Bernardino County.

Negro Veterans Fed On Leftovers

By a Worker Correspondent

DAYTON, O.—As I am a veteran at the National Military Home in Dayton, I want to explain the conditions of the vets in the home.

Every month we are issued four cents worth of soap and a half pound of tobacco. There is so much red tape in getting anything that most of the men are barefooted. There is plenty of clothing but it is not given out.

The waitress for company nine and ten is getting shots for a contagious disease. She waits on the Negro vets. They clean up the bread from the tables of the white vets and then give it to the Negroes. The Negro vets get all the leftovers.

Jobless Council Formed After Two-Year Effort

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For the last two years we have worked very hard to organize an unemployed council in Pittsburgh and haven't been successful. Finally, we have held two meetings in the last two weeks and the thing is becoming a real success.

Our first meeting was held on Jan. 28, the second a week later. It was Comrade Steve Nelson of Wilkes-Barre who held the attention of the crowd at the last meeting.

There are more Italians in this town than people of any other nationality, and it was very hard to get them to join the unemployed council. Now they all want to have one of the largest branches.

Transient Center Ousts Man in Zero Weather

By a Worker Correspondent

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — John Christian, with both hands frozen stiff, was refused admittance to the Transient Center in sub-zero weather.

He left the center and was picked up by the roadside in a serious condition and then taken to the Schenectady City Jail. The next day they sent him back to the camp.

They put him in a two-by-four room which they call a hospital, just reeking with dirt and filth. His medical attention was poor. Now he is dead. His oppressors appeal for donations for flowers.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

WHY THEY FREED THE SLAVES

When Abe Lincoln was born in 1809 out in the wilderness, people back east were still marvelling over that new-fangled invention, the steamboat, that very much to everyone's surprise managed to sail up the Hudson River. In those days the United States of America was just a piece of land along the Atlantic Coast and pretty well populated. In the South were large farms owned by rich planters. They had Negro slaves to do the work on these plantations. The slave was owned by his master for life, could not go away, or have any land of his own. In return the master gave him food and shelter all his life, but no wages.

The planters grew tobacco and sugar and cotton. Soon cotton came to be the most profitable crop. The planters sold their cotton to England, where there had been factories for some time, and they bought finished things from England that they could not make themselves. Ever since the beginning of our republic, these Southern planters were the most powerful and had control of the government.

Now in the North the kind of labor used by the rich was very different. Of course there were very few workers like today, because there were only a few small factories. The rich people, even before the days of Washington had made a lot of money by trading in rum, molasses, and the Negro Slave Trade. They built ships and sent them far across the sea. But what of the poor people? Some of them were carpenters, mechanics, shoemakers, and made things in small

shops. But most of them were farmers. Life was very hard for the working people. Many of the farmers lost their lands because they couldn't pay their taxes. Some of the bravest of these men and women packed their things and pushed their way into the West where there was plenty of land. They cut down the trees, built log cabins, planted corn, and made their own cloth, or wore the skins of animals they shot in the woods, and worst of all had to be forever fighting the Indians, to whom the land rightfully belonged.

Lincoln's father and grandfather were among the Pioneers who cut their way into the wilderness, moving always farther West. When Lincoln was a young man and left his home in Illinois and floated down the Mississippi on a raft, the first steamboats began to chug their way up the Mississippi.

Then things began to change. Trading became easier. The Erie Canal, built in 1825, and steamboats that brought people over the Great Lakes from the East. Quickly tiny villages grew into cities. Some people began to get rich. They bought up land and built railroads. Factories poked their chimneys into the sky.

Lincoln was one of those who grew along with the new West. His father could scarcely read or write. But Lincoln became a lawyer and worked with the new business men of the frontier, who were very quickly growing as rich and as powerful as the older capitalists in the East. But only some of the people owned factories and banks and grew rich. There were more and more people who were forced to become workers in the mills.

The Southern planters wanted new land, too, because their old land was becoming less fertile. They did get some new lands, where they spread their plantations and slavery. But the Northern capitalists were able to spread out to the West much easier because they were making more money.

They could squeeze more profits out of a "free" white labor. They found free labor much cheaper. Slaves had to be fed and cared for all their lives. But the "free" workers could be thrown out any old time and still cheaper labor could always be found.

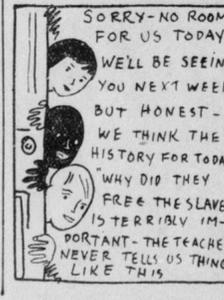
Around 1840 many immigrants came here from Europe and filled the places left by those who went West. In Europe there was great suffering and starvation for the



Mr. Doughbass is taking the money he stole from his workers to the bank. He is going through the woods because he doesn't want anyone to see him. Margie, Tim and Jerry are there, though, watching him. He doesn't see them. Do you? If you can find the outlines of all three

workers, and they were glad to come to this new country where it seemed that there was great opportunity for all. So all during Lincoln's life the Northern capitalists were growing rich and stronger. Soon they were bigger and stronger than the Southern plantation owners and they wanted to get hold of the national government which the Southern owners had kept so long. They wanted to make laws that would be good for their own business. They managed to get Lincoln elected their president and the government was theirs.

But the South, although it saw its power slipping, did not want to let go so easily. There seemed to be only one way out and that was war. So the Civil War was fought to see who would control the government. The Southern planters wanted power so it could keep its old life and its slavery. The Northern capitalists wanted power so they could make laws for the benefit of their new industry and business that needed free labor to make their profits. They wanted to force the Southern planters to send their cotton to the mills in the North instead of to England. The North won the war because of its modern methods that could easily turn out guns and ships. So the backward South, with its slavery, was conquered, and new ways rushed forward. The slaves were freed not



YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Vaccination, Vivisection and Medical Education in the U. S. S. R.

E. B. of Chicago, writes that a group of his friends at the Shelter, were discussing dietetics here and in the U. S. S. R. with reference to the training of physicians in this respect.

To begin with, most Medical Schools in this country have no special courses in dietetics; the doctor is taught simply the underlying scientific laws on nutrition, but their application is not detailed. (Perhaps some embarrassing questions might come up if the Medical Schools pinned themselves down formally to a statement of what a minimum healthy diet must contain, not to mention the more difficult diets in disease). Of course, various schools here teach different things, medical education shows a wide variation throughout the country.

In the Soviet Union, the medical courses are uniform throughout the land, outside of the courses in specialties. The nutritive value of foods is studied in the course of physiological chemistry. Later dietetics are studied in the course on medicine and on the treatment of disease. Great attention is paid to the last-named.

The laws concerning vaccination, vivisection and drugless doctors in the U. S. S. R. are:

Vaccination: All children must be vaccinated. They cannot enter school unless the school physician certifies that the child has been successfully vaccinated. All adults are to be vaccinated during epidemics. The same holds true for children as regards immunization against diphtheria.

Vivisection: There are no anti-vivisection laws or anti-vivisection societies in the Soviet Union.

Drugless Doctors: There is only one type of medical doctor in the Soviet Union, since there are only standard medical schools; only those doctors are permitted to practice who have a diploma from a medical school. These schools correspond to the accepted, scientific medical institutions in this country, i. e., the Allopathic schools (as opposed to homeopathic, osteopathic, naturopathic, etc.) Every doctor has the freedom of choice of a form of therapy which in his opinion is best suitable to the case in question. Thus, one doctor may employ physiotherapy in a given disease while another may use drugs in treating the same disease.

Advice on Chronic Cough.

COMRADE D. M., of New York, writes:—"Since October, 1934, I have had one cold after another, most of them being very bad coughs, accompanied with severe pain in the chest. No sooner do I get rid of one cold, than another immediately pops up, despite all precaution I take."

"During the month of December I visited a physician. After a superficial examination, he prescribed a cough medicine and concentrated Cod Liver Oil pills. I stopped the prescribed remedies after that particular cough eased up. In addition he prescribed rest and to stop smoking."

"The Cod Liver Oil pills are too expensive to take continually and I am afraid of gaining weight. (Incidentally, I am not underweight by any means). It was suggested that I take sun-ray treatments. If the same is advisable, I am ready to purchase a sun-ray lamp, if they are not too expensive."

YOUR complaints of cough and pain in the chest are evidence of more than just a head-cold. Chronic cough is due to a variety of causes, such as, chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, abscess of the lung, etc. Since you are not losing weight, the two last conditions are probably not the underlying cause of your trouble.

Go to a Medical Clinic where a thorough examination of your chest will be made with the aid of X-rays. You will then be treated according to what is found.

By all means do not throw your money away on sun-ray lamps, no matter how low a price is asked. They cannot help you in any way. The expense attached to the dubious treatment by means of Cod Liver Oil tablets is reason enough to avoid them.

Adequate rest and nourishing food will help raise your resistance to future attacks of your ailment, but it is essential that you have your chest X-rayed.

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Hitler Rejoices in Hearst Propaganda and Hull Policy

HITLER-JAPAN WAR PLANS AGAINST U.S.S.R. STRENGTHENED BY GROWING ROOSEVELT HOSTILITY TO SOVIET UNION

HEARST-HULL-HITLER.

These three names sound the grim song of rising anti-Soviet, pro-fascist provocation.

Hearst, in his press, howls for the extermination of the Communists and incites hatred against the U. S. S. R.

Hull, Roosevelt's Secretary of State, responds to Hearst's pleas by rudely and provocatively breaking off trade negotiations with the Soviet Union, violating the solemn pledges made by Roosevelt to Litvinov last year.

And Hitler, fascist murderer and leading war-monger of Europe, rubs his hands in satisfaction, and heaps praise on the Roosevelt-Hull anti-Soviet action.

"U. S.-Russian Rift Delights Germans," announces the New York Times.

"Reich Press Jubilant," this capitalist paper informs its readers.

Yes, Hitler—already allied with Japanese militarists now pressing toward the Soviet border—is delighted with Hearst and Hull; he is delighted with Roosevelt's policy toward the Soviet Union, because he recognizes in this policy growing support for his own rapist policy against the U. S. S. R.

Roosevelt is steadily coming into the open as the open supporter of the powerful anti-Soviet cliques in Wall Street finance capital, the most reactionary cliques in the country.

Litvinov warned that Roosevelt's act cannot but have international repercussions, that it would encourage world-wide reaction.

With extraordinary speed his prediction is being

confirmed. The most brutal, sabre-rattling fascist war-monger, Hitler, finds increasing satisfaction in Roosevelt's policy toward the U. S. S. R.

Roosevelt's action against the U. S. S. R. is inevitably encouraging the pro-fascist forces in this country.

It is a literal fact that Roosevelt's anti-Soviet act ties him up with the Hearst drive, and the Hearst drive, in turn, is tied with the drive of the National Association of Manufacturers against the labor movement, against the trade unions, against the right to picket and strike!

Reactionary, hostile policy toward the Soviet Union means reactionary policy toward the working class at home.

The Soviet Union stands for peace. It is building Socialism.

The multi-millionaire Hearsts with their yellow

jingism, their hatred of the trade unions and the labor movement, their desire to stifle and enslave the whole population, are girding for anti-Soviet intervention, for imperialist war.

Hearst-Hull-Hitler!

This is a sinister war-menacing combination which Roosevelt is weaving.

Now we have Hearst and Hull. If they do not meet with the overwhelming resistance and indignation of the American working class, the American Hitler cannot be far off.

The Communist Party sounds the alarm! It calls for the uniting of all anti-fascist forces in the country against war and fascism! It calls for the united defense of the trade unions against open-shop reaction! It calls for mighty defense of the Soviet Union, bulwark of peace and Socialism!

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935

Protest!

"PLAYING Japan's Game" is how the New York Post characterizes the recent activities of the Roosevelt regime.

"The blunt four-and-a-half-minute interview given by Secretary of State Hull to the Russian Ambassador in cutting short debt negotiations," says the Post editorially, "will be greeted with pleasure in Tokio. So will the announcement of our intention to close the American Consulate General at Moscow and to withdraw plans for the erection of a new Embassy."

"These are not the actions of a friendly Power, and the prospect of ill-feeling between the U. S. S. R. and the United States will strengthen the hand of the Japanese generals who wish to push on from Manchuria into Mongolia, North China and Siberia."

It is time to register a vigorous protest. We urge our readers and all workers' organizations to send letters and resolutions of protest immediately to Roosevelt. Demand an end to support for warmongers, fascists and wreckers!

Support N.B.C. Strikers

THE strike of six thousand National Biscuit Company workers is now entering the second month.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council has gone on record for a consumers strike against the company. The decision is a month late, but all the forces in A. F. of L., T. U. U. L. and independent unions, should be combined to make that consumers' strike effective in every city in the United States.

Taking their fight to the entire labor movement is a big step forward for the strikers. But this must be combined with such steps within the unions as will make possible a more effective struggle. It must not be overlooked that especially now the efforts of every striker are needed.

One of the measures to make that possible and win the confidence of all strikers is a large strike committee, composed of most active strikers. The workers should be organized for mass picketing. Other unions should be asked for support with both pickets and funds.

Only such measures will bring the strike to a quick and successful finish.

'Friends of Labor'

A LABOR PARTY in New York State—as in other states—is becoming more and more of a necessity. A party, based primarily on the trade unions and other mass organizations of the workers, that will unite the forces of labor on the political front, is a burning need.

This point comes to mind when one considers the moaning, the wailing and gnashing of teeth that took place at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York last Thursday night.

Official after official got up and wept at the fact that "the friends of labor" elected to the State Legislature in Albany with the support of organized labor had "betrayed" them.

As the Communist Party has pointed out time and time again: the policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," the argument that one does not need an independent labor party, that one can elect "friends of labor" from both major parties—this policy is bankrupt.

Only a party of labor, controlled by the unions and other organizations of labor,

can unite the workers on the political front and can be an instrument of labor. To that task, the building of a Labor Party, all honest unionists should bend themselves.

Learn the Lesson Well

GENERAL MacARTHUR, Roosevelt's Chief of Staff, has announced that jobless boys in the C. C. C. camps may apply for two months of military training if they wish.

This once again emphasizes the true character of these camps, and brings forcefully to mind the statement of Assistant Secretary of War Woodring, that the C. C. C. camps "will provide the Storm Troops of America."

These C. C. C. boys are working class sons. They are being trained by Roosevelt to be working class murderers.

It is up to us to bring these working class youths the lesson of Lenin—They will teach you how to shoot. Learn the lesson well. And then learn to turn your guns, not against your class brothers and kin, but against the war-makers and the exploiters!

A Correct Criticism

THE Washington Heights (N. Y.) branch of the Socialist Party writes to James O'neal, editor of the Socialist New Leader:

"The New Leader has not only failed in its Socialist duty of exposing the hollow promises of Roosevelt, but in the stand it has taken has assisted the administration in its program of hunger."

O'neal writes a caustic reply, accusing the Socialist workers of "dishonesty."

"We welcomed recognition of the principle of social legislation," O'neal writes. "Nowhere did we accept the program itself." (O'neal's emphasis.)

O'neal boasts proudly: "We warned the workers of the 'jokers' in the bill."

Is not this masterly evasion of the Socialist workers' arguments? He accepted Roosevelt's program only "in principle," says O'neal. But did he not also accept the N. R. A. codes "in principle" two years ago?

How can a class conscious worker ever accept a distinction between a capitalist program and capitalist "principle"? Does not this "New Leader" strategy of accepting Roosevelt "in principle" actually help Roosevelt in carrying through his program?

He will expose the "jokers" in Roosevelt's bill—but he will never expose Roosevelt himself!

He will "criticize" the government, but he will never expose the American government as the instrument of the Wall Street dictatorship, with Roosevelt as the leading capitalist servant!

The Socialist comrades of the Washington Heights Branch are one hundred per cent correct! Let's unite in working class struggle for a real social insurance program, H. R. 2827!

At Workers' Expense

TREACHERY to labor; servility to capital!

That is the only way to stamp the actions of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters Union, who just gave James Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, \$10,000 out of his union treasury to cover the deficit of the Democratic Committee.

Whose money was it? It was the hard-earned money of truck drivers.

Is Mr. Tobin satisfied? No. He wants higher dues in his union, so that he may, perhaps, hand out more presents to Jim Farley. Mr. Tobin writes in the official union magazine:

"I have no use for the local union that carries on with cheap dues. . . . The membership are not always to blame, because in their ignorance . . . and with that spirit of selfishness that prevails in all classes, the membership will always fight for low dues until they are educated otherwise."

Nice, isn't he? If you want low dues you're not "educated" and you're "selfish." Or, most likely, you're a Red!

Trade unions and, particularly, teamsters' locals, should raise a storm about Mr. Tobin's ears. Condemn the presentation of \$10,000 of the union's money to the workers' enemies.

Party Life

Initiative of Shop Nuclei in Developing Shop Paper

THE following is an excerpt from a speech made by a member of a shop nucleus at a Shop Conference in Detroit: "On the question of shop papers: We have a shop paper, but as yet it is not what it should be, although it has improved somewhat. One thing that we have been able to do about the shop paper, is that we are getting every worker in our unit to write articles for it. The shop paper is now more of a paper that is gotten out by the workers in the shop rather than by one individual who gets his little information from the inside of the shop."

"One of the major assignments to each comrade in the group is that each worker must write an article for the paper. If this worker is a foreign-born worker and cannot write English, we assign an English speaking comrade to work together with him and help him write the article. This has been done with great success."

"Now, on the question of concentration: Our point is quite a large plant. When we have organized this plant, five steps will have been taken towards the revolution. Our work as yet, to a certain extent, has been routine work. The Unit Bureau has discussed this, and has suggested that we involve all the mass organizations in the work of our plant. "We realize that we have quite a few workers who belong to the very many mass organizations. We must work out plans to involve all mass organizations in this concentration work."

"There is a great need in our unit for the theoretical and political development of the members. The Unit Bureau also discussed this matter and found that most of the comrades have had very little training. We have selected six courses in the Workers School and assigned the various unit members to these classes. The result is, that although many of the comrades have not been able to attend because of the split shift, that six comrades are attending the Workers School. Some of them are taking Fundamentals of Communism, Trade Unionism, Marxism-Leninism, etc."

As our part in the Young Worker drive, and in the anti-Hearst campaign, we have arranged a large mass meeting to expose Hearst's lies and to popularize the Young Worker. Part of the money raised will go to the Young Worker drive and part to our section.

We have distributed the leaflet issued by the district, and are following with a general leaflet of our own. The following week we will issue another leaflet, calling the workers to attend the meeting. Our Party unit, Unit 1515, is carrying out the Party's line on Party-Y.C.L. relations by giving us their direct assistance in popularizing our meeting—they are issuing a leaflet and rallying the mass organizations of the neighborhood.

R. S. Organizer Unit 10, Sec. 15, Y. C. L.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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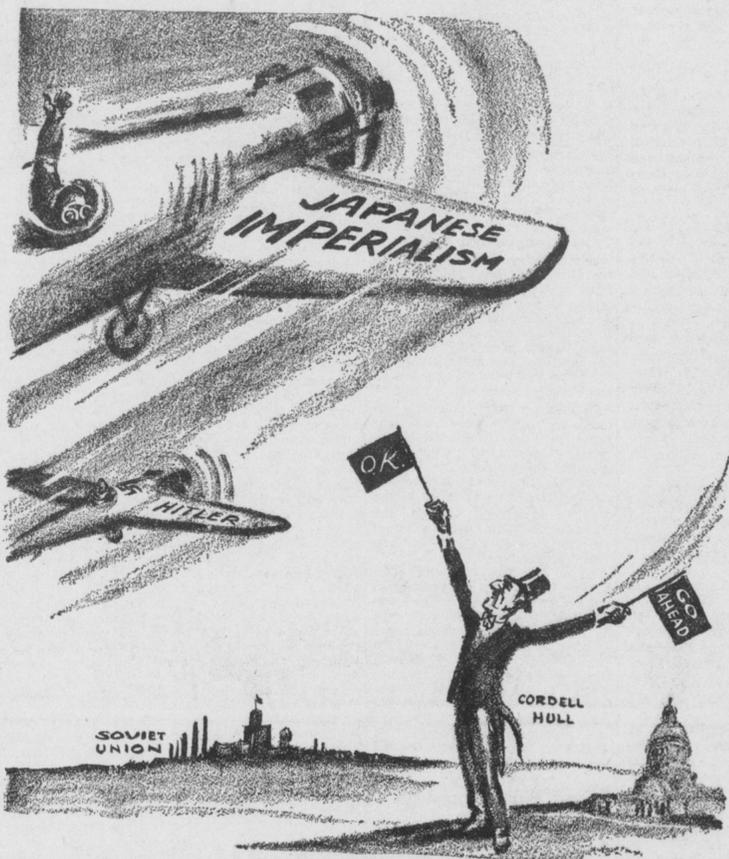
SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—The reactionary political machine here today steamrolled a bill that bans the Communist Party from the elections in this state. The vote was 94 to 2.

The bill now is in the hands of the State Senate, where, if it is passed, the Communist Party will be deprived of all electoral rights.

The Communist Party warns all workers that this action, as part of the whole nation-wide campaign against the Communist Party, is a menace against the working class.

All workers and workers' groups are urged to wire at once to the State Senate at Olympia, Washington, protesting this fascist-like action, demanding full rights for the Communist Party.

CLEAR SIGNALS



by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

A Spanish "Monstrosity" Dole Trouble in England And the United Front

SPANISH fascism is floundering in the heavy sea of its own weaknesses and contradictions. Repeated cabinet crises have hit the Lerroux-Robles outfit. Always it has the fear that the working class, some of whose advance guard it massacred, is preparing for new and greater battles. Recently a cock-and-bull story came out of Spain about a plot to unite Portugal with Spain, and that it was for this reason that the Asturias uprising started.

Now the Cortes, Spanish parliament, is grumbling and squeaking over a proposed bill for the censorship of newspapers, motion pictures, wireless and photography under all circumstances. Newspapers, it is provided, can be founded only with government permission.

Some of the fascist supporters of the regime had to call it a "monstrosity," and others admitted it was a "muddle." All of the newspapers, except Gil Robles' the Spanish Hitler, attacked the bill. Eren Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, the leader of the more open fascist gang, the "Phalanx," declared that the government's "own weakness was responsible for the strength of the measure."

WE GET the following interesting letter from Spain on the situation of the working class:

"The reign of terror, subsequent to the revolutionary events in Spain, still continues. But now it is taking the vindictive form of fascist reprisals against the working class. This is but natural since two of the state ministers are members of the C. E. D. A. (Gil Robles' fascist Catholic party), and particularly the pivotal post of Minister of Labor is held by a C. E. D. A. man, Anguera de Sojo.

"Recently a ministerial order raised the hours of work in the metallurgical industry from 44 to 48. This is a very important industry in Catalonia. Accompanying this decree came the warning that any workers, individually or organizationally, who interfered with the social peace by agitating against this edict would be dealt with by military authorities. "Utilities and banks were given the liberty to fire any number of workers they want to. Previously, when a worker was told he was no longer required, he was given a hearing before the jurado mixto (mixed jury). "The effect of this decree was felt almost immediately. In Madrid, 437 street-car workers were fired."

A TREMENDOUS mass movement is developing in Britain against slashing of the dole rates. On Wednesday, a particularly high point was reached when thousands of workers in Sheffield battled the police. Nine cops were injured, and 30 workers arrested. The police charged into the crowd when the delegation came from the City Hall to report on its conference with the authorities.

The initiative of this gigantic movement which is sweeping Britain, breaking through the obstacles of His Majesty's Labor Party officials and trade union leaders, is given by the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, at the head of which are Communists. Wal Hanington is the outstanding leader of the movement.

Just two weeks ago, more than 40,000 workers marched in Glasgow and Pontypridd against the Unemployment Board's slashing of relief scales. The movement is gaining greater momentum all the time, and will be a powerful factor in the forthcoming national elections and in the united front struggles of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

THE crux of the fight is against the newly-appointed National Unemployment Assistance Board, which is following Roosevelt's more fascist measures in slashing relief, instituting forced labor camps, and centralizing the relief apparatus in order to cut down the total of the doles by a series of complicated maneuvers.

The New York Times admitted that the united front demonstrations have forced a partial upward revision of the doles; but the fight is still going on.

It was this same measure which the American capitalist press sensationally distorted, and which Hearst's chief liar, Brisbane, tried to interpret as insuring the workers to receive at least \$25 weekly.

Letters From Our Readers

L.S.N.R. Organizes Negro and White

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

On page 3, column 1, of the New York Daily Worker for Feb. 1, appears the following heading: "Negro League to Mark Frederick Douglas Day, Meeting on February 12." This heading is over a news item from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

On its very face this heading marks out the L. S. N. R. as an organization for Negroes only, thus labeling it a jim-crow nationalistic outfit. Although the L. S. N. R. fights primarily for the rights of the Negro masses, we seriously invite white workers and sympathetic elements to join and we make the fight for Negro rights an organic part of the working class fight against capitalism.

Such a heading would serve to give an incorrect political slant to the undeveloped members of our own organizations.

I do not need to suggest headings, but I do want to emphasize that the important thing to bring out about the L. S. N. R. is that it is a League for Negro Rights. The comrades on the Daily Worker undoubtedly understand this criticism. They probably fell into a little "headline opportunity" which is a gaping pitfall for all editors of revolutionary publications. BEN DAVIS, Editor, Negro Liberator.

Red Scare Used Against Mexican Workers

Laredo, Texas.
Comrade Editor:

Under separate cover I am today mailing to you one copy of a local semi-political weekly (against the local government) which has been published for some years, exclusively in the interest of the landlords and realtor-bankers, by the main leader of the New Party (bourgeois) here. This editor is a religious fanatic and, it is said, a

News in Boss Press Hides U. S. S. R. Triumphs

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Today's headline in the Daily Worker reads: "Soviet Congress Cites Gains." Today's headline in all capitalist newspapers is: Bruno Hauptmann this and Bruno Hauptmann that.

Is there no end to the mental garbage that the capitalist press sees fit to dish out daily about the Hauptmann case? There must be a method to their madness. Obviously their intention is to keep people excited over this case—and if they could help it, they would stretch it out ten years. Being excited over Hauptmann, Lindbergh, Gow, Jafie, Reilly, etc., will naturally keep you from reflecting over the depression, fascism, war, hunger, unemployment and the opposite in the Soviet Union.

What a contrast over the two types of papers! And what hope you inspire in your readers, when you feature such material as the convention of the All-Union Congress of Soviets. I hang on every word in that account. I feel "I have seen the future and it works." F. M. R.

Lincoln Quotation Shows Revolutionary Duty

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

It is gratifying to note the continued improvement in the Daily Worker.

May I suggest that on Feb. 12 you display prominently on the first page the quotation from Lincoln, and in its place on page 8 another of equal importance, so that workers may learn from Lincoln that revolution is their "American" duty—that they owe this duty to their class, and for the sake of humanity, and not to that minority, the capitalist exploiters, who now rule in the name of the State. A MARINE WORKER.

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.