

Speed the Signature Collection Campaign
for the Unemployment Insurance Bill.
Unemployment Insurance Must
Be Won Now!

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The Familiar Red Herring

"CAPITALISM is strong! Capitalism is impregnable! But, lo! the Communists 'whisper' and capitalism falls into ruins!"

How very convenient an "explanation" of the bank failures. It is, of course, self-contradictory, but the absurdities of capitalism are inherent in it, and hence follow its apologists like their shadow.

Indeed one may say that the capitalists are tremblingly afraid of their own shadow, the shadow of the crisis created by them. In part this accounts for the ridiculous claims that rumors by "Communists" or "Moscow agents" are to blame for the bank crash.

As far as reports damaging to the Chelsea Bank are concerned, the Communists must hang their heads in shame that the N. Y. Times beat them to it by some six weeks. In proof of this one has only to read the Times story on the bank in Wednesday's issue, where the Times was in difficulties. The Times says:

"As reported and published in the New York Times each Sunday, deposits of the bank have shown a marked shrinkage in recent weeks."

The Times then proceeds to prove it in detail. But of course that does not prevent the same story from dragging in the red herring about "malicious rumors" for which Communists, among others, were held responsible. So much for the malicious rumors started by the N. Y. Times.

But the Chelsea Bank of New York was not the only one which closed its doors. On the same page wherein the Times brags that it started the run on the Chelsea bank, there are accounts from six cities in as many states of other bank failures, and in at least two of them we are quite positive that there are no "reds" to start rumors.

However, there are capitalists in these towns who, as in New York, are responsible for the crisis in the system they uphold. And also in those towns there are workers, not yet Communists, it is true, but who will be learning from the losses they suffer at the hands of these bank robbers their first infant steps on the road to becoming Communists. If the capitalists can get any comfort out of that they are welcome to it.

Meanwhile, the Communists raise the demands for the payment of small depositors first. If that be treason, make the most of it!

Capitalist Santa Claus

A RECENT editorial of the N. Y. Times, commenting upon Soviet Russia, asks for—"general sympathy for the children of that vast country, especially at this season, deprived as they are of the associations which belong to it in all the western world." In short, the Times has found another Bolshevik "atrocious" in the absence, for Soviet youngsters, of the myth known as Santa Claus.

This is supposed to be an "innocent" criticism, just "a word of sympathy for Russian children." But this is a fraud. Santa Claus for Russian children before the Revolution went along with the Czar, who was head of the church and of the police as well. And the Soviet children repudiate the whole lot of superstitious mummy behind which lurked the hunger and misery and oppression of Czarism and capitalist exploitation.

But it is not strange that the N. Y. Times expresses its sympathy for children who are getting along very nicely without Santa Claus in the Soviet Union, but is silent about those tens and hundreds of thousands of children right in New York—tens of millions throughout America—who because they are the children of the workers suffer heartache and actual starvation for lack of any substantial proof that Santa is more than a bourgeois myth.

It is especially cynical on the part of the N. Y. Times to mourn over Russian children, when right under its nose on the Bowery is one of the most horrible evidences of what sort of Santa Claus the Times upholds: a BREADLINE FOR CHILDREN!

Here, as many as 2,000 children line up twice each day to get a dose of watery milk and a piece of bread. Like their elders they must be "investigated" by a swarm of well-paid sneaks of the Salvation Army, an "officer" of which stands over them with a heavy flat stick, menacing them, yelling at the little ones who stand shivering in the cold, and roughly yanking out of line any who may be accused of shoving!

Only one child may come from a family—the Salvation Army's detectives see to that! And its authority is reinforced by the presence of burly cops swinging their clubs!

This, workers, is the true capitalist Santa Claus! Santa with his mask laid aside! Of course for the children of the rich there is quite a different Santa. The workers have toiled the year around to fill the stockings of Mr. and Mrs. Capitalist with profits. They have good reason to believe in Santa Claus, and to teach their children that not only toys but their food, clothing and shelter as well are miraculously produced without labor.

But the children of the workers have no use for a Santa Claus that starves them 364 days in the year and tries to cover this up by bestowing them a charity rattle on the 365th day. They know that toys and food, clothing and shelter are produced by the working class.

They know that if their parents were not exploited by their employers, if they were not thrown on the street jobless without unemployment insurance, that there would be no need for the cruel myth of Santa Claus, who—unmasked—is found out to be the same policeman who clubs their father on the picket line!

Defend the Foreign Born!

THE New York Police Department has established a new "Alien Bureau," the purpose of which is supposed to be to have a bunch of dicks on hand at the headquarters "line up" to "take notes" on prisoners who are not citizens. The Bureau is to "cooperate closely with the Federal Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Bureaus."

All of which is very interesting, but which has nothing to do with the actual purpose of the Bureau, which is NOT the apprehension and deportation of criminals, but the persecution of foreign-born workers who side with their class in its struggles against the employing class.

This is, in short, one more of the many attacks against the working class as a whole, for the attempt to terrorize the foreign born part of the working class is an attempt to make these workers submit to any and all wage cuts and speed-up and miserable conditions, and thus to weaken the growing solidarity of native and foreign born workers in struggle for their mutual interests.

All workers and workers' organizations have a sound reason, a class reason, in combatting this campaign, one of the most flagrant attacks of which is the murderous insistence of the Washington government to deport Guido Serio to Italy in evident collaboration with fascist authorities who are anxious to shed his blood in revenge for his former working class activities in Italy.

Every native born worker should leap to the defense of his foreign-born fellow worker, for it is a common fight against the class enemy. The Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born should be given full support, and the International Labor Defense, which is defending those persecuted, deserves the unstinted aid of all workers, both foreign-born and native.

2 GAMES AT OVAL TODAY AID JOBLESS COUNCILS

NEW YORK.—How can you spend the day better? Go up to Dyckman Oval today at noon, sharp, and you'll see two first-class soccer games, between picked teams, and hear the latest on the unemployment situation by Amer and Sam Nesin, two of the leaders of the jobless and great speakers, both of them. Amer has just served six months for his part in the March 6 demonstration and Nesin goes on trial before the same court tomorrow for his part in the Oct. 16 demonstration.

This is just the place to invite

your fellow-workers in the shop. Unemployed admitted free, others pay 25 cents.

Take the 242 Broadway subway to Dyckman station, then walk one block north on Broadway. The Bronx and an Cortland Park car comes to the corner of Dyckman Oval. Unemployed admitted free, others pay 25 cents.

This is a demonstration against fake relief, and all funds go to the Councils of the Unemployed for organization work. The Labor Sports Union puts on the exhibition.

Hot Dog Jamboree of Red Builders News Club, 27 East 4th St., Sunday, 3 p. m.

SUPPRESSION OF "YOUNG WORKER" IS FISH ATTACK

Gov't Says You Can't Expose War Plots

NEW YORK.—Despite the 600 million dollars given over by Congress 2 weeks ago to the building of arms a working class paper cannot say that the "U. S. Prepares For War." This is the heart of a letter concerning the "Young Worker" from F. A. Tilton, 3rd assistant postmaster to the postmaster at Worcester, Mass., where the "Young Worker," militant organ of the Young Communist League, has been published for the last eight months.

The headline, "U. S. Prepares For War," appeared on the front page of the May 19th issue of the "Young Worker," one of three issues which the Hoover postal agents hold to be "unavailable." The other issues which the Post Office say cannot go through the U. S. mails are those of May 1st and June 2nd. The May 1st issue also carried a long article on the rotten conditions of the workers in uniform and listed a group of

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PIONEERS PUT ON ANTI-XMAS CIRCUS

At Central Opera House Today

NEW YORK.—After cancelling their contract with the Young Pioneers for the anti-Christmas circus, the Central Opera House yielded to the demand of the Young Pioneers and were forced to let them have the hall for Christmas Day. Once again the Young Pioneers have proven that they cannot be bulldozed by any authorities or any reactionary forces.

The Pioneers are now working time-and-a-half to prepare a more elaborate program and to make a bigger and better affair. The answer of the workers and their children to the threats of the city authorities will be a mass demonstration at the Pioneer circus against all attempts of the black forces to hinder the work of the Pioneers.

Green Forced to Admit at Least 5,300,000 Jobless

NEW YORK.—The American Federation of Labor officials continue in their estimates of the number of jobless to back away from their first position that "unemployment is slight" "only 2 and a half million," etc. The utter scorn with which even the members of their own organizations received these figures and the continued evidence of revolt against the A.F.L. official theory that nothing should be done about unemployment except such charity and emergency work as the employers care to grant, has forced the retreat.

Press Hesitates.

William Green, President of the A.F.L., admitted openly that there were 5,300,000 out of work, and that the number was still increasing. This statement got into one or two morning papers Tuesday, was quickly jerked out, and finally thrown again into most of the editions yesterday morning. In general it appeared under such headlines as "Green Sights Hope For Improvement," etc.

Tammany Tries to Hide Rotten Bank Deals by Attack on 'Reds'

ANOTHER PHILA. BANK CLOSES UP

Mayor Mackey Tries to Fool Depositors; They Organize

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.—After the failure of the Bankers Trust Co. of Philadelphia, with over \$50,000,000 in deposits, and 135,000 depositors, mostly workers, unable to draw out a cent, a run began on the Franklin Trust Co. Tuesday.

The private bank of M. L. Blitzytech & Co., Fourth and Lombard Streets, which is patronized mainly by the poorest paid workers, was forced to close its doors. It had deposits of \$2,000,000.

BBByH8

Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia, in an attempt to stop the run on the Franklin Trust, put on a circus stunt at one of the branches of the Franklin Trust Co. Millionaire Mackey rushed into the bank with a thousand dollars into his pocket, got up on a table and made a speech about the "good condition" of the Franklin Trust Co., and then deposited the thousand dollars. This did not stop the rush, as depositors lined up and continued to demand their money. Most of them are workers and cannot afford to lose their few pennies because the millionaire Mayor Mackey can play around with thousand-dollar bills.

Mass meetings of the 135,000 depositors of the Bankers Trust are being called especially to organize the small depositors to demand the full return of their deposits, or to demand that the state immediately make a loan amounting to the full amount of the deposits of the small depositors, with which to pay them immediately.

COOPER THINKS 5 YR. PLAN SUCCESS

NEW YORK.—When asked what he thought of the success of the five year plan, Colonel Hugh L. Cooper stated that he thought the success of the 5 Year Plan was assured, because it is, "a marvellously conceived plan which contains little that is not in harmony with the immediate needs of the Russian people."

N.Y. Post Admits Wall Street Knew Inside Dope Long Ago

NEW YORK.—Endeavoring to shift the attention of the workers from the growing economic crisis which this year has smashed over 1,100 banks, involving sums amounting to nearly \$1,000,000,000, the Tammany district attorney, together with Detective John Lyons, of the "Radical and Bomb Squad," are charging that the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co. failed because of rumors "instigated by the Reds."

The campaign of rumors, according to these fakery, was conducted "over the telephone." But how the names and telephone numbers of the depositors of the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co. were supposed to have been obtained by Lyons or his associates, Crain and Washburn of the district attorney's office.

The fact of the matter is that long before the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co. crashed its stocks were being sold at a furious pace over-the-counter on Wall Street, and it was from Wall Street that the "rumors" emanated about the bank's condition. The day before the bank closed the stock dropped to \$4 a share. It had been \$120.

On Dec. 18, there had already been

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No U.S. Bank Reports Given On Conditions

NEW YORK.—Two weeks after the closing of the Bank of the United States, the 400,000 depositors are without a single bit of information from Broderick, Tammany superintendent of banks, on the real condition of the bank. Though Broderick has been asked many questions by depositors about wholesale graft and robbery in the bank, he has refused to reply.

The promises for "loans" to the depositors are not being lived up to as only 8,000 depositors were given this "privilege," and the money they are entitled to "loan" is 5 per cent interest amounts to about \$3,000,000 as compared to the \$20,000,000 in deposits in the Bank of the United States.

On Tuesday night there was a meeting at Irving Plaza Hall of the executive committee of 25 representing 20,000 small depositors of the Bank of the United States. The committee took up concrete tasks of organization to press the demand for

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

JOBLESS BATTLE FOR BREAD IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 24.—Most of Berlin is a battlefield on Christmas eve. All police are under arms, and as the jobless swarm through the city shouting, "We want bread," flying squadrons of police seek to beat them up.

Government figures show that there are 4,000,000 jobless in Germany, of which 400,000 are in Berlin. During the first two weeks of December, the jobless army increased in Germany at the rate of 20,000 a day.

JAILED FOR TALK TO DEPOSITORS

Conn. Workers Calls On Small Depositors to Organize

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—Because he addressed the worker-depositors who were angry because they could not withdraw their money from the Riverside Trust Co. and the Palotti Andretta Co., two banks which crashed here yesterday, Nat Richards, section organizer of the Communist Party was arrested and placed under \$10,000 bail.

Large crowds of angry workers lined up in front of the banks and were urged to organize to demand the full return of their deposits. Richards was immediately jailed and charged with inciting to riot.

The Riverside Trust Co. had deposits of nearly \$4,000,000. Both these banks were suspended by Leslie E. Shippee, state bank commissioner.

On the same day that the two Hartford banks failed, the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co. of New York, with six branches and deposits of nearly \$20,000,000 closed its doors. In the South there was a whole series of bank smashes. The City Bank of Miami Beach closed its doors. It had deposits of \$600,000. The Peoples Bank of Gretna, Va., with \$474,000 in deposits failed. The City National Bank and Bessemer Trust and Savings Bank, on the same day, closed its doors. It had deposits of \$570,000. In Washington, Ga., the National Bank of Wilkes County, with \$400,000 in deposits smashed.

This is the record of just one day's bank crashes, which brings the total for the year well over 1,110 with nearly a billion dollars involved.

FOOD WORKER OPEN FORUM

NEW YORK.—Competent speakers will lead the discussion at the Food Workers' Open Forum Friday at 8 p. m. at the Bronx headquarters, 341 E. 149th St., of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. The topic will be: "The War Danger and the Class Struggle." This is the first of a series of Open Forums to be held here.

ALL PARTY MEMBERS IN THE NEEDLE TRADES

(All Branches) will have a special fraction meeting on Thursday, 6 p. m., at Workers' Center, 8th floor. Representative of the C. C. will be present.

HUNGER MARCH ON CITY COUNCIL OF TOLEDO, O.; THREAT TO TAKE RELIEF

Blanks to Hold 600,000 More Signatures Sent Out by Nat'l Comm.

Jobless for Insurance Railroad, Marine, Mill Workers Mobilizing

NEW YORK.—To Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Seattle, Birmingham and Charlotte the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance has just sent thousands of additional signature blanks on which those demanding passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill sign their names. Enough blanks had already been sent out to collect 2,000,000 signatures. The latest blank will provide for 600,000 more signatures.

Meanwhile the National Committee reports having received orders for more blanks which it will fill as soon as possible. Reno and Sparks, Nevada, ask for more, saying that they are circulating widely among railroad workers, especially.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union local in New Orleans sends in its first signed blanks, and orders more.

Textile Union Active.

Pat Devine reports from New England that the National Textile Workers Union there is in the heart of the signature collection drive, and is prominent in united front conferences held in Lawrence, New Bedford and Providence to organize for the collection of signatures, and to prepare mass demonstrations for immediate relief and granting of local demands against evictions.

There is 60 per cent unemployment in the textile industry.

Detroit Program.

The Unemployed Council in Detroit has already held a preliminary united front conference on the signature drive and local demands and a house to house canvassing and a tag day, will have a demonstration January 2 at Grand Circus Park and a parade to the city hall, will present the demands of the jobless to the state legislature on Jan. 7 at Lansing, will hold the Foster mass meeting at Danceland Auditorium on Jan. 11.

In Detroit speakers are being sent to all workers' organizations to enlist their support; all militant workers' headquarters carry banners calling on the jobless to organize, sign the demand for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill to take over the war funds of the national government and use them to pay jobless insurance.

JOBLESS ANGRY; FLOUT DEMANDS

500 Carry Work Or Wages Sign Thru Busiest Streets

Defy Menacing Police Negroes, Women Ready to Fight for Food

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Five hundred jobless workers and others marched on the Toledo "safety building" Monday evening, demanding unemployment relief, no evictions, etc., joined hundreds more on the way, held a mass meeting from the steps of the building where the city council was meeting, and sent in a committee to present the demands.

The city council, meeting "to consider ways and means of relieving unemployment distress," refused absolutely to even consider the demands of the jobless themselves.

The crowd then marched to the headquarters of the Council of the Unemployed and continued the meeting a couple of hours, many joining the council.

Work Or Wages?

The parade attracted much attention. The 500 who started it met at Workers Center Hall, and began marching at 7:15 p. m. They were led by a big sign, "We Demand Work or Wages—Join The Toledo Council of Unemployed!" The thirty local demands of the unemployed were displayed on many placards carried by the marchers. As the long line swept through the busiest sections of the city, jobless and workers joined it.

Charles Stephenson, organizer of the Trade Union Unity League in Toledo, and Secretary Young of the Council of Unemployed led the long line toward the court house. On arriving, hundreds more of workers and jobless were found around the McKinley monument and police were thick. The jobless, many of them Negro, women and foreign born, refused to be scattered, and listened to speeches, to the reading of the demands, approved them enthusiastically, and formed again to march on the old "Safety Building" in which the city council had hidden itself.

Police Fail.

More police were encountered at the steps of the "Safety Building" but the crowd smashed around the steps, elected its committee, headed by Stephenson, and sent it in. While Young, Willneker, and T. Collow, section organizer here of the Communist Party, spoke from the steps.

The committee came out at 9 p. m. and reported the city council's flouting of the demands of the jobless for the right to live.

The hundreds of workers protested vigorously, and warned the city government that if the jobless were not given relief from the city, they would take it.

The Toledo council of unemployed holds regular meetings every morning at 9, is conducting many mass meetings, and is fighting all evictions of unemployed workers who can not pay rent.

RAILWAY'S DEMAND REJECTED

LONDON.—Demands of railway workers for a minimum wage of 3 pounds (approximately 15 dollars) a week for adults, and improved conditions were rejected by the employers.

Famous Fat Boys to Squirm

Only the Communist Daily Worker dares publish the corruption floating about the amazing story of robbery and names of Mayor Hague, Sen. Morrow, Sen. Hamilton Kean, Ambassador Edge, etc.

Watch the Daily Worker sit up dress-suited, silk-hatted pretense in a remarkable series telling the real, back-room narrative of Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon and Ford's bribery-bought New Jersey open shops. Written by Allen Johnson who exposed Tammany Hall.

(60,000 circulation news page 3.)

Mounting Deficit Threatens Appearance of Tomorrow's Daily Worker

SUSPENSION WOULD THREATEN WORKERS' ORGANIZATION IN CRISIS

The Daily Worker deficit continues to mount. Contributions to the \$30,000 Emergency Fund campaign are coming in too slowly to make headway against debts contracted to get out past issues of the paper, and long since overdue. Tuesday's paper was published only by using funds set aside to pay pressing obligations. This has not eased the crisis but intensified it.

THESE PAST DEBTS MUST BE PAID IMMEDIATELY. THE DAILY WORKER CAN APPEAR THIS WEEK ONLY BY THE AID OF A GREATLY STIFFENED SUPPORT OF THE EMERGENCY FUND.

Some of the Tag Day boxes are still outstanding. Comrades, turn in all money collected for the Daily Worker IMMEDIATELY. The sum that you may have in your possession, already given for the paper, may very well mean the difference between the appearance and non-appearance of tomorrow's Daily.

Throughout the country an increasing number of banks are crashing. Bankers and bank examiners are making every attempt to refuse all compensation to worker-depositors. "Socialists," coming to their support with

assurances of the "honesty" of the officials, are helping in the effort to mislead and confuse the workers who are offered "loans" at high rates in exchange for the small savings on which many of them, often out of work for months, depend.

Through the Daily Worker, the Communist Party is organizing these workers to demand their rights. The Daily Worker is helping workers to stay out of the bread lines. It is helping organize the working class to fight; not to be misled into accepting "charity."

As the crisis grows there is a growing attempt on the part of the bosses to confuse workers by attempting to create race hatred against Negroes. The Daily Worker exposes these attempts. It organizes the workingclass, white and Negro, to fight together against its class enemies.

Never was there a greater need for this workers' newspaper. Never was it more essential that not a single issue be missed.

Collect funds in your union, in your organization, among your worker friends. Every day and every dollar is important. Send all money for the Daily Worker to 50 East 13th Street, New York. Use the Red Sheep Troop Coupon on page three of this issue.

MILK AND BREAD!



Children's Breadline on New York Bowery.

By MYRA PAGE

On the way to the children's bread line, at Third Ave. and the Bowery, I pass by Wanamakers, with its windows glittering with tinsel, red and green trimmings, and luxurious presents with which to entice the well-to-do to "Buy Now and Bring Back Prosperity." There are windows full of antiques, of handsome silk dressing gowns for "tired business men," Spanish shawls, "specially imported," of heavy table linens and silverware. On one side of the store there are trucks lined up and being filled with crates marked "Glass—Handle With Care."

Women in heavy silks and furs pour out of the revolving doors and, chatting gaily, go to their waiting cars. A "Sally" shakes her dinner bell at them, stamps her feet near the Army dapper pot and calls, "Merry Xmas, remember the poor."

Crossing over to the Bowery and heading south, I pass block after block of men and women whose white strained faces, shabby clothes and aimless air mark them as unemployed from whom all immediate hope of a job has departed, weeks ago. The eyes of many are bloodshot from hunger and loss of sleep. Some are past-colored. They are in the last stages of slow starvation.

Over these hunger-marchers there towers a monster sign of a smiling mother cutting slices of bread for her rosy-cheeked children, and, underneath, the words, "One More Slice of Bread a Meal. Good For You, and Helps Solve the Unemployed Problem."

One man slumps down on a grating and pulls his frayed overcoat over his head. He has been out again all night. Everywhere he dropped to sleep, in the subways, doorways or stations, the cops kept driving him out. "Keep movin'! This ain't no lodge. Keep movin'! Now he is dizzy for sleep and a little food. He'll stop here, where there's a bit of warmth, and even when the cop slams him on the soles he won't move on. Let the cop do his worst. He's moved on for the last time.

Back of this sleeper is a small, east-side store, in which another sign screams in gilded letters, "Merry Xmas—Sale—Sale."

The entire block in front of the Salvation Army headquarters at the Bowery is jammed with children, with a scattering here and there of old women and men and a few mothers with babes in arms. The waiting throng overflows into the street and more than one youngster is nearly run down by taxis speeding business men home to their Park Ave. residences.

Each child carries a pail. It is still more than a hour before the small ladle of milk and loaf of bread will be given out, but each one wants to be sure to be in time. The kids tell me that the older ones come straight from school and wait maybe two hours or more, while the smaller tots may come even earlier. All hail from the lower east-side. Most of them have little, pinched faces, worn shoes and hand-me-down clothing. One child is hardly any larger than the pail she carries.

"My pop works on a building, three days a week," a bright-eyed lad answers my question. "No, he ain't a carpenter, or nuthin' like that. Jes works on buildings." (He's a day-laborer.) "Yestiddy he wuz laid off, 'n thar ain't nuthin fer us kids to eat."

"I ain't coming here no more," one prim little girl complained. "We get pushed around and hurted." "But how you gona git to eat?" "Shucks," another retorted. "This ain't nuthin. I'd ruther git a scratch or two thin go without any suppah 'n breakfast."

One mother in line, who is carrying her baby and holding another child by the hand, has been evicted from her flat because she can't pay rent. She's not sure where she can sleep tonight, but at least she must

get this ladle of milk for the two children. She, like some of the other mothers, shows signs of having held back her hunger "for when I eat, I feel I'm taking it from the children, and it sticks in my throat."

One child tells me he lives in the basement of an east-side tenement with his baby sister and parents. "No'm, they ain't out of work. They works all the time, day'n night. They got three tenements to take care of, for th' landlord. He's a rich doctor, what owns th' houses. But the trouble is, he doesn't pay ma pop his wages reg'lar. Mom ain't pop ain't got nuthin fer two months now. Th' army man come to th' house, 'n whin he sen how ma baby sister looks, he sed he guess I could come fer milk."

Waiting so long in line the youngsters grow restless, and there is some milling around and some get shoved out of line. A Salvation Army man, reinforced by three cops, runs about, swinging a long stick right and left.

making passes at the children and hollering: "Keep in line, or I'll send you home and you'll have no supper." This sobers the children. They quiet down and draw away from his stick.

Albert Norden spoke in the name of Berlin "Rote Fahne" and declared that the most important lesson of the trial was that it was necessary to increase the international campaign against imperialism.

Walter Holmes, who spoke for the London "Daily Worker," reminded his hearers that the British working class had already once succeeded in preventing a war against the Soviet Union in 1920. The Communist press would do its utmost to inform the masses of the workers of the things at stake in the trial and to make it clear to them how urgent was the danger of imperialism war against the Soviet Union in order to mobilize them for the defense of the first workers' and peasants' state.

The last speaker was Comrade Bela Kun, who declared that the workers of the Soviet Union wanted peace, but were not to be frightened by imperialist threats of war. The

Extensive Membership Drive for Red Builders News Club Starts with Sunday Banquet

A banquet for which 300 tickets have been issued, will start an extensive membership campaign for the New York Red Builders News Club, next Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th St. The drive for membership is part of the drive for a home for the club.

All working class organizations will be appealed to for new members for the club. All workers who are unemployed and sufficiently class conscious to see the necessity for building the circulation of the Daily Worker are eligible for membership in the club.

At the last membership meeting and jamboree Sunday methods of building up and selling the Daily Worker were stressed.

The distribution of prizes, consisting of a 1931 Daily Worker calendar to the winners of last week's revolutionary competition, with the amount of papers sold follows: Shoholm, 600; Reese, 441; Wellman, 382; Demakes, 289; Barnes, 373; Wehrli, 307; Stein, 282; Stokes, 237; Allen, 212; Neilson, 230; Bobbick, 158; Wint, 169; Constantinides, 175.

Papers ordered for the day following totaled 1340. A total of 1886 papers were sold during the last week. The membership of the Red Builders News Club is composed of unemployed workers whose principal income is derived from the sale of the Daily Worker on the streets, in the subways, from house to house, before factories, etc.

Women workers are being drawn into the activities of the club. They have volunteered to accompany the men in their house to house work. In no case has a Red Builder to whom territory in a working class neighborhood has been assigned failed to secure customers for the Daily Worker.

Since Wednesday's report regarding Philadelphia's bundle order was written this city has increased its daily order by 100. This increase will show in next Wednesday's weekly report.

FATHER OF 10 CHILDREN MUST HAVE DAILY WORKER

From E. R. Ford of Faribach, Minn., we received a \$3 check to pay for the subscription of Fred Hallett of the same city and this letter:

"Hallett is the father of ten children. He has a small barber shop in the town and has a hell of a time supporting his family. All the big supporting barbers are fighting him. He asks me to write you not

to suspend his paper as he cannot get along without it, and that he will pay up soon."

NEW YORK TO MOBILIZE FORCES FOR RED SUNDAY

This Sunday will be a Red Sunday in New York. The drive increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker in this district will be intensified.

The district is sending out a call for 3 comrades from each unit to renew the work of previous Red Sundays. Work will be concentrated on house to house and carrier routes. All comrades must take part in the activity of the Red Sunday if the circulation of the Daily Worker is to be increased by the full amount set in the quota figures.

ANTI-INUNCTION SESSION, DEC. 30

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.—In answer to the injunction issued by Judge Harry S. McDevitt against the strikers of the Finkelstein Shoe Co., the Trade Union Unity League has issued a call for a mass conference to be held Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 39 N 10th St. The conference call appeals to workers within the A. F. of L. locals, working-class organizations, revolutionary unions, unemployed and unorganized workers to send representatives to the conference so that a broad campaign can be instituted against the injunction menace and for the release of 11 strikers in jail for participation in a mass demonstration against the injunction. These strikers were held without bail by Judge McDevitt. This is a brazen attempt by this lackey of the shoe manufacturers to railroad these workers to long terms in prison.

The T.U.U.L. has also arranged a mass unemployment meeting to be held Jan. 14, at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts. with Wm. Z. Foster, national secretary of the T.U.U.L. as the main speaker. While this meeting has been called mainly as a mobilization of all workers against the existing unemployment situation, it will also be utilized to explain more in detail the program of the local T.U.U.L. against the injunction menace. Wm. Simons, local secretary of the T.U.U.L. will speak specifically on this problem. All workers are urged to rally behind the anti-injunction campaign by election of delegates to the conference and full participation of the membership in their respective organization at the mass unemployment meeting.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY GROWS; NOW NEARLY 4,000,000 WITHOUT WORK

Red Journals Rebranded at 'Amo' Meet

MOSCOW.—Recently a meeting of the departmental committees of the Moscow "Amo" automobile works, the active members of the labor unions and the worker correspondents took place. The meeting was attended by editors, reporters and representatives of revolutionary working-class newspapers in Paris, London, Berlin and Prague. The meeting dealt with the great trial of the counter-revolutionary saboteurs. One of the workers of the "Amo," Comrade Lvov was a judge at the trial.

Marcel Cachin spoke as the representative of the revolutionary working-class press in France. He described the trial as the expression of the fundamental contradiction between the capitalist and the socialist worlds and as a sign of the approaching danger of war against the Soviet Union. He assured his hearers that the French workers would rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

Albert Norden spoke in the name of Berlin "Rote Fahne" and declared that the most important lesson of the trial was that it was necessary to increase the international campaign against imperialism.

Walter Holmes, who spoke for the London "Daily Worker," reminded his hearers that the British working class had already once succeeded in preventing a war against the Soviet Union in 1920. The Communist press would do its utmost to inform the masses of the workers of the things at stake in the trial and to make it clear to them how urgent was the danger of imperialism war against the Soviet Union in order to mobilize them for the defense of the first workers' and peasants' state.

The last speaker was Comrade Bela Kun, who declared that the workers of the Soviet Union wanted peace, but were not to be frightened by imperialist threats of war. The

Von Hindenburg Aids Strengthening of Fascism

(Cable By Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Official figures of unemployment in Germany on Nov. 30 show that there were 3,700,000 out of work; on Dec. 15, there were 3,900,000. The tendency is still upward in the army of the unemployed. It will soon be at least 4,000,000 besides hundreds of thousands of workers on part time.

The Reichs prosecutor filed an indictment of treason against the fascist leader, Goebbels. The Reichstag consented to hand Goebbels over to the court for trial. However, preliminary inquiries are so lengthy that it is doubtful whether the case will ever appear in court.

According to urgent wishes of President von Hindenburg to have the Thuringia-Reich conflict settled before Christmas, the conciliation hearing occurred before the Leipzig Supreme Court, where the fascist, Frick, was completely victorious. All police subsidies, including overdue monies, are now being paid, so that Frick can continue the work of consolidating Thuringia as a fascist bulwark.

On Sunday, 60 fascists attacked ten workers in Gutzkow, Brandenburg. The workers defended themselves desperately, injuring many of their assailants. Four workers were injured. The police arrived after the battle.

working masses of the Soviet Union were well aware that it depended on the international proletariat whether Poincare was able to carry out his plans for an intervention in 1931 or not. The workers of the world would show themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. It was the duty of the working-class press to expose the lies of the bourgeois press in connection with the trial of the saboteurs, and to popularize the achievements of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

HUNGER SPECTER STARES IN FACE OF FRISCO SEAMEN

Many Willing to Join TUUL Union

(By a Worker Correspondent) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One sees countless unemployed seamen and longshoremen traversing the streets of the waterfront in the port of San Francisco. Breadlines are formed in different sections of the town, even on the waterfront corner. Embarcadero and Clay St., near Seamen's Church Institute. One sees more homeless suffering among the broad masses of the unemployed than ever before.

Jobless Arrested.

The police are continually arresting seamen on the customary charge of vagrancy. Fighting and begging is the only diversion from this misery. Cheap bootleg serves to back the specter of starvation in the background. Everywhere one sees staggering seamen with battered pails looking for possible customers in order to get the price of gas.

Two thirds of the longshoremen are jobless, or on part time. Those that work are the favored members of the blue hook union, the I. L. A. Bootleggers in many instances control the job. This whole system of job giving stinks of corruption and graft. A big percentage of I. L. A. members are working only one day in the week at a terrific speed-up. The bosses claim this port is the most efficient in loading facilities. No wonder so many accidents occur.

I talked to many seamen and longshoremen and they are ready for organization in the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, but what keeps them out is the lack of money to join.

The near future has great possibilities for organizing militant revolutionary trade unions. At present we are concentrating on coastwise ships and steam schooners. New members are lining up steadily. The only thing that prevents the rapid organization is the part of the blue coasted gunmen of the bosses and the immigration tools of Hoover.

The most important shortcoming confronting the M. W. I. U. today is the lack of cadres trained for organization at work and functioning port committees. Hundreds upon hundreds express they're willing to join the M. W. I. U. as soon as they get work.

FRAME-UP RUMOR CHARGE ON 'REDS'

Wall St. Knew Inside Dope On Banks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

withdrawn nearly \$3,000,000 out of a total of \$19,000,000 in savings accounts. This, according to the Journal of Commerce, led to an unloading of the bank stocks, which further weakened the bank, participating in the general run and the final closing of the bank by Broderick, state superintendent of banks.

Instead of publishing facts about the inside condition of the Bank of the United States and the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co., the Tammany politicians are directing their fire against the workers who are organizing themselves to demand the return of their deposits in full.

As for "rumors," an article in the New York Evening Post of last Saturday, by Frank J. Williams, exposes the fact that Wall Street has "the best unofficial espionage systems in the world with rumor as its most useful arm."

The main fact is that it was not all "rumors" that closed the Chelsea Bank & Trust Co. On the very day that the Bank of the United States shut the New York Times attempted the old trick of laying the blame on "rumors." Subsequent facts showed that the bank had been robbed from the inside by wholesale looting.

However, the "rumor factory" of Wall Street is based on the fact that the big financiers have inside information. The Evening Post article points out, for instance, that "Long before the war broke out in 1914 professional Wall Street knew it would come and sold stocks and bought grain." The article goes on to say: "Hasn't it been true that for several days prior to each (bank) failure of recent months heavy selling has been seen in stocks. Wall Street knew by the grapevine route that bad news was to be announced. Some of the rumors were able even to tell the exact hour and day announcements would be made."

The so-called "rumors" emanated from Wall Street, where the big stock gamblers had learned the inside information of the bank's condition weeks before the crash came and were able to unload their stock.

No amount of framing-up by Tammany stool-pigeons and dicks will be able to fool the workers as to the real conditions of the country, with production down to the lowest levels since 1908, with more than 9,000,000 unemployed, and with banks crashing in all parts of the country.

Road Work Scheme Turns Out to Be a Pure Fake Maneuver

(By a Worker Correspondent)

STOCKTON, Cal.—The bosses are still piling up fake schemes to make us workers think they are "relieving" unemployment. Here are the two latest "relieving" measures featured in the papers.

(1) Take a day's pay from each worker on public works each month. Legally, this is impossible, but the city auditor is going to call it a "donation."

(2) Formation of a "Citizen's Employment Committee," made up of bosses and business men.

You see the bosses "donate" the money of us workers while all they give is a committee.

We workers here in Stockton won't forget the fraud of signing us up for work on county roads, yelling that "unemployment is solved" and then never calling us to work.

What we must do is to organize an Unemployed Council of Stockton and force relief from the bosses.

Meanwhile we must chop wood for the Starvation Army for a bowl of soup every day.

RENTS INCREASE

The rents in many cases have increased and many other daily needs of the workers, as fuel, has increased in price. At the present time there is no less than 50 per cent of the workers unemployed. Those still working under this intensified speed-up and exploitation are barely existing and the ones which are unemployed are actually starving.

The fact that the copper trust is well organized against the workers has come out very plainly and sharply, and the fact that they have laid the whole burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the workers must be made clear to the workers in the copper sector.

BUCKETS ON TOILERS

In the Calumet and Mohawk mining towns we hear that every one who is working should give one day's wages out of his monthly earnings for the unemployed, but Patzer and many other slave-drivers will not advance any money, though they receive one month more than the worker receives in two years work.

Copper trust has noticed the fact that the workers are growing militant. They have blacklisted and tried to terrorize a number of militant workers here. But I must say that the copper companies of Calumet will not succeed with this. But it shows how they are afraid of an organization of the workers.

70% Building Trades Workers in New York Walking the Streets

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—As reported in the Daily Worker the other day, the district council of the building trade of New York has put a tax on the members who work, of one dollar per week, in order to help the unemployed members in distress.

While in line this morning, to check up our booklet, we asked, who will be helped by the money collected? What do you mean, who? One who knows the inside works of the local said, there are so many in the arrears and with the money collected, we will make them members in good standing.

Ninety per cent of the members, work or no work, keep their books paid up to the minute. Only those who come to the meetings and make recommendations and vote "yes" when told. These are the ones whose dues will be made good.

No member, no matter how deep his trouble may be, will apply for help to the local, because he knows the local is not the place for it.

It will not be a rough figure, if said, that 80 per cent of the building trades walks the streets, and those who work, are making from \$5 to \$8 a day, and not \$13 to \$20 as the scale requires.

Nevertheless the business agent's salary is \$100 per week and 20 bucks car expense. (By the way, member, when has he last paid a visit—to the boss?)

PHILA UNITED HOTEL CUTS WAITERS' WAGES

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United Hotel Co. which is one of the biggest corporations in the world with seventy-two hotels in this country has cut the wages of the waiters about 10 percent. Every waiter has to take a half day off three times a week.

Every worker has to pay thirty-five cents a week for "insurance". Workers, organize into the Food Workers Industrial Union.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—Seven peasants were killed, seven seriously and 20 slightly injured in clashes between peasants and tax collectors in the Croatian towns of Kovacic and Uerotin. The police shot wildly at the complaining peasants.

HALF OF COPPER MINERS REDUCED TO STARVATION

Trust Tries to Put the Brunt on Toilers

(By a Worker Correspondent) HOUGHTON, Mich.—The mines that are still working are mostly on three and four days a week, the wages have been lowered directly and indirectly and this is continuing. At the present time the workers receive from \$2.50 to \$4 a month, but in very few places. The average worker receives from \$11 to \$12 a week, out of which he has to pay the same amount for the doctor's bill as he used to a year ago. This amount is drawn out of the pay check every month besides insurance fees.

The rents in many cases have increased and many other daily needs of the workers, as fuel, has increased in price. At the present time there is no less than 50 per cent of the workers unemployed. Those still working under this intensified speed-up and exploitation are barely existing and the ones which are unemployed are actually starving.

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Red Sparks

By JORGE

Down With Santa Claus

This will introduce you to a special plenipotentiary of the Pioneers, who appeared before us yesterday with full powers to act, and delivered the following ultimatum: "Dear Red Sparks: Say, I bet you think your column is funny! Well, if you want to see and hear something that will make even your old fogies on the Daily Worker staff laugh, come to the Pioneer Anti-Santa Claus Circus this Thursday in Central Opera House, at 2 p. m."

Outlawing Laughter

While we fail to find anything about labor in "The Labor Advocate," an A.F.L. paper published in Baltimore, we did find the following item, which sort of reminds us of a few comrades who want Red Sparks suppressed as indecent, voluble, flippant and essentially a conspiracy against that most precious of all attributes—dignity:

Pollyana Accountancy

According to the trade journal "Women's Year" of Dec. 23, one Dr. Joseph J. Klein, Hinds and Finkle, and assistant professor of taxation of the College of the City of New York, lectured to the Accountants Club of America the other night on the duty of accountants—"to help shorten the period of depression and hasten business recovery."

The principal duty of accountants, the venerable old skinflint said, is— "To preach the doctrine of the upward trend."

We have often heard it said that while figures don't lie, liars figure, but this is the first time we have heard it formulated as the main concept of duty of accountants.

And just to practice what he preached, apparently, the professor—speaking of the Bank of the United States—"emphasized that the institution would undoubtedly not have been permitted to close its doors unless the responsible financial powers of the State and nation felt that basic conditions could withstand the shock."

"Thus, rightly interpreted, the closing of the Bank of United States, said in itself, is a decidedly hopeful and optimistic sign."

You small depositors, you who have lost all you had reposed your bellies to save, can take this cold comfort and try to pay rent with it. You "stand the stock" for the sake of an "optimistic sign."

Peace and Good Will

Just to show the scornful Bolsheviks of the Soviet Union what they are missing, the merry Yuletide began with assault and battery for Michael Kamaliken, pastor of the Russian Orthodox Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

The N. Y. Times of Tuesday tells us that the reverend gentleman was "badly beaten by two unidentified men who stopped his automobile here early Monday and dragged him from the machine into the roadway. After attacking him with their fists, they left him lying in the road and disappeared in a car."

It is further said that: "Father Kamaliken has been the storm center of a controversy between two factions in the Elizabeth church for six months. On several occasions disturbances preceded services and the police were called to the church. Members of his family expressed the opinion that his assailants were members of the faction opposing him."

But far from turning the other cheek and forgiving them for they know not what they do, His Shepherd got his dander up and swore out two John Doe warrants. After which he went home to write his Christmas sermon entitled: "Peace on Earth; Good Will Toward Men."

Keeping Up a Reputation

News from Genoa, Italy, tells us that the Italian fascist government has launched a 5,000 ton cruiser, a new one, under the name of the "Bartolomeo Colleoni."

A comrade in the office who is a sort of a complete compendium of universal knowledge revealed his prowess in that direction by pointing out that the name belongs to Italian history to an rascally old free-booter born in 1400, who had the reputation of changing sides in the Italian wars of that epoch oftener than a Chinese general who is shot with a "silver bullet."

He fought with the Venetian republic, but got a better bid from the Milanese. Then the Venetians raised the ante and he changed back. And so on and round about until he changed sides about seven times. Not to be defeated when peace was declared, he started a war on his own account.

Quite a fitting figure for Il Duce to venerate by naming a cruiser for. Italy had an agreement with Germany, but when war came she sold it out and went with the allies. Now Mussolini says Italy didn't get enough and is borrowing holes in the allies' most secret agreement, the Versailles Treaty and is flirting with Germany again. In fact Benito himself has something of a record of treachery, so all in all it is no wonder that he should name a cruiser after him.

"AT YOUR SERVICE"

By BURCK

"AGAINST THE TWO-FACED POLICY OF CAPITULATERS"

In an article bearing the above title the "Pravda" writes:

The Syrov-Lominadze-Shatzkin bloc was founded for the struggle against the general line of the Party and its Leninist leadership. Whilst, however, the participants in this bloc conducted illegal fraction work, they posed before the Party and the country as 100 per cent adherents of the Party line. It was only thanks to this deception of the Party that the Sixteenth Party Congress elected them as members of the C.C. and of the C.C.C.

We are here confronted with an instance of double-facedness which fully confirms the resolutions of the Sixteenth Party Congress regarding the new maneuvers of the opportunists of all tendencies, in the first place the Rights. Outwardly they proclaim their formal solidarity with the general line of the Party, and in reality they fight against it.

Here there is revealed the isolation from the Party and from the working class of a handful of intellectuals who owe their whole, even if small, influence solely to the fact that the Party placed them in responsible positions because they declared their agreement with the general line at once revealed as soon as the Party exposed their fraud.

The unprincipled two-faced bloc of Syrov, Lominadze and Shatzkin was based on the platform of the Right opportunists under the slogan of the "radical alteration of the Party line" (Syrov), of the contraction of the front of capital investments" (Lominadze), etc.

After the Sixteenth Party Congress Syrov propagated with energy the demand for an increase of prices, borrowed from the old Trotskyist arsenal and now used by the Right opportunists. This demand would have led to a limitation of the rate of industrialization, to the joy not only of the Right opportunists but of all counter-revolutionaries and wreckers.

The representatives of the "Left" tendency, Lominadze, Shatzkin, in the past committed mistakes of a Trotskyist and semi-Trotskyist character in the League of the village poor, permanent revolution in China, characterizing the Soviet State apparatus as alien and bourgeois, and the exaggerations in self-criticism resulting from this. Therefore it is not surprising that after they had dropped their Trotskyist standpoint they adopted the standpoint of Right capitulators and renegades in the most important questions of Party policy.

It is not so long ago that Lominadze, Shatzkin and their adherents criticized the Party on account of an allegedly not sufficiently determined struggle against the Rights. Sten, who belongs to their group, even went so far as to accuse the Leninist Party leadership of centrism.

Now they have themselves arrived at the demand for "contracting the front of capital investments", i. e., adaptation to the "weak spots" at Bukhari's "Remarks of an Economist." Lominadze and Shatzkin allied themselves with Syrov on the basis of the Menshevik-Trotskyist criticism of the Party and on the platform of Right opportunism. Just like the Mensheviks and the Trotskyists, just like the Right opportunist leaders, they talk about a weakening of the position of the working class, of a feudalistic rule of the Soviet apparatus over the masses (this formulation was used by Lominadze in his letter to the district committee), of a Party regime and the disintegration of the Communist Party.

And they were unable to propose anything to

the Party except to capitulate in face of the difficulties, to retreat in face of the resistance of the capitalist elements. They were in despair when faced with the task of liquidating the kulak as a class, a task which confronts the Party.

The bloc of the Right "Leftists" Syrov-Lominadze arrived at the platform of Right opportunism. But all the participants in this bloc, among them being Syrov, who are up to their ears in the Right opportunist bog, attempted even when they were exposed to pose as true "Lefts."

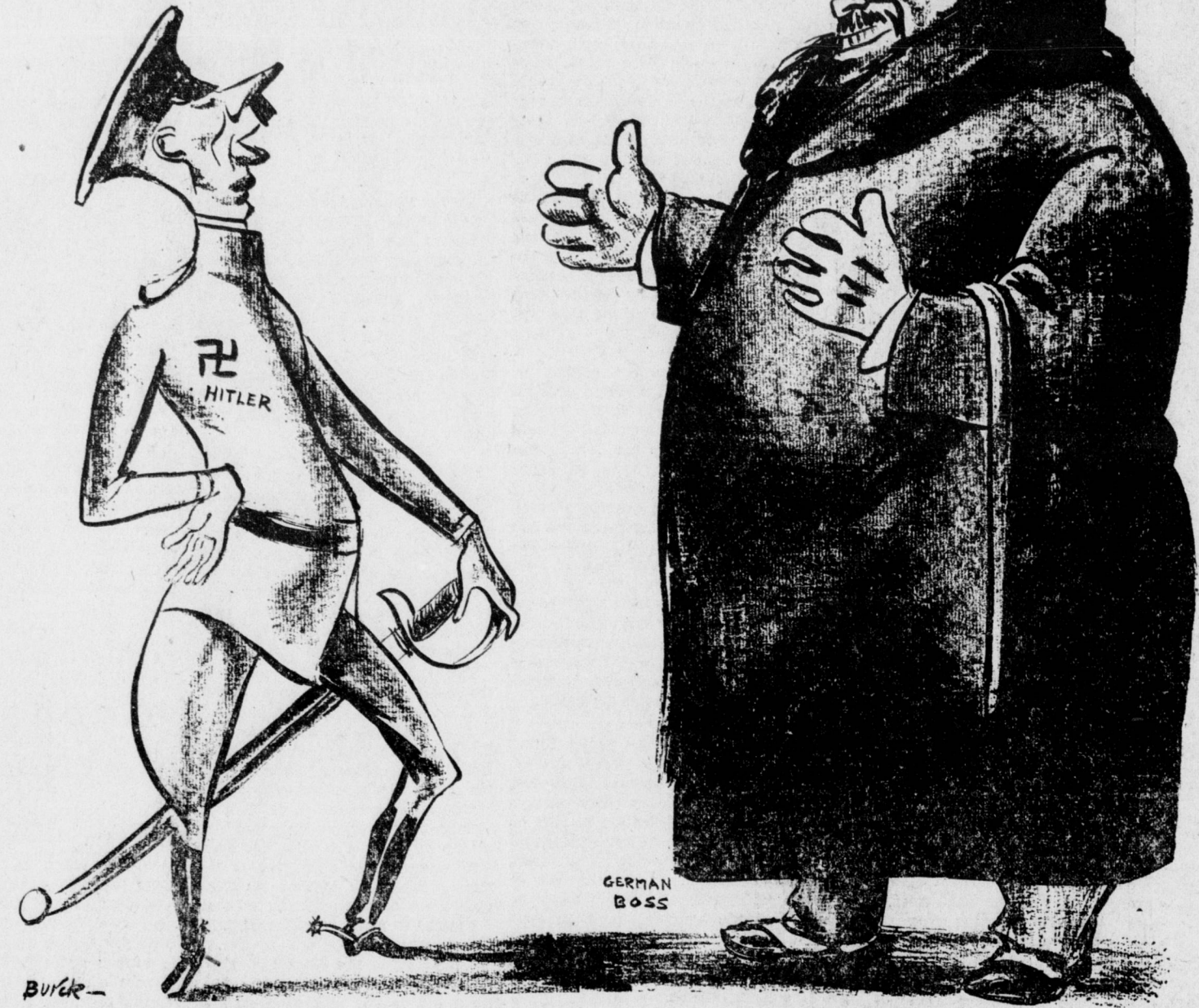
The same Syrov, who repeated in 1927 Bukharin's slogan: "Enrich yourselves!" who already before the Sixteenth Party Congress converted the struggle against the exaggerations in the collective farms openly into a struggle against the hundred per cent, collectivization and the liquidation of the kulak as a class, who after the Sixteenth Party Congress was finally seized by a panicky mood which found expression in his confused anti-Bolshevik pamphlet on the control figures—this same Syrov not only in words dissociated himself from the Right, but also gathered round himself a group of Left people, with whom he joined the Shatzkin-Lominadze bloc.

The enhanced struggle of the Party against Right opportunism led the genuine Right elements to side with the "Lefts" in order to mask their opportunist character. But this is of no avail! The Party is increasing its watchfulness against the "Left" phrase: the Party knows how to unmask all opportunism. The Party will continue the most determined struggle on two fronts—against the opportunists and capitulators, no matter how they may mask themselves, against Right opportunism as the main danger and against its "Left" allies.

The example of Lominadze and Shatzkin shows again and again how even small vacillations and mistakes can lead the comrades far away from the Party if they do not overcome in a Bolshevik manner the petty bourgeois toleration of deviations, if they are infected with the smallest germ of Trotskyism or Right opportunism. This applies especially in the present situation of accentuated class struggle. Hence there follows: ruthless struggle not only against any deviation from the Leninist line, but also against any kind of conciliatory attitude towards deviations and any kind of vacillations.

The "newest" opposition of Syrov and Lominadze did not openly oppose the general line of the Party, which had only recently been approved by the Sixteenth Party Congress, which is supported by millions of workers, collective farm peasants and toiling peasants and which is being carried out by the Party, under the leadership of its Leninist Central Committee in spite of all difficulties and all hostile forces. But in spite of its numerical, political and moral weakness this "opposition" tried to disintegrate the Leninist line and the Leninist leadership of the Party, the Party unity; it spread panic, and disbelieved in socialist construction and in the forces of the working class, and that at a time when international imperialism is preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union, at a time when the kulaks are offering obstinate resistance to our socialist attack.

By its joint decision the C. C. and the C. C. C. of the Party have dealt a severe blow to the double-faced capitulators. The Party is still more closely rallying round its Leninist leadership in order to carry out the tasks set by the Sixteenth Party Congress: to establish socialism in the Soviet Union, while removing from its path the pitiable handful of capitulators.



VERDICT

OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION, "THE INDUSTRIAL PARTY"

(Continued)

The special investigation revealed the fact that during his stay in Paris in 1927 and 1928, the accused Ramzin was put into touch with agents of the French service in Moscow, known as Mr. K. and Mr. R. The connection between the Industrial Party in the persons of Ramzin, and then Larichev, Kalinnikov and Oichkin with the agents of the French Service mentioned continued right throughout the following period and up to the time of the arrest of the accused in the present case in the summer of 1930. This connection was used for the transmission of various instructions in connection with the preparations of the Industrial Party for intervention, and also for the transmission of espionage material collected by the Industrial Party to be sent abroad.

The Special Investigation of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union which examined this side of the criminal activity of the accused in closed session and revealed facts concerning Mr. K. and Mr. R. which completely confirmed the statements made by the accused, has decided to place this matter before the Soviet government.

In accordance with the agreement concluded with the Torgprom at the conference in Paris in October, 1928, the Industrial Party began from this moment to force its work to bring about an "artificial deterioration of the economic life of the country," whereby it adopted sabotage methods on a wide and systematized scale. The systematic sabotage work was carried out chiefly with the assistance of the following methods:

1. The method of the drawing up of minimal plans, with which was connected the question of the diminution of the tempo of the industrialization and of the growth of the whole economic system. As the accused Fyedorov declared before the court, the Industrial Party operated with these methods with the support of the ideas of the right wing deviation. He declared: "These ideas proved useful and seemed to offer such high hopes of a development of the N. E. P. and the development of ideas of a basically bourgeois character that the support of these ideas was necessary and desirable." This method was connected with the struggle for a minimal Five Year Plan.

2. The method of bringing about disproportions between the individual branches of the economic system, and between individual parts of the same branches of economy.

3. The method of "paralyzing" capital investments by causing them to be made in unnecessary undertakings, or by an irrational utilization of the invested capital, with the aim of diminishing the tempo of the industrialization, lowering the use value of the industrialization and diminishing the successes of the socialist constructive work.

Ramzin declared before the court: "These three methods were applied as the fundamental methods for the systematic sabotage work."

The facts revealed by the Special Investigation of the Supreme Court concerning the sabotage offered a complete picture of this side of the criminal activity of the Industrial Party which was thus able to damage our social economic system, but was quite unable to destroy our Five Year Plan or prevent our continued advance. The sabotage activity of the Industrial Party was effectively countered by the tremendous labor impulse of the working masses, their great labor enthusiasm and their persistent struggle to carry out the industrial and finance plans and even to exceed them. The shock group movement and the social competitive scheme which took on a mass character, the increase of the class watchfulness of the proletariat and the counter-plans of the masses in industry and finance guaranteed the success of the work of socialist construction to such an extent that the minimal Five Year Plan set up by the Industrial Party was proved to be inadequate and was exceeded in the first two years.

In its development to systematic sabotage the Industrial Party concentrated its criminal activities on the most important branches of industry and transport. It delivered its blows against the metallurgical industry, the fuel supply, the power supply, the chemical and textile industries and transport with a view to producing losses in production, disproportions and a crisis.

With regard to the fuel supply, the Industrial Party reckoned on producing a crisis by guiding the development of this branch of our economic system in a direction intended to facilitate as far as possible the task of the intervention. With this end in view the Industrial Party did everything possible in order to prevent the exploitation of local fuel resources, in particular with the coal and peat resources of the Moscow district, and the coal resources of the Kuznetz Basin. The Industrial Party also prepared the conditions under which such districts as the central industrial district, the north-west district and great centers like Moscow and Leningrad would come into a precarious situation. This was to be done by delivering the main blow against the railway communications connecting these districts with the Don Basin and thus cutting off the supply of fuel from the Don Basin. At the same time the Industrial Party carried on a struggle against all forms of rational productive

methods in the fuel supply industry, and in particular it tried to prevent the use of special cutting-machines for the production of peat fuel. It also tried to prevent the cheapening and the rational usage of peat fuel.

The Special Investigation of the Supreme Court revealed the fact that the Industrial Party not only conducted its sabotage activity through the practical work of its members who held various official positions in the various branches of the economic system, but also that it misused the activity of scientific institutions such as the Thermal-Technical Institute under Ramzin's leadership, and the Peat Fuel Institute under the leadership of W. Kirpichnikov, who was also a member of the Industrial Party. The chief methods of sabotage in the fuel supply industry were the drawing up of plans:

- 1. Containing deliberately low co-efficients and tempi far below the real potentialities.
2. Containing discrepancies between the carrying out of the preparatory work and the operative plans of production.
3. Giving the production of less valuable products preference over the production of more valuable products.

The saboteurs paid particular attention to such important fuel supply districts as the Don Basin, the Kuznetz Basin, the Kisel Basin and others and directed their main blow against the supply of these districts with electric current. In order to sabotage the power supply, the Industrial Party worked through its branches and individual members to adopt measures for the slowing down of the building or extension of electric power stations (Tver, Bobrikov, Shter, Suyevo and others) and for the supply of these stations with unsuitable equipment.

With regard to the power supply, the Industrial Party directed its sabotage activity to bringing about a critical situation at the most important power generating points, arranging that the crisis should "make itself particularly felt in the year 1930, i. e., in the year fixed for the intervention.

Ramzin summed up the results of this criminal activity of the Industrial Party with regard to the power supply as follows in his statement before the court: "The current was interrupted in the Don Basin, in the Moscow district, in the Leningrad district, in the Kuznetz Basin and in the Kisel Basin, and a critical situation brought about, so that at the beginning of military operations a catastrophe would take place."

It must be pointed out, however, that here also the efforts of the Industrial Party suffered a complete lack of success.

With regard to the supply of metals the Industrial Party worked for the increase of the deficit by the creation of disproportions between the production and consumption of metals. This was done by deliberately holding down the plan proposals and the economic co-efficients with regard to the possibilities of production (for instance, 7 million tons instead of 17 million tons); by a wrong utilization of the metals produced in the Soviet Union (in particular with regard to boiler-making); by the creation of disproportions between the metallurgical and the foundry industries (disproportions between the various departments); and by a deliberate slowing down of the development of the engineering industry, etc.

With regard to transport the saboteurs aimed at reducing the rolling material in the wagon parks, and in particular the number of locomotives by disorganizing the fuel supply of the carriage and locomotive building works, etc.

The Special Investigation of the Supreme Court revealed the fact that through the examination of the accused Ramzin, the statements of the witness Krasovskii and the material in the protocol, that the sabotage in this respect was conducted in one fundamental direction whose aim was:

- 1. To weaken the capacity of the repair works and to reduce the efficiency of the railway service.
2. To put forward false figures for the mobilization plans with criminal motives.
3. To secure a criminal reduction of the credits for the railways in the front line network.
4. To apply "the method of the low co-efficient," in other words, to place the co-efficients or index figures too low with the result that in the building of apparatuses for the railway service figures would be set which were not in accord with the real demands with regard to quantity and nomenclature, whereby a "paralyzing" of capital would be obtained.

The aim of all these criminal acts was to disorganize transport by causing a critical situation at a moment of a military attack on the Soviet Union, particularly on the western frontiers, and further, to cut off communications with the Donetz Basin and isolate this district from the center.

With regard to the chemical industry, the sabotage work was chiefly expressed in an attempt to install a series of great undertakings at deliberately unfavorable points, and in an attempt to hold back apparatuses needed for the chemical industry.

(To be continued)

Socialist Rationalization and the Workers

By G. T. GRINKO, People's Commissar of Finance, U.S.S.R.

SOVIET economic policy makes it not merely legitimate but obligatory to consider the place of the working masses in socialist industrialization. To be sure, the workers of the Soviet Union, in their capacity as the directing political power and organizers of the socialist commonwealth, are also the organizers of that magnificent construction in which the program of socialist industrialization is embodied. Yet it is still essential to consider from every possible angle those questions which compose the labor problem—the position of the worker in Soviet industry. The consideration of this problem will throw light on the enormous and basic differences that, from workers' viewpoint, distinguish socialist industrialization and rationalization from capitalist rationalization in particular.

The most striking fact about the industrial revival in a number of capitalist countries is the manner in which this new stage of capitalist rationalization is connected with a most vicious offensive against the working class. In this offensive, which is conducted on a very wide front, the methods of fascism and social-fascism are employed on a very large scale. The practical abolition of the eight-hour day which was gained by the working class after many struggles during the Imperialist War and especially during the post-war revolutionary period, the continuous vicious campaign to lower the level of real wages, the growth of unemployment, now assuming a mass character, and the disproportionate intensification of the exploitation of the proletariat—such are the obvious results of capitalist rationalization during the last decade. The degeneration of bourgeois democracy into fascism, the brutal fascist pressure by the machinery of the capitalist state upon the revolutionary organization of the working class, the savage suppression by armed force of the economic movements of the proletariat, the conversion of the social-democracy into a third party of the bourgeoisie and the complete degeneration of the leaders as reformist trade unionism into direct agents of capitalism, constitute merely the necessary social and political conditions which alone make it possible to put the entire burden of post-war "recovery" of capitalism upon the shoulders of the working class.

The greatest significance must especially be attached to the fact (which is constantly emphasized in the declarations of the Comintern and Profintern) that in those very countries which show the most splendid examples of capitalist rationalization of production, the industrial workers have suffered not merely a relative, but even an absolute reduction in their numbers. In a word, the course of capitalist rationalization

and its splendid technical achievements result only in intensified exploitation for the workers, in a further sharpening of class contradictions within capitalist society and in international relations, and in the still further undermining of the temporary and partial capitalist stabilizations. The most energetic efforts of the Second International and the reformist trade unions cannot possibly affect this imminent growth of the inherent capitalist contradictions. No theories of organized capitalism, no substitutes for genuine economic planning can possibly change the real situation or conceal it from the working masses.

It is, therefore, especially interesting to see how the labor problem is being solved in the course of socialist industrialization of the Soviet Union even during this first and most difficult stage. It is, of course, possible to discuss endlessly the prevailing level of absolute economic welfare of workers in the Soviet Union, as compared with that of workers in the most highly developed capitalist countries. But nothing can change the tendencies of development, quite visible in both cases, and to the enormous advantage of socialist society.

From The Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union, by G. T. Grinko, one of the original collaborators on the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Industrialization, a complete account of the Plan, containing the first two years of its operation and a political estimate of its place in world economy.

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Today in Workers' History

December 24, 1887—Sixty thousand men struck on Reading Railroad. 1907—Gustave Harve, French socialist, sentenced to prison for anti-patriotic agitation in the army. 1918—Felix Dzerzhinsky seized royal palace in Berlin. 1920—The Russian Revolution celebrated its third anniversary. 1919—R. B. Russell sentenced to two years in prison for activity in Winnipeg, Canada, general strike. 1921—Judge Thayer at Dedham, Mass., denied new trial for Speer and Yanzetti. 1925—Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban Communist leader, released on bomb-bombing after 19-day hunger strike.