

READ GREETING
From the German Communist
Party in Jan. 6th "Daily"

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

America's Only Working
Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Cloudy and colder.

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NAZIS REFUSE TO FREE DIMITROFF, TORGLER, POPOFF, TANEFF AS COURT IS FORCED TO ADMIT THEIR INNOCENCE IN REICHSTAG FIRE

AFL HEADS AID NRA MOVE TO BREAK STRIKE OF 20,000 TRUCKERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Transport Workers in
Move for 100 P. C.
Traffic Tie-Up

Crowd Jeers Scab Milk
Driver in Workers'
Neighborhood

By HARRY GANNES
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The strike action of the transportation workers here is challenging the National Labor Board. Milk, meat, bakery, laundry deliveries are being stopped. The heavy trucks that make long-distance deliveries stand idle in the garages.

Subjected to tremendous pressure from many sides over the Christmas holidays, 20,000 Philadelphia truck drivers and other transportation workers remained on strike. Their walk-out is in support of the victimized taxi-drivers of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. Their strike, also, is a move to force action by the bosses and NRA on their own separate wage and union recognition demands. The NRA strike-breaking methods in Weirton Steel, Budd Auto and in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit is being met here by an effective tie-up of trucking throughout the city.

The strike began Friday, despite the appeals of NRA officials that the workers refrain from striking. A general strike committee was formed of 9 transportation workers unions, all affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, except the butchery drivers, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

Recent and Angry.
Reacted to a high pitch of anger and resentment by the P.R.T. refusal to reinstate the striking taxi workers and permit them to vote for representatives of their own choosing, the members of the cleaners and dyers, laundry, milk, express, bakery and teamsters' locals voted for a general transportation strike. All of these workers had been on strike themselves previously. They had been betrayed by promises of the NRA, supported by high officials of the American Federation of Labor, to "arbitrate."

Fearing that the transportation strike would spread to the street cars and subways, and even to a general strike of all workers in Philadelphia, the employers began a heavy barrage against the workers which had some effect Saturday.

Three Locals Withdraw.
At a meeting of the general strike committee on that day, five locals voted to continue the strike and three to withdraw. The American Railway Express local, with 250 members, voted to leave the strike; the Bakery Wagon Drivers Union, with 1,100 workers, withdrew because the workers had heavy loads for Christmas deliveries which they had to pay for. The Laundry Drivers' representative also voted to withdraw, but the rank and file have not yet taken that step.

It is expected that after the holidays, the strikers' ranks will be

(Continued on Page 2)

Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of the "Daily" Send greetings to the Daily Worker for its Tenth Anniversary 24-page edition of Jan. 6. Get ads. Speed your orders for this historic edition.

Today's "Daily Worker"
Page 1—Sports by Mac Gordon. Socialist Worker Cheer Minor, Deating Thomas.
Page 2—Shop Paper Reviews. Roosevelt Spends Billions for War Under Guise of Public Works. Newspaper Writers Get Warning News Briefs.
Page 3—Worker Correspondence. Party Life.
In the Home, by Helen Luka. Dr. Lutinger Advises.
L. W. O. Membership Drive.
Page 4—"What a World," by Mike Gold.
Taming In. Stage and Screen.
"From Moscow to Siberia" by Walt Carmon.
Editorials—The Philadelphia strike; Report on U. M. W. A. Convention; Fascism Suffers a Defeat Through World Mass Action.
The Factory as a Socialist Unit in the U. S. S. R., by Vern Smith. Describes Gladly Heeding of 6 Workers by Nazis.

Free 2 U.S. GOV'T SPENDS Delegates BILLION FOR in Havana WAR WORKS

Fear of Hunger Strike
Forces Grau to
Release Them

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—After declaring a hunger strike, Henry Shepard, Negro leader of the Trade Union Unity League and Alfred Runge, Spanish-American war vet and member of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism, were released today from Principe Fortress by the Grau Government.

The two members of the Anti-Imperialist League Detachment were held in this torture den for 12 days with no charges placed against them.

They were arrested along with 20 Cubans at the home of a worker preparing for an anti-imperialist demonstration. The Grau regime which had granted the delegation permission to travel "freely over the island and hold meetings with workers and anti-imperialists against yankee imperialism," obliged the Wall St. representatives here by flinging the two delegates into one of the vilest of Machado's dungeons.

That the Grau-Batista regime is rapidly moving in the direction of Wall Street is shown by its frequent shooting of workers and students, and the jailing of hundreds of strikers. The students who heretofore supported the Grau government are now openly becoming hostile to it. President Grau yesterday held a secret conference with the New Wall Street ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, under the leadership of Col. Batista, who is a member of the Grau-Guiteras regime, the armed and violent attacks on all revolutionary forces are increasing.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Four hundred counter-revolutionary army officers, who were connected with the overthrown bloody Machado dictatorship and with the National Hotel uprising on Nov. 8, were released today by the Grau regime. The government at the same time ordered the release of Jose R. Barcelo, governor of Oriente Province under the hated Machado, and Jose Arebalo, Machado's "labor" minister.

The Grau regime, which is holding hundreds of revolutionary workers and students in prison and has murdered several student leaders, by releasing these counter-revolutionaries makes a bid for their support against the agrarian-anti-imperialist revolution led by the Cuban Party and actively supported by wide strata of workers, peasants and students.

"Xmas Meal Need Only Cost \$6.50"—N.Y. Dept. of Health

NEW YORK—A Christmas dinner, providing all the elements demanded by health, need cost no more than \$6.50, according to Dr. C. H. Bolduan, Director of Bureau of Health Education, New York. Wines, of course, will add extra cost to the meal.

As a special importance to the unemployed who are constantly harassed by winter such trivial matters such as rent, heat, gas, light, and food too, the good doctor warns them that: "Happiness and laughter should be the first items on the Christmas menu. The general nervous state of a person is quickly reflected in the stomach. Excitement, worry, chill, fatigue (victims of factory speed-up should take notice—editor) all tend to retard the digestive processes.

"The golden brown turkey with dressing, represents the protein of the menu. Protein or meat foods are the building materials of our body. Cheese, eggs, and milk also contain protein, but meat is the most tasty and should therefore be served at least once daily.

World Action Compelled "Not Guilty" Verdict; Only More Protest Will Save Them

Release of Leipzig
Defendants: Call of
Anti-Fascist Group

Not Guilty Verdict Was
Forced by Pressure
of Masses

NEW YORK.—The mass pressure of the world anti-fascist movement forced the Nazi Supreme Court to declare Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff not guilty," declares a statement of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 870 Broadway. "This verdict is conclusive proof that the Nazis are guilty of burning the Reichstag, for which they attempted to execute our four heroic working class leaders."

The Anti-Fascist Committee calls for immediate action and to continue the fight for the release of these four leaders and of all victims of German fascism. The steps to be taken, the National Committee declares, are: 1) Mobilize all organizations and individuals or a big city wide meeting, on the broadest united front basis, 2) Ask all organizations to place on their order of business at their next meeting this victory of the world wide anti-fascist movement to fight for the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff and strengthen the movement to defeat fascism; 3) Flood the German ambassador, Hans Luther, at Washington, D. C., with resolutions demanding the safe release of all four defendants. Where possible, send cablegrams to Von Hindenburg at Berlin, Germany. 4) Broaden the committee organizationally; 5) plan city wide collection of funds for relief and defense of the victims of fascism.

"In every city," the statement declares, "we must at once gather our forces to proclaim the world victory of our anti-fascist movement contained in the verdict of NOT GUILTY, forced from the Nazi court by our international movement to free Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, and to continue the fight for their complete release."

"Hungry?" Asks Pope; "Pray, Pray, Pray"

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24.—In his Christmas message to the faithful, Pope Pius thanks God for the "good-will and gracious manifestations of generosity, especially toward his 'poor year,' in the midst of 'so much uncertainty and distrust,' of 'so many contrasts, negotiations and refusals of negotiations, conflicts and contradictions."

Brushing aside with a few contradictory sentences the effects of the crisis on the toiling masses, mass unemployment, hunger, fascism and war, the Pope gives the following program to his followers: "Firstly, pray; secondly, pray; and thirdly, pray."

LEIPZIG, Germany, Dec. 24.—A committee of four members of the International Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism arrived yesterday to accompany the Reichstag trial defendants, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff, Blagoi Popoff, Dimitroff's mother and Taneff's fiancée out of Germany if they are released from Nazi custody.

The committee consisted of Ivor Montagu; Dorothy Woodman, secretary of Lord Marley; Douglas Benabue, a British lawyer, and Dr. Tsekana, Czech attorney.

The Leipzig political police told them that the matter was in the hands of the German Minister of the Interior.

The committee said they understood that the Czech authorities had arranged an entry and visas for the acquitted defendants.

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GEORGE DIMITROFF ERNST TORGLER
VASSIL TANEFF BLAGOI POPOFF
—Drawings by Morris J. Kallim

Fascist Judge Aims to Whitewash Hitler in Reichstag Arson

Slanders Communists
as He Heaps Praise on
Fascist Thugs

ZURICH, Dec. 24.—George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff, and Vassil Taneff, the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag trial have been acquitted by the Nazi Court at Leipzig.

The Dutch brick-mason, Van der Lubbe, has been convicted, and condemned to die, for taking part in the burning of the Reichstag during February.

The verdict, unwillingly wrung from the Fascist court by the complete breakdown, under the hammer blows of Dimitroff's defense, of the perjured testimony and falsified evidence presented by the Nazis, as well as by the power of the world protest, now leaves the case with one aspect dominant—that the Nazis themselves are guilty of having set fire to the Reichstag building on the night of February 27, in order to provide the provocative occasion for the unleashing of an enormous wave of murder and terrorism against the German Communist Party and the working class.

Call for Lynching
It is this which provides the basis for the latest outbursts of lynch fury in the columns of the Nazi press, calling for summary vengeance against the Communist defendants, particularly against Torgler, the former head of the Communist Party in the German Reichstag.

On all sides is recalled the outburst of General Hermann Goerring, head of the Nazi Storm Troopers, against Dimitroff, when, goaded to fury by the questionings of the Bulgarian Communist leader, he screamed in the Leipzig Court:

"Wait till you get into my hands, out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Then you will have reason to be afraid."

It is obvious that with the Nazi press calling for a "spontaneous" lynching of the defendants, as well as the danger of another trial on charges of "treason," that the lives of all the Communist defendants are now in greater danger than ever before.

Judge Praises Hitler
The defendant were led into the court room at 9 A. M. on Saturday morning. Dimitroff was in high spirits, laughing gaily, and talking animatedly to his sister. Torgler maintained the same sober, composed, serious mien that has characterized

(Continued on Page 2)

Socialist Workers
Join Fight on Nazis
Meets Demand Release
of Defendants

NEW YORK—An audience which heard Robert Minor, for Communist Party debate against Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., last Friday, adopted resolutions demanding unconditional and safe release for the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag arson trial, whose innocence the Nazi court has been forced to admit, and of the nine Scottsboro boys in Alabama.

The following telegram was adopted to be sent to Judge Buenger, of the Nazi Supreme Court: "Hundreds of Socialist and Communist workers assembled in the Bronx Center, Bronx, N. Y. U. S. A. protest against the frame-up of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff and demand their immediate and unconditional release as well as the release of all class-war prisoners and a stop to all frame-ups of workers and intellectuals."

Central Executive of U. S. S. R. Government Meets Today on Plan for 1934

DELEGATES FROM FACTORY TO PLAN BUDGET, TAKE UP NEW BUILDING AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

By VERN SMITH
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent
MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (By Radio).—With the workers and farmers of the whole country watching with full confidence and with an excellent harvest giving the basis for a plunge forward in the plan to develop light industry and extend the new basic industrial construction, the meeting of the Soviet Union's Central Executive Committee, begins here on Dec. 25.

Meanwhile the meetings of the C. E. C. of the Soviet Republics have been taking place. In all of these sessions, not only delegates from the factories and villages take part, but also "udarniks," the shock brigades, who participate in the control of the country and of production.

Four Point Agenda
The C. E. C. of the Soviet Union, meeting on Dec. 25, has a four point agenda: (1) the plan for the economic development of the coming year; (2) the state budget; (3) the agricultural results this year and the plan for the spring sowing next year; (4) ratification (or vetoing) of all decrees of the presidium of the C. E. C. since the last session of the C. E. C.

Beginning Dec. 19, the Central Executive Committee of each Republic has been in session. The session of the C. E. C. of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic attracted the most attention. The sessions of the C. E. C. of the R. S. F. S. R. were opened by president Kalinin, its chairman. The main speeches were made by Sulimov, president of the Peoples Commissars of the R. S. F. S. R., and Rogov, chairman of the state planning commission of the R. S. F. S. R. The speakers emphasized the achievement this year of basic construction on a huge scale, particularly the establishment of the Ural Kuznets Metallurgical and coal base, including the Ural Mash, the Cheljabinsk and Magnitogorsk plants.

Building Light Industry
The working class of the R. S. F. S. R. increased by 115,000 this year and has grown over two and one half million since 1928. The excellent harvest, and the fulfillment of the grain deliveries by Dec. 15, gives the basis for a big stride forward next year. The coming year must see the solving of the problem of light industry, said Sulimov, and of the task set by Stalin of doubling or trebling light industrial production, which means a great increase in the standard of living of the workers and farmers. The appropriations in the budget for light industry next year have been almost doubled.

Rogov, in his report, pointed out that eighty per cent of the appropriations for next year are to finish or remodel existing construction, and the rest goes for new construction. Construction emphasized included road building, extension of the number of livestock, the development of areas inhabited by the national minorities, and of new regions, such as the Pechora River Valley, which has hitherto been almost uninhabited, but which has rich mineral and coal deposits. The meetings of the C. E. C. of the R. S. F. S. R. were attended by many shock brigades, who came not as outsiders, but to participate in the control of the country and of production.

Workers Are Delegates
This democratic element in the meetings characterizes not only the C. E. C. of the R. S. F. S. R., but of the All Union C. E. C. These bodies themselves contain numerous workers elected from the factories

(Continued on Page 2)

Units to Follow Up C. P. Control Meets

Visit Absent Members Says Cent. Committee

NEW YORK—Those members of the Communist Party who have for one reason or another not attended the unit meetings at which their books were to have been controlled, should be visited by a responsible member of the unit to find out why the comrade is inactive, stated the Central Committee of the Party yesterday.

"The visiting comrade, preferably the financial secretary of the unit, should collect the back dues, issue the control stamp," the statement continued, "and above all find out why the comrade is not attending unit meetings and participating in party activity."

"As a first step in the activation of the entire Party membership, and in the elimination of the discrepancy between the membership on record, and the dues paying membership, the Central Committee decided that during the month of December all membership books be controlled."

"This control should in no event be used as a means of cleansing the Party of 'its inactive members' in order to start all over again with a 'clean slate.' We do not wish to get rid of our inactive members, but to transform these inactive ones to active members. This cannot be done by threats of expulsion, if they do not attend the control meeting. 'If the control is carried out in the proper way,' the statement concluded, 'it will serve to not only make every Party member one in good standing, but will also bring to light the weaknesses in the units and sections which are responsible for some of our members staying away from meetings, and at times even dropping out.'"

Furriers Not to Work Christmas; Full Pay to Be Paid by Agreement

NEW YORK—The Fur Workers' Industrial Union calls attention to its membership that, according to agreement, all employees are not to work on Christmas Day, and are to receive full pay for the day off work.

Nazi Rewrite Hymn for 'Un-Aryan' Phrase

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Calling the appeal, "Lord, make us free," of Jewish and not German origin, the Saxon Evangelical Church decided to rewrite the famous hymn, "The Netherlands Thanksgiving Prayer."

City Events

- WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CENTER CHANGES ADDRESS
The Washington Heights Workers Center has moved to 244 Broadway, corner 171st St., New York.
- ALTERATION PAINTERS MEETING
A meeting of the Alteration Painters will take place at headquarters 1473 Boston Rd., tonight at 8 P. M.
- ATTENTION! BRONX COMRADES
"Strike Me Red," the children's opera, will be shown at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, instead of 2073 Fulton Ave. Comrades please take notice of change of place and notify the children.
- A CORRECTION
Due to the dropping out of a line of type in the story headed "McLevey Must Act on Worker's Demands," say S. P. Rank and File" on page five of the Saturday, Dec. 23 issue of the Daily Worker, the sense of one sentence was changed. At the beginning of page five, column two, a quotation of Mayor McLevey, the socialist mayor of Bridgeport, is made to read as follows:
"I will appoint socialists wherever I have the power to do otherwise."
The line should have read:
"I will appoint socialists wherever I have the power to do so."
McLevey's practice, however, has been otherwise.

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Federal Indictment on Needle Union Leaders Protested by 2,000

NEW YORK—Two thousand workers packed the Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Broadway and 28th St., Thursday night in answer to a call issued by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to protest against the indictment of 28 leaders and militant members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant leaders of the fur workers and the needle trades workers, who are among the 28 listed in the framed indictment by the Federal government and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, were present and received a tremendous ovation.

"We will face the trial with courage and determination," said Gold, "but even though they may succeed in putting us in jail—and they will not find it so easy—there will be hundreds to take our places and carry on the struggle."

Fascist Judge Aims to Whitewash Hitler in Reichstag Arson

him throughout the trial.

The fascist Judge Buenger then began to deliver his summation, a speech which was a complete whitewash of the obvious fascist guilt, a hymn of praise for the Hitler government, and a denunciation of the German Communist Party.

The note struck insistently by the fascist Judge, while forced to deliver the verdicts in favor of the Communist defendants, was his explicit opinion that, despite all the evidence, the Communist Party was the real incendiary.

Of the greatest significance were his repeated utterances that very openly pave the way for another trial against the Communists on the ground of "treason." He said, for example:

"The Communist Party in Germany had been working for a long time to gain power and awaited a favorable chain of circumstances. The court takes the view that Van der Lubbe was a Communist, and is still a Communist. Decidedly, this Reichstag fire was not an act of individual error, but an act of mass terror which was designed to be the overture to general strike and a revolutionary movement."

Continuing his tirade against the Communist Party, in which he took over all the discredited statements of the Prosecution, the fascist judge continued:

"Apparently, the Communists wanted to create a visible beacon, and make an appeal to the Social-Democratic workers."

He then quoted from some documents of the Communist International and the Communist Party, taking particular pains to state that he considered this "the most important part of the trial."

Thus, the way for the execution of the Communist defendants on the grounds of "treason" after the Reichstag fire frame-up has broken down, is clearer than ever, since the fascist Leipzig court has apparently been instructed to begin the complete trial of the Communist defendants on the ground of "treason."

The summing up of the fascist Judge Buenger was a miserable attempt to save the face of the court, despite the acquittal forced upon it by the protest movement throughout the world and the courageous stand of the defendants.

Nazi Guilty

This forced acquittal has only one political meaning—it is a complete demonstration that the real incendiaries are the fascists themselves. Judge Buenger's conclusion gave the catchword for new proceedings against the defendants. Although the court came to the same conclusion as the Communist Party in London and the conclusions of the Brown Book, the fascist Judge Buenger denounced these conclusions as slanders against the fascists.

Buenger lied deliberately when he stated that Lubbe is a Communist. He lied when he said that Goering had a staff of Nazi sentries. He lied when he said that the submarine part in the arson. He lied when he said that the fire brigade responded to the alarm quickly. He lied when he said that Van der Lubbe had no contact with the Nazis.

On the contrary, the trial proved by the evidence of sworn witnesses that the fire brigade was deliberately held at bay late, that Van der Lubbe himself declared that he was in the company of Nazis, that Goering's janitor heard footsteps in the subterranean passage during the night, that the witness Abermann saw Goering with six staff sentries from the Storm Troopers.

The fascist Judge Buenger deliberately ignored the entire conclusion of the trial when he concluded that the Communists were undoubtedly the instigators of the crime.

Victory for Workingclass

The Leipzig verdict is an admission that the case of the Nazi prosecution has collapsed. It shows the tremendous setback and exposure of German fascism, and a simultaneous victory for the German and international working class.

The final victory in this case can only come if the savage lynch intentions of German fascism are completely ignored and the four defendants in the Leipzig trial are safely conveyed over the frontiers of fascist Germany.

Central Committee of Soviet Union to Meet Today, on 1934

and continuing their factory work between sessions. Furthermore, delegates to all Soviet bodies form an organized group in all plants where they work and popularize the decrees and decisions of the Soviets at mass meetings wherein all the workers participate.

The whole country is vitally interested and is watching with full confidence the actions of the C.E.C. of the Republics and the All-Union C.E.C. The All-Union C.E.C. is thus under the democratic control of the masses of workers and is the supreme power in the country between meetings of the All-Union Congresses of the Soviets. The All-Union C.E.C. is authorized by the Congress and has two chambers, one the All-Union Council, based on population, and one, the Council of Nationalities, with five delegates from each Republic and one from each autonomous region. Bills must pass each chamber.

Structure of Soviets

Between sessions of the C.E.C., the Presidium of twenty-seven members, including the president of the C.E.C. and the Council of Nationalities, acts as the supreme power. The C.E.C. has both legislative and executive powers. The Council of Peoples Commissars is appointed by it and responsible to it. The All-Union C.E.C. carries out the constitutional provisions of laying the foundations and establishing the general plan of the entire national economy of the Soviet Union, directs the posts and telegraphs and all transport, confirms the All-Union budget and makes the Republic budgets conform. The All-Union C.E.C. further establishes the general plan for mineral and soil exploitation, and has general control over labor, schools, health, weights and measures, amnesty, and other legislation. It also controls all military and foreign affairs legislation.

Seventeenth Party Congress

The All-Union C.E.C. has judicial powers, as the Supreme Court is attached to it and acts on the C.E.C. authority. The All-Union C.E.C. is a large body, numbering several hundred members. The number of members is decided at the sessions of the Congress of Soviets.

The All-Union C.E.C. meeting on Monday, will convene in the midst of high enthusiasm for the continued growth of production under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The latest victories to be recorded are the beginning of the operation of the 220,000 volt current from Svirgirs, the new high power hydro-electric station 150 miles from Leningrad, whose capacity when all four turbines are running is a half billion kilowatt hours yearly.

The first electric locomotive will be running by the time the Seventeenth Party Congress convenes, on the newly electrified Ekaterinsk Road from the Donbas to Krivorozak Basin. Individual plants which have fulfilled

Police Break Up Richmond March

RICHMOND, Virginia, Dec. 24.—The Hunger March demonstration to city hall was broken up here Saturday by police, after permission had been given for the march. T. H. Stone, the organizer of the Unemployed Council, was clubbed and arrested on the framed-up charge of resisting arrest. Stone has been bailed out. The trial takes place Monday.

The workers continued to march around the city hall for ten minutes after the attack of the police. The delegation which was elected to present the Richmond Workers Relief Ordinance to the mayor was refused admission. This ordinance had aroused much interest among the Richmond workers. The Hunger March was preceded by open mass hearings and mass trials of the city government and the relief agencies in various sections of the city.

The Workers Relief Ordinance provides ten dollars cash relief for each unemployed couple and two dollars additional for each dependent; union wages and conditions and compensation on relief jobs; no evictions, no discrimination, especially against Negro unemployed, moratorium on city payment to the bankers, all relief collected by tax on the wealthy, and indorsement of the Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill.

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Clear Picture Given of Communist Way to Socialism

He cited the Russian Revolution and the Soviet Union as example.

Thomas repeated the Hitler lie of famine in the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Party corruption of Marxism can best be illustrated today in Germany, where it has led directly into fascism, Minor pointed out.

Minor called attention to the Soviet Union as an example of proletarian democracy and declared that in order to bring about Socialism, the proletariat must first have power in its own hands, as in the case of the Soviet Union. He called attention to the militant and courageous struggles carried on by the Communist Party of the U. S. against fascism, war and unemployment, and showed how the Socialist Party supports the reactionary A. F. of L., N. R. E. A., etc. Thomas "sympathized" to Scottsboro.

Thomas dedicated himself in "sympathy" with the Scottsboro boys, but said that the Communists, by their activity, were "irritating the Southern people too much."

Minor took Thomas sharply to task for his assertions on Communist activity in the South and declared:

"After the 'gentlemen' of the South want to kill nine innocent boys, after they have committed the foulest lynchings, we see the spectacle of Norman

Workers Vote United Scottsboro, German Trial Resolution

Thomas pleading that the upholders of the lynch system shall not be attacked.

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GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



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AFL Heads Aid NRA in Effort to Break Philadelphia Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthened again with others drawn into the struggle.

Against the strikers, the whole force of the federal, state and city government was lined up, together with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy on the National Labor Board.

President Roosevelt, recognizing the national importance of the strike, ordered his minions to take every step to break the strike because it would endanger the whole method of strikebreaking of the NRA if it succeeded in developing into either a general transportation strike or a general strike of all workers in Philadelphia.

While the strike in one sense is a sympathy strike it is more. Every one of the strikers has his own grievances against the functioning of the N.R.A. Every striker has left the N.R.A. lower his wages, increase his hours, attempt to smash his union, and in many instances the workers have lost their jobs through the N.R.A.

Roosevelt's orders to move for the breaking of the strike bore fruit in various ways.

1.—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the A. F. of L. International of Brotherhoods of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, on instructions from William Green, wired Thomas O'Brien, state organizer of the Brotherhood, that the strike was "illegal," which in substance was an order to break the strike.

2.—Dr. Leistron, NRA administrator, made a special trip to Washington to confer with General Johnson and William Green, on measures of breaking the strike. Leistron's appeal to the strikers to stop striking had failed.

3.—Persistent reports were spread in Philadelphia that Senator Robert F. Wagner, head of the National Labor Board; Edward McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and William Green would come to Philadelphia to break the strike. McGrady, who helped break the miners' strike is already in Philadelphia but refused to see a strike committee. It is certain, if the strike spreads, these worthies will be on hand to attempt to smash it.

4.—In an effort to break the united front of the workers, the NRA in Washington passed a resolution on the demands of the bakery drivers, offering them concessions. Thus far the bakery drivers have not withdrawn from the strike.

William Green's lackey, Daniel J. Tobin, told the strikers that the A. F. of L. is opposed to general strikes, and that workers who have contracts with the bosses must live up to them.

"No approval was asked," he said, "nor was any given to any union in Philadelphia to participate in a general strike."

"As representative of the international union, I instruct you to so inform the leaders in this movement, and make the contents of this telegram public if necessary."

The 9,000 Philadelphia members of Tobin's union are among the most militant of the strikers, having been betrayed as victims by the N.R.A. in their strike during last summer. They are in a fighting mood. It was only under pressure of the N.R.A. that they affiliated to the international union at all.

On the part of the strikers, every effort is being made to broaden the strike, though there are weaknesses in this respect.

On Tuesday, the 3,000 Budd Auto Manufacturing Co. strikers will begin mass picketing, which will add strength to the transportation strike. Efforts will be made to draw in those unions which have voted to withdraw. A move will be made in the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union to pass a motion of a general strike of all unions in Philadelphia in support of the transportation strike.

That the masses of workers have tremendous sympathy for the strike is shown by one incident when a scab milk driver of the Abbotts Co. with a cop on his wagon, delivered milk. A crowd of hundreds of people in a workers' neighborhood followed him for six blocks shouting "scab." Only two or three bottles of milk were sold, as the workers refused to buy milk from a scab driver.

The real test of the strength of the strike will come Tuesday, after the holidays. At that time, the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officialdom will bring greater pressure, and if with proper organization and struggle the workers are able to overcome this strikebreaking treachery, the strike will gain in force and will lead to the victory of the workers.

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SPORTS
By Edward Newhouse

Play and Revolution

By MAC GORDON
(Batting for Ed. Newhouse)

PLAY is inimical to revolution. That is why revolutionaries who have not yet arrived denounce play as a soporific and a sop, and speak contemptuously of bread and circuses." It croaks the oracle who perpetrates that illuminating column in the New York Times known as "Topics of the Times." (Illuminating because it reveals with great lucidity the vicious anti-workingclass character of that smug pillar of bourgeois newspaper "impartiality.")

The oracle might have added that revolutionaries "denounce play" which also has for its purpose, (as stated by General Wingate, founder of the Public School Athletic League) "to make the youth fit and willing to do their patriotic duty when the time comes"; that they are suspicious of play promoted by a local "Y" which has on its Board of Directors the lawyer, secretary-treasurer, and manager of the largest factory in town, or by a Boys Club which is financed and directed by some of the biggest financiers and industrialists of the country.

He might have mentioned the fact that the revolutionaries among the Ambridge sock strikers, or the New Mexico mine strikers found play "inimical" when they saw football jerseys on the deputies who attacked their pocket lines with gas bombs, guns and bayonets; and that the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania "denounced play" when they went out on strike only to have the mine soccer teams seab on them, because the mine bosses controlled their sport facilities.

But to an oracle play is there. There are no fine distinctions. You take it or you leave it. If you don't like it as it's dished out in its official form by the army officers, sport promoters, industrial and financial magnates of the country, then you just "denounce" it and become "contemptuous" of it.

Our oracle is, of course, considerably water-soaked. Revolutionaries are very far from frowning upon play in the abstract. We didn't notice Clarence Hathaway spitting much venom when he spoke on sports at the Daily Worker benefit match recently. Nor was Bob Minor, Communist candidate for mayor in the recent New York elections, scowling very ferociously when he kicked off the first ball in the opening game of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League season a couple of months ago, though he did take a vicious boot at the ball.

As a matter of fact, it is the revolutionary Labor Sports Union

Orders Reflect Nation-Wide Interest in 24 Page "Daily"

NEW YORK—Tremendous enthusiasm by workers throughout the country for the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on January 6, is reflected in the increased orders for this issue arriving daily from even small towns into the office of the Daily Worker.

Numerous states are already represented in these orders, including California, Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New England states and middle Atlantic states.

The Workers Book Shop, 37 Grove St., San Francisco, Calif., has ordered 500 copies. Anacortes, Wash., is taking 100 copies. Salt Lake City, Utah, 500 copies.

Strool, S. D., sent an order for 100. Similar orders have arrived from Lincoln, Neb.; Winthrop, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Racine, Wis.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Wabash, Ind.; Greenwood, Arkansas; Waukegan, Ill.; Toledo, Ohio; Turtle Creek, New Castle, New Brighton and in Pennsylvania.

New England, Worcester, Mass., increased its usual

Youth Rally for Anti-War Meeting Sunday, Jan. 14

NEW YORK—To mobilize the working class youth and students for a mighty struggle against imperialism, a huge Lenin-Liebkecht-Luxemburg Anti-War Meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 13, at 7 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

"This gathering," says a statement issued by the district committee of the Young Communist League of New York, "should witness a mass turnout of young workers and students in honor of

NEWSPAPER WRITERS GET BLUNT WARNING AGAINST ORGANIZING INTO UNION

Broun Burns Incriminating Paper by NRA Official

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—An N. R. A. official's warning that newspaper writers would find the outcome "quite adverse if they try union tactics" confronted reporters in the midst of their recent meeting here to organize into a national union.

The suggestion appeared in a memorandum which Lindsay Rogers, world-famous liberal professor, now a Deputy Administrator directly in charge of the newspaper code, privately delivered to one of many delegates to the American Newspaper Guild's organization meeting in the National Press Club on Dec. 15. Rogers handed over the memo, saying: "Here's something you may be interested in." The delegate, bewildered, turned it over to the Guild.

Broun Burns Paper

Heywood Broun, sometime Socialist, the columnist for the Scripps-Howard papers, read the memo aloud; it was a gross imputation; then burned it before the eyes of the excited delegates. A hall of discussion broke, but in the end the meeting was pledged to "drop the subject."

The memo expressed Rogers' opinion that the newspaper men and women "should undertake no activity to make the publishers resentful" and that it would be "disastrous" to elect Broun as their leader. "For the head of the Guild to be a Socialist (Broun resigned from the S. P. long ago) would be to wave a red flag in their (the publishers') faces."

"You know the newspaper publishers would not assent to a real code in respect to hours and wages," the memo continued. "The Guild situation is pregnant with harm. . . One hundred wildcats may be let loose" . . . in answer, "there would be a roar of lions."

In the light of events since the organization of the Guild, the melodramatic incident of the memorandum assumes additional significance. The newspaper code is now before President Roosevelt, awaiting his signature to go into operation. Although its provisions are still officially withheld, it is reliably reported that it disregards every important demand raised by the Guild. It is said that the code classifies reporters as "professionals," exempting them from hour and wage provisions, and ignores the Guild's demands for a five-day week and for security of their jobs.

The question arises, if news writers spurnly accept intimidation and exploitation of themselves, how can they be expected to give other workers a picture of the operation of the New Deal? It is axiomatic that they accepted white-collar slave conditions for years under the influence of the inspired traditions of "Newspaper work is so romantic" and "You meet so many interesting people." It is equally well known, however, that since 1929 they have become ever more enlightened, as a group, and proportionately more eager to organize and fight.

Unite With Workers

Broun initiated the union movement, but the rank and file of journalists throughout the country have organized into many groups much more militant in spirit than Broun has been in leading the union. In one Western city the reporters organized jointly with the mechanical workers, and there are uncounted individuals in all of the groups who realize that this is the strongest position they could assume. They are aware that the stereotypers, printers, linotypers and other mechanical employees actually have been able to win demands by threatening to organize their editorial workers into their unions.

Ignore Whalen

The New York Guild voted unanimously against even replying to a message of "congratulations" which had been sent to them by the local N.R.A. Chieftain, Grover Whalen.

The national convention in Washington already had elected Broun when the Rogers memorandum was read. It was headed "Memorandum

from Lindsay Rogers to General Hugh S. Johnson." The fact that he handed it to the delegate, however, shows not only that the sentiments were his own, but that he expected the delegate to convey the situation to his fellows to sway them toward a conservative policy if he didn't actually intend that the entire group should be warned.

I telephoned to the Professor on Dec. 20 to ask what he could tell me about the memorandum.

"I don't know what you're talking about," he said, and again, when I described the memorandum, "I am sorry, I can't discuss it. I don't know anything about it. I have written a thousand memorandums in the last month and no one of them was for publication."

Many of the convention delegates, including Broun, regarded it as a threat. At least one of them called for exposure instead of suppression of the code. The delegate who was not I. Urgent work kept me away from the meeting. I am a charter member of the New York Guild, however, having joined while I was a member of the World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard) staff. Therefore when I learned what had transpired, I rushed to the meeting. It was just breaking up. Departing delegates said that Broun burned the memorandum "in order to save the person who was given the memo because, after it was read, that individual became excited and said the memorandum might have been passed on in confidence."

To my assertion that this was no excuse since the delegate concerned himself with the code, an officer of the Guild responded, "I don't want to be snooty, but we already have agreed to drop the matter. It's all over. We decided."

This same officer, I am informed, warned off a proposal made during the meeting, to take the memorandum to Roosevelt with a protest, pleading: "Now listen, fellows, the President is on our side. We can't afford to put him on the spot by bringing this thing up."

Try To Spike Affiliation

A few days after the convention, Broun interviewed himself in his column. Asking himself whether the Guild intended to "become a regular trades union," he replied to himself, at the present time a very large majority of the Guild membership is against any sort of affiliation."

Then Arthur Brisbane, the real-estate-man columnist for William R. Hearst, flung out the hint, in his column, "General Johnson guarantees newspaper reporters 'the right to organize for collective bargaining with publishers.' Young gentlemen most anxious for a reporters' union will make their reports to the President in a majority will REMAIN REPORTERS." (capitals Brisbane's).

P. S.—The "guarantee" was given by General Johnson in a speech to Guild delegates at a luncheon. It was just a few moments later that Rogers, who accompanied Johnson to the luncheon, did his part by delivering the memorandum.

Chicago Workers on C.W.A. Meet Dec. 26

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Provisional Organization Committee of 19 representing workers from over 20 different C.W.A. jobs in the city of Chicago is calling a mass meeting on Tuesday, December 26th, 7 p. m. at the Northwest Hall, 2403 W. North Avenue, for the purpose of organizing a union of all the C.W.A. workers, and those on public and federal jobs in the city of Chicago.

The Organization Committee formulates the following demands: 1. Immediate and regular weekly pay days. 2. Union wages on all jobs with a minimum of 83c an hour. 3. Time and transportation to be paid from city limits. 4. Shelter and fire to be provided on all jobs in open. 5. Full pay for time lost due to sickness and bad weather. 6. Men to be protected against accident and injury as provided by Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act. 7. Relief to be issued in case of part time work and immediately at end of job. 8. Recognition of Job Committee. 9. Against discrimination against Negro, Mexican, youth or other workers. 10. For the Workers' Unemployed and Social Insurance Bill.

Communist Candidate Records Big Gain in Washington Election

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Dec. 24.—The Communist candidate for Councilman at Large, Horace Culp, in the elections here Dec. 7, received 125 votes, as compared to 76 polled by the Party last year.

Communist candidates for other offices, including that of Mayor, were voted for through a sticker, or "write in campaign," because enough money could not be raised officially to file their names.

John A. Sells, the winning Mayor candidate, running on a Democratic ticket, was originally a Socialist, and had served one term on the Citizens' ticket.

Brooklyn Meeting Protests Decatur, Reichstag Trials

I. L. D. Needs Funds for Scottsboro Appeal

NEW YORK.—Printing of Scottsboro trial briefs necessary to appeal the case, will cost \$3,500, while \$1,500 is required for court stenographers' fees and other appeal charges, William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, declared yesterday in appealing for defense funds.

Samuel Leibowitz, one of the Scottsboro attorneys, speaking at a meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Friday night, charged the State of Alabama with perjury and forgery in the conduct of the Decatur lynch trials, at which Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris were sentenced to burn in the electric chair on Feb. 2.

Leibowitz told how the names of Negroes had been inserted on the venire in the original trials at Scottsboro in an effort to hide the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries.

Dr. Bradford Mitchell, professor of economics at John Hopkins University, speaking at the same meeting attacked Gov. Ritchie of Maryland for his failure to prosecute the known lynchers of George Armwood, Negro worker, taken out of the Princess Anne Jail, Eastern Shore, and lynched on Oct. 18, 1934.

The meeting adopted resolutions against the Decatur lynch verdicts and for the release of the defendants in the Reichstag trial and of the hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in the Nazi dungeons.

Southern Farmers Demand CWA Jobs

By JIM MALLORY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—The wave of mass meetings and demonstrations against the policies of the C. W. A. that has swept Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern states in the last few days, has moved further South into Louisiana.

The chief grievances of the workers in Louisiana are that the officials are using C. W. A. jobs to build up political machines, and that farmers, though they may be starting, are forbidden to register for C. W. A. work.

A mass meeting of 400 people at Arcadia, La., charged that the relief officials are playing politics with the empty bellies of the workers. It was revealed that workers applying for jobs with the C. W. A. are asked about their political affiliations and whether a citizen or not. The C. W. A. officials have announced that they will aid no one in any way connected with farming, no matter what their need may be.

Two hundred hungry farmers and

farm laborers met at the Shreveport, La., city hall and passed a resolution condemning the discrimination against their group by the C. W. A.

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The C

I. W. O. Membership Drive Approaches Its Objective

Twelfth Week of Campaign Lifts Total to 7,652; One Month Still Remains

By MAX BEDACHT

The twelfth week of the membership drive of our International Workers Order resulted in 741 new members and 276 children. This brings the grand total of the results of the campaign to date to 7,652 new members and 1,612 children.



With four more campaign weeks left, there should be no difficulty in reaching a total of 10,000 new members. The twelfth week of the campaign showed a considerable increase in the activities of our Jewish Section. That section secured 285 new members this week.

All new members registered in the national office are based on doctor's examinations submitted, and do not represent mere addresses.

The Hungarian Section held its own in the current week. In a steady effort the Hungarian Section has achieved a weekly average during the whole campaign of 124 new members.

The twelfth week's achievement was 118. The past week showed a continuation of the very commendable efforts of the Ukrainian and English sections with 66 and 51 new members respectively.

The Youth Section went back into its hole again.

Build the Youth Section

The weakness of the Youth section is no accident. It is the result primarily of an almost complete inattention of the adult branches of the Order to the problems of building and of leading the Youth Section.

In the last days were received a considerable batch of applications from Chicago, over 60 in number.

Our language sections contributed their share to this batch. But the lot did not contain one single application for a youth member.

We cite Chicago not to hold it up as a horrible example. On the contrary, Chicago is quite active and attentive to the campaign.

However, in its inattention to the building of the Youth Section, it is as bad as all our other districts. Surely the fact that the efforts of the City Central Committee to organize the drive, and their success in getting the most attentive in a similar way when taken together with the fact that they did not succeed in bringing in a single youth member, is indicative of a neglect to ask young workers to join.

This same neglect is the weakness of the drive in New York and in all other sections.

This weakness is a political weakness. It shows that our comrades do not see the young workers. It shows especially that they do not see the particular problems of the young workers.

Not seeing the problems of the young workers results not only in neglect to organize them, but it also results in neglect to lead them, to help their organizations to develop social, sports and educational life from a working class point of view.

These neglects combined and are responsible for the extremely slow growth of the Youth Section, when in reality the Youth Section should present one of the best opportunities of the Order to build itself.

The work of the Order contemplated for the next 6 months will try to repair this weakness. It will pay special attention to conveying to our Order a clear understanding of the purpose and aims of our Youth Section.

Daily Worker Anniversary Number

On January 6 the Daily Worker will issue its anniversary number, celebrating its tenth birthday. The occasion is one in which the whole militant labor movement must participate. The Daily Worker is our paper. It is our mouthpiece, voicing our programs, our aspirations, our battle cries. Without our intimate

relationship with you, we cannot hope to be effective. We must be able to speak to you as you are, in your own language, in your own way. We must be able to speak to you as you are, in your own language, in your own way.

minimizes you ever saw. Such complete emancipation is still conspicuously rare.

But it does exist, doesn't it—contrary to the headline on your tract? The whole intent of the article is to belittle the importance of race-hatred, to minimize the tragic results. Here is a poisonous paragraph:

"This passive race prejudice, which we all possess, is simply a preference for people of your own kind. It knows no cruelty and certainly no desire to injure those who are different from yourself. It is only when demagogues flame it into hatred that it becomes a cruel and a dangerous thing."

concern about the existence of the Daily Worker, this revolutionary mouthpiece of our movement, our organization will be weakened.

All of our branches should consider the occasion of the 10th birthday of the Daily Worker as a good incentive to do their duty by the Daily Worker, to help win new readers, to expand the influence of the paper.

All branches should participate in the circulation of the anniversary issue. They should organize distribution of this issue and should send bundle orders prepaid to the Daily Worker business office.

The anniversary number will contain a page of propaganda and agitation material for the International Workers Order. In the distribution of this issue of the Daily Worker, therefore, our members will demonstrate the unity of interest between the paper and our I. W. O. They should both be considered as our organization by giving it the widest possible circulation.

About Pessimism

Two weeks ago we reported about a battle against pessimism in Chicago, and our comrades there had a representative to the National Executive Committee, Comrade Saltzman, succeeded in accomplishing this attack. We received a number of communications from Chicago protesting that the write-up that Chicago got had unjustifiably created the impression of pessimism and inactivity in the leadership of our drive in Chicago.

Of course, we intended no such accusation. We knew that the comrades in Chicago were active and still knew and were still working hard to overcome the handicaps in our drive is a tendency to pessimism among many comrades. We meet it in personal contact with the membership, as well as in communications. They ask us, "What can you do now with a drive? They will not have any money. Even if you would take them in you would have to suspend them again." Others say that their field of solicitation has been exhausted, all the left wing Jews or Hungarians or Slovaks in their town are already organized.

These comrades do not see, first, that the conditions which make them disabled the workers from paying dues also increased the need for the protection of membership in a fraternal organization among the workers. They do not see that the conditions which make them disabled the workers from paying dues also increased the need for the protection of membership in a fraternal organization among the workers.

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Got \$6 A Week For Creosoling Railroad Ties

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LIVINGSTON MANOR, N. Y.—Here are the conditions in the Federal Creosole Co. where they creosole railroad ties. I had a talk with one of the workers at the company and he told me that the conditions are the worst he had ever seen. When there is work they employ from 10 to 20 men. These men are all Negroes.

He told me that working there one year, he received \$297. This averages up to \$6 per week. The ties weigh from 250 pounds to 300 pounds. One man has to carry the ties 60 feet to pile them up. Two years ago they got, for big ties, \$2.65 per 100 ties, for small ties they got \$1.25 per 100. This year they get \$1.25 for big ties, and \$1 for small ties per 100.

When they run the ties through the creosole, they have to work nights, because if they work in the sun, the creosole burns the face, hands and bodies of the workers. They get 90 cents per 100 for this town that the company supplies the workers homes. These are not homes, they are pig pens. There are so many cracks in the houses that you can see everything from the outside that is happening inside. These houses are one mile from the town.

When not working they are refused relief because the company tells the town that the workers have a place to trade at. This is just another one of the company tricks to rob the workers of their meager earnings, through the company stores.

There are about 50 of these companies throughout the country, and one in Canada. The main branch is in Louisville, Ky.

Would like to hear from some other workers from the Federal Creosole Co. of the country, in the Daily Worker.

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Gen. Johnson Helps Cereal Mill to Fight Organization

Returns Vague Answer when Workers Appeal on Right to Union of Their Choice

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—The cereal workers were organized by the A. F. of L. organizer here on the grounds that the N.R.A. was going to back them up, and that it was their duty to help put the N.R.A. over by organizing, and of course raise their wages and better their working conditions.

The organizer went first to the management of one of the mills and asked for, and was granted, permission to organize the workers. This looks like an effort to split the ranks of the workers, but I do not believe they will be successful, as the most militant workers have pointed this out to the workers and they have sworn to stand behind their committee solid, and in case of any discrimination to strike and demand the reinstatement of any worker who might be fired because of union activity.

The workers failed to see the danger in signing their demands, and presenting them in that form, even though they were 100 per cent on the list. Some of the workers, fearing to have their names go into the office on them, might be tricky on the part of the management, be induced to withdraw their names and that only the most militant ones would be left on the list, thereby leaving an opening for discrimination.

The cereal workers as a whole desire to have a good strong and militant union, and if they do not get it in one mill referring to the workers in the other as the Royal Mills bunch, they will not let this go. They are one as one and not let this go. They are one as one and not let this go. They are one as one and not let this go.

They should also refuse to be told that they should not strike at this time for their demands, nor should they be carried off into a strike with out first knowing that they are going to stick solid till they win.

—W. C. HODGES, (Signature Authorized)

Knott Hotel Corp. Plans to Fingerprint All Employees

Al Smith, Other Tammany Officials, Grind Out Profits by Intensive Exploitation

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The Knott Hotel Corp. holds periodical meetings of managers and engineers, for the sole purpose of cutting down operating expenses. Invariably, these meetings lower the standard of living of their numerous employees who at no time earned more than a meagre living.

The Knott Hotel Corp. is the largest of its kind in the United States. There are about 40 hotels under its management and they are known as the severest exploiters of workers.

David Knott, a former sheriff of New York County, and his brother James, are the chief executives of the corporation. Of the many Tammany members of the Board of Directors, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State, is the outstanding one.

At a recent meeting of Knott Hotel Corp. managers and engineers, two men from the fingerprint bureau proposed a scheme to eliminate undesirable workers from hotel employment by fingerprinting. This fingerprint scheme is to be aimed primarily against workers who at one time or other were arrested and convicted for militancy in the labor movement.

The following is an authentic excerpt of the minutes: "Minutes of Engineering and Management Committee, Hotel Chelsea, Dec. 1, 1933, 10:30 A. M. Two representatives of Commissioner J. A. Faurot appeared before the meeting and explained a system of fingerprinting of employees as a means of identification and reference. To an employer adopting this system, a certificate is given. The employee at a cost of 25c to \$1 is given a card which covers his record of previous employment. The selling points are: "The adoption of the plan eliminates all criminal applicants. "Employees are proud of their identification cards. "Employees are protected from criminals securing employment. "The adoption of this plan by us will give us a lot of excellent publicity. "Some of the committee felt that the system should be imposed upon the hotel fraternity by association and not by individual action. The question of adoption is respectfully referred to our executives."

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Restaurant Boss Helped by Nazi to Spy on Workers

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I was working in a restaurant located at 893 Broadway, three doors from the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief. This restaurant is under the N. R. A., but the workers have to do plenty of slavery for the boss for a little money.

The regular hours are supposed to be 9 hours, but we work 11 to 12 hours. A worker washing dishes has to do some cooking. Another worker works 5 hours and gets 50 cents, which comes to 10 cents per hour. A girl works 8 1/2 hours. She gets \$6 per week and I had to work like a slave, washing dishes, doing counter-man's work and short order cook for \$12 per week.

While I was speaking to the workers to better the conditions in this place, he boss somehow learned of this. He waited until the dinner rush was over, and started at me with an angry mean way, telling me that he will try his best to put me in jail.

I told him I wasn't afraid. Then he asked the workers to repeat what I was saying to them against the bosses in order to get them as witnesses to jail me.

One of the workers is a German Nazi, whom I have exposed a good many times. This Nazi stuck with the boss and told him everything against me, and I had to lose my job.

And now comrades I want to appeal to all comrades in the I. L. D. and W. I. R. who are near there and have patronized this place, to listen to what I have said. The boss is using the meanest way against the workers with a fascist Nazi to help him.

Worried Over Job on C.W.A., Negro Drops Dead in Atlanta, Ga.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Daniel Howard of Atlanta, Ga., who had just been assigned to C.W.A. work on the local Negro High School (Booker T. Washington High School) dropped dead on Dec. 15 en route to his new C.W.A. job.

His friends state that his death was due to dependency over not being able to make ends meet for his family. He had worried over trying for several weeks to be put on the Roosevelt C.W.A. "chain gang."

Next Step After Strike Victory at Paper Bag Shop

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—This letter was given to the "Daily Worker" by I. Anita Operani, Italian working class paper, at the request of the writer of the letter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—My shop is about the biggest bag shop in New York and Brooklyn. We're out in Erie Basin, and the shop is called the Brooklyn Standard Paper Bag Co., located at the foot of Van Dyke St.

We went out on strike a couple of weeks ago and won raises. We elected a strike committee and the bosses recognize it. We won raises from \$1 to even as high as \$3 for low paid workers, when you figure it in the piece work system we have here. I think that's a good start.

We organized a union that we call the Brooklyn Standard Boys and Girls Benevolent Association. We know about the regular union, that's the Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union. They offered their help to us while we were on strike and after, and they tried to organize us before the strike. I think most of the boys and girls want to join up with this union, but I guess the committee and some others don't know how most of us feel about the union. What I mean is I guess they don't know we want it.

I'm not afraid, but I don't want to be the first one to talk because the bosses might fire me. We ought to put it up to a vote of the whole membership. Most of us are signed up already.

A Standard Worker.

Editorial Note: We gave your letter to Section 7 of the Communist Party. They have a special leaflet for you and they will give you copies of the "Daily Worker." Their address is 132 Myrtle Ave.

Benjamin Pipe Shop Workers Force Gains

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—We workers of the Benjamin Pipe Shop have just gained increases of from 8 to 15 per cent, which the boss promised us months ago. Before, our shop was weak and divided, and the boss didn't pay the increase. Now, our shop is strong and united.

The boss knows we are all 100 per cent for our union, the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America, and behind our shop committees, and he knew we would strike if he wouldn't pay us. So he had to come across with the increase.

—A Pipe-Maker.

ALASKAN PRAISES "DAILY" KETCHIKAN, Alaska.

Editor, Daily Worker: Only a short time ago I started reading the Daily Worker. I find it interesting and standing for the suffering unemployed working people, and against such contradictions which gives hunger to many of us because we have produced too much of everything.

I am sending a dollar for the Daily Worker \$40.00 fund.

Sincerely yours, —J. L.

PARTY LIFE Pittsburgh Communist Party Reports Rise in Recruiting

Stress Need for Carrying Out Control Tasks in the Main Concentration Points

(By Org. Secretary, Dis. No. 5)

The Org. Secretary of District No. 5, analyzes the recruiting in the Pittsburgh District during the month of December:

On Friday, Dec. 15, Comrade Edwards wrote an article in the Daily Worker in the light of the control tasks of the open letter and pointed out some of the weaknesses of the Pittsburgh District in recruiting in the basic industries.

It is a fact that during the month of November we had the biggest slump in recruiting generally and especially among mine and steel workers. I will not go into the causes of this in the present article. However, it is necessary to state that in the first three weeks in December we see a great improvement in this connection, especially recruiting of miners into our Party. We have succeeded in forming three new mine units—one in West Virginia, one in Central Penna. and one in the Library territory. Thirty-one miners, members of the U. M. W. A., joined our Party in this time. Of those, 15 are employed miners. Here it is also necessary to state that six women, wives of these miners, have also joined the Party during this period.

In Steel we recruited only seven workers in these three weeks. One of the main weaknesses still remaining is the fact that only one of the miners recruited is a Negro and only a few of the steel workers are Negroes. Here it is necessary in the course of our Lenin recruiting drive to pay the closest attention to draw in Negro workers from the mines and steel mills into the ranks of our Party.

One of the biggest weaknesses in this recruiting, though we see improvements in relation to last month, is the fact that in mining most of this recruiting did not take place at the concentration points which indicates that we are not seriously enough putting into effect the control tasks that we set ourselves at the July District Convention. This is also true in connection with the recruiting young workers and setting up of Y. C. L. units especially at the points of Party concentration.

In order to be able to overcome some of these weaknesses, we are tightening up our work in and around the concentration points of mining and steel and in these fields in general and especially in the course of the next month of the recruiting drive we must bring in many more sections of employed and unemployed miners and steel workers into the ranks of our Party and thereby make the first step in seriously applying that section of the Open Letter which tells us to "Root ourselves among the

basic sections of the American proletariat."

Note by Editor

The improvement noted in the above article in regard to recruiting among the miners, and the establishment of three mine units, and particularly the recruiting of 31 members of the U. M. W. A. into the Party is a noteworthy achievement. We expect that the next report from the Pittsburgh District will indicate a similar improvement in the recruitment among Negroes and among the steel workers.

We want to hear from the other Districts and Sections in regard to their recruiting. What have been your gains in the first three weeks of December? What are your weaknesses? Write your experiences for the benefit of the entire Party.

Cleveland Section 1, Is First to Go Over Top in \$40,000 Drive

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Section 1 of this city, leads the way in showing how to support the Daily Worker by having already raised \$133.86 on a quota of \$225 in the \$40,000 campaign. This section also secured 119 monthly and 11 Saturday subscribers for the "Daily." Cleveland has raised so far a little over 32 per cent of its total quota of \$2,000.

Section 2 has raised \$219.21 on a quota of \$300; Section 3, \$211.68 on a quota of \$300; Akron, \$23.54 on a quota of \$125; Canton, \$93.92 on a quota of \$125; Youngstown, \$28.29 on a quota of \$150; Toledo, \$121.25 on \$175; Erie, \$59.10 on \$75 quota; Columbus, \$11.35 on \$25 quota; Cincinnati, \$44.75 on \$125; Section 11, Cleveland, \$66.23 on \$100 quota; Dayton raised nothing on a quota of \$25 U. J. Cleveland, \$6.80 on \$25 quota; Section 14, Cleveland, \$65.06 on \$100 quota; mining section, \$10.27 on a quota of \$25.

Among foreign language groups, the Russian, Ukrainian, Slavic organizations raised \$85; Ukrainian Working Women, \$12.15; U. J. Eloré employees, \$15; Greek Bureau, \$17.50; United Russian Workers Society, \$10.77; Russian Mutual Aid, \$15; Lithuanian Bureau, \$18; South Slavic Workers Clubs, \$15. Unemployed Councils raised \$24.30. Council 14 accounting for \$23 of this amount.

Unemployed Councils raised \$24.30. All sections and organizations are urged to do their utmost to fulfill their quotas to help the Daily Worker install its new press.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

<

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



Thoreau at a Leg Show

A NEW group which is working to give New York a revolutionary play-house, recently opened its season with a show, if uneven play, called "Peace on Earth."

Thousands of trade unionists and members of the International Labor Defense and other left wing organizations have given the play their support. They have bought entire evenings at the play. There has been a strong proletarian appreciation.

But the bourgeois critics greeted it in their usual style. If anyone wishes to see the famous old class hatred at work, one ought to read the reviews that appear on the morning after a play like this is produced in New York.

All the frustrations, all the bitter venom and self-disgust that is stored up in the bosoms of the intellectual slaves of a corrupt civilization are released on such a theatre.

These critics like to pretend a fine esthetic impartiality. But how many plays in a New York season are worth the esthetic powder to blow to hell? Out of a hundred productions, there are never more than five or six that even have some point beyond that of mere time-killing Broadway-is-only-another-capitalist-racket, a sordid gold-rush and gamble. These critics soon discover that one can't work on a capitalist newspaper and sneer at capitalist culture every night. So one sees a growing compromise and intellectual degradation appear in the mind of the critic. He may be a lonely austere soul like Brooks Atkinson of the Times, or a lover of romantic rhetoric like Gilbert Gabriel. But in a few years he has shed his Thoreau or Francois Villon and is swearing to find words of discreet praise for glorified leg-shows and beer-garden slapstick.

He learns to connive with the great capitalist lie. That's his job; and if you shock fifty of these critics up in a hat they would look the same. Their job makes them equal. They may come out of college with the rich colors of individuality and passion. But they soon cease to be individuals, they have repeated the age-old tragedy; they have swapped their immortal souls for a hot dog and a glass of beer. And many of them know it, and become the cynics and self-loathers Nietzsche hated so much.

When they see a revolutionary play, be it good or bad, it fetches up all their complexes. They manage to say the same fundamentally stupid, prejudiced, bitter things. They have found their scapegoat.

Ah, Those Watchdogs of Manure!

"PEACE ON EARTH" is not a great play. But it is a good play, and it has several scenes that contain the genuine stuff of life. And it has something never found on Broadway—a great theme. It gives one the picture of the volcano on which we all live—the next World War.

Here is the story of a modest and sincere college professor, interested only in his scientific work and academic routine, who is tangled into the gears of the class struggle.

It is what is happening to thousands of intellectuals in the American crisis today. This professor becomes involved in a strike of longshoremen who refuse to load munitions for the next war. His best friend, a radical journalist, is killed in the strike, and he himself thrown out of his job and finally framed-up on a murder charge.

The procession of social forces moves across the stage; and it is noteworthy that the working-class audiences respond passionately to this life they know and which the bourgeois critics do not know.

The play's weakness is due to the over-anxiety of the talented authors, Silar and Maliz, to drive home their case. The frame-up of the college professor for murder is somewhat forced. Such things might conceivably happen, but they haven't yet to an intellectual. Only workers as yet have been framed-up for murder in America.

And yet, the total effect of the play is powerful. Why did the critics jeer and jepe so riotously? One of them, a liberal, even sank to the depths of illiteracy by declaring that such things weren't true since the Roosevelt regime—that is to say, there were no more strikes and frame-ups since the Blue Eagle flapped its ragged wings over our unhappy land.

Ah, the critics. Ah, these watchdogs of a treasure house of ordure! How subjective they become when witnessing such a play. What lofty esthetic standards they use to slay us with! They have been tolerant with a thousand nights of cheap commercial drivel. But they save the little rage left in them to storm at the clumsy young revolutionary giant when he shows his face in the theatre. Away with him, they seem to gibber, before he grows stronger, before he learns to destroy us and this pile of ordure which is our home. He is our enemy!

This may sound like an exaggerated translation of their feelings, but how else to explain their response to the revolutionary theatre? Their reflexes never vary; they have done this thing again and again, and will always do it.

Overhead is the Enemy

The Theatre Union has started with an ambitious program. It made a wise move in renting Eva Le Gallienne's theatre, which is in a working-class district and offering seats at proletarian prices. They have brought together a fine troupe of actors. They work hard and have a clear revolutionary platform.

But they will be haled by the same capitalist economics that defeated the New Playwrights and other such ventures? Can a revolutionary theatre carry the overhead under which they stagger?

It is possible in New York to build a professional workers theatre of this kind. The audience is here, and more than ripe. But a theatre with a heavy overhead cannot live by working-class audiences alone. It must have a bourgeois audience, too. Even the great Piscator found himself in this dilemma in pre-Hitler Berlin, a city containing half a million Communists.

The Artel, which is the theatre of the Jewish workers, seems to me to have found the only correct way in which a stationary theatre for the workers can be established. It has almost none of this back-breaking overhead, it is a theatre that is truly independent of all the bourgeois commercial pressure. It does not have to compromise, and it has been growing in technique and influence for years, and has a permanent place in the life of the Jewish masses of New York.

Somewhat, we must find a way to do this in the English speaking theatre. How we need such a theatre! We need it, if only to demonstrate to the bourgeois aesthetes that great art can only come from the revolution, and not from their sick soil. We need it, for its agitational effect on the New York working-class. We need it as a forum for such playwrights as Paul Peters, who has never had a hearing. Here is a revolutionary writer of the first rank, whose four plays have all the vitality of the younger O'Neill. We have not nourished him to full growth, we have not given him an audience. It is almost a crime. We cannot afford to waste talent in this way.

Paul Peters has the earmarks of a future greatness, if I am any judge of such matters. He has been writing for five years, and has never had a production. We must not let our best writers go through this soul-killing experience. I hope the Theatre Union will do something about it; I, for one, want to see a play by Paul Peters on their schedule.

I hope they can stand off that villainous overhead and go on producing. We need a revolutionary theatre in New York, we need it and will have it!

Freeman, Cowley, Hicks to Discuss Literary Trends

NEW YORK—The present trends in American literature will be discussed at the symposium on "The American Literary Scene" arranged by the National Student League for Friday, Dec. 29, 2 p.m., at Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St.

Speakers at the symposium will include Granville Hicks, well known American critic and author of "The Great Tradition," Malcolm Cowley of the editorial board of New Republic, and Joseph Freeman, editor of New Masses. Michael Gold, author and columnist of the Daily Worker, will be chairman.

THE NEW FILM

By DAVID PLATT

While "Golden Harvest," Hollywood's current "contribution" to the solution of the farm crisis, contains two or three remarkable scenes showing militant farmers tramping on court decisions that favor landlords, stopping foreclosures by putting over their famous penny sales, and starting a mass farm-strike movement in the hope of bettering prices for their products—as a whole the picture is nothing more than the most insouciant kind of pleading for the farmers to support Roosevelt's refinancing, price fixing and inflation schemes calculated to benefit the landowners, insurance companies and grain speculators, at the expense of the ruined and middle farming classes.

What is more, there is a typical befuddled and reactionary leader of the farmers in this film who is supposed to be working strongly in their interest and yet who is in direct contact with the ringleaders of the Chicago Wheat Exchange urging the wheat pit (mind you—the farmers' worst enemies) to lend moral and financial support to the farmers by keeping up the price of wheat as long as the strike lasts. Instead of calling upon the city workers to also fight any attempt on the part of the parasites to perhaps pay the farmers higher prices for their products (as a result of their movement), out of the pockets of the workers—this Hollywood Milo Reno treacherously directs his appeals to the speculators themselves for their own gain on the hypocritical pretext that the wheat pit is the logical source of financial and moral support for the farmers.

Of course, the ringleaders of the pit in "Golden Harvest" welcome the opportunity to prove their "solidarity" with the farmers and begin by immediately buying up all the wheat they can, so that later when the strike is on, they can sell the grain at fabulous commissions, for which naturally the workers and the farmers will have to pay double.

But vicious sport is made of the whole character of the strike that follows, so as to prepare the way for the introduction of the N.R.A. and the new deal for the farmers under Roosevelt and Wallace that will depend not so much upon the mass actions of the farmers as upon miraculous orders from above. It seems that spring comes to the picket lines in the midst of the strike; the farmers begin to hear the ineluctable call of the soil and are seized with a sudden desire to start turning over the land for planting; as a result of which they soon break ranks and go back to their ploughs manifestly relieved that the strain of the strike is over; while deserted and disillusioned by the betrayal of the farmers our "heroic" farm leader goes off to Washington to see if he can get help from the White House for his destitute if thankless countrymen.

The malicious characterization of fighting farmers as fools and betrayers, who have to be forced to fight for better conditions while reactionary leaders are presented as great heroes fighting a lost cause single handedly will come as a surprise no doubt to the tens of thousands of militant rank and file farmers who picketed the highways during the holiday strikes last year in the face of almost insurmountable dangers, only to be miserably betrayed by the opportunistic Milo Renos who sold them out to the landlords and bankers before the strike was half begun.

Indeed, the best possible answer to slanderous films like "Golden Harvest" is in the militant program itself of the Farmers National Relief Conference adopted last month by over 700 delegates representing 39 states, 56 farm organizations and over 100,000 farmers, calling for immediate cash relief, cancellation of debts, no foreclosures or evictions, and declaring their solidarity with the workers and against the bankers, landlords, grafters and speculators under whose direction this golden harvest of lies, half-lies and half-truths was produced and released.

JOHN REED CLUB TO SELL JAN. 6 "DAILIES"

NEW YORK—The artists of the John Reed Club voted to place an initial order for 250 copies of the 24 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on Jan. 6th.

The artists will sell the anniversary issue by canvassing their friends and neighbors on Jan. 6th and 7th.

The John Reed Club challenges similar organizations throughout the country to order as many or more copies of the anniversary "Daily" edition.

From Moscow to Siberia An Old Bolshevik Comes to Stalinsk

By WALT CARMON

This is the second of a series of six articles by Walt Carmon, the first of which appeared on Page One of last Saturday's Daily Worker.

YAROSLAVSKY has come to Stalinsk. We join one of the streams of marching workers and waving banners. We are on our way to the meeting. Ahead of us four blast furnaces stand against the sky. We walk along a road which is still rough. It is being prepared now and it will soon equal any road in Moscow. This is the land of soon. Of very soon. As we move in the stream of humanity on each side of us a Socialist city is rising from the ground. A new wing for the Power plant; new offices; new sidewalks. All of it soon. If we stop for a moment we can see them rise before our very eyes. Men and women are working on them.

We cross the railroad track at the blast furnaces. Streaming out of it, just off the shift, a hundred men and women march with banners waving. A young worker, who has not stopped to wash off the grime of a day's toil, carries a sign. It reads:

"I am Marfutin. I work on the construction of the third blast furnace. I have fulfilled my plan 138 per cent."

We meet other streams of steel workers, construction workers, office workers, Komsomols and Pioneers. There is quite a crowd assembled when we arrive.

THE STEEL WORKERS COME

We sit on the stand. On the right of us the Party headquarters. Beyond, the blast furnaces. Smoke streams to the sky like an unfurled banner. In front of us the administration building; beyond the large meeting hall. In the distance the blue hills. Just before them, row upon row of huge, new redbrick apartment houses standing on the horizon like a Socialist challenge.

To the left a broad boulevard and another stream of marching workers. They come from all directions now. Red streams, the lifeblood of the New Kuznetsk Steel Plant named after Stalin; of the city of Stalinsk which Bolsheviks have decided to create—and here it stands.

Behind us there is a huge electric billboard. It announces the net results of the past ten days work. The foundation workers have fulfilled their plan by 125 per cent. The Central Power Station is up to 92 per cent. The Pig Iron section is only up to 74 per cent. Thousands of Stalinsk workers are not easy to face. There are sure to be meetings in the Pig Iron section tomorrow!

Before the stand the Pioneers march in singing. A sign reads: "Greetings to Yaroslavsky, President of the Old Bolsheviks."

Behind, Red Army men stand in rows three deep. Banners and signs are a scarlet wave above this sea of humanity. The signs prove that Socialist work here is "a matter of honor and of glory." Brigade No. 22 did 116 per cent. Figures and facts for the world to see. Figures for those sneering editors in foreign countries who will like lost profits about the fact that in the Soviet Union there is no incentive to work.

YAROSLAVSKY ARRIVES

The G. P. U. band bursts into music and Yaroslavsky comes. Slightly grey about the temples, he is a firm, friendly looking old Bolshevik.

In the name of the Komsomols of this section, young Yetchin opens the meeting. He is an energetic young chap, in a leather coat and cap. Secretary of the Stalinsk Komsomols. Then follow short greetings from the workers in the coke plant, the blast furnaces, the rolling mills. Some bring presents. A piece of rail, some glass. Proof of the mastery of technique.

Yaroslavsky steps to the speakers stand and music, applause and cheers blend with the roar of the blast furnace which announces that it has been tapped and another 200 tons of flowing metal is ready to be shaped to the will of the working class.

As Yaroslavsky begins to speak it begins to grow dark. The Pioneers light oil torches they have brought along.

"I bring heartfelt greetings from the old Bolsheviks and from the Central Committee of the Party," he begins. Slowly, strong-voiced, he tells them of the days only 30 years ago when the Party was a handful. Of the years of struggle and of the political exiles under the czar who lived here, so that Communist youth could create what Yaroslavsky has called "a piece of Socialism." "Enemies are still around us," he concludes. And he asks: "Are we ready?"

The mass roars like a blast furnace and the Pioneers shout a lusty "Always ready!" and they crowd around the speaker as he steps off the platform.

At the end of the production line where the slag is dumped, a red glow lights up the sky. (To Be Continued)

55 FOR NEW PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

I am an office worker supporting two invalids, my father and my mother. Since the blue buzzard starvation regime I have had a thirty-three per cent wage cut. I am enclosing \$5 to help the Daily Worker install its new press. Success to the new press—may it print soon news

of Soviet America with all power to the workers, as in Soviet Russia. S. A. C.

FOR THE NEW PRESS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Although unemployed for two years, two workers, F. H. and J. B., contributed together \$1.70 to help keep the "Daily" alive and to help install the new press.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jester Trio.
- 7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
- 7:30—Lun and Abner
- 7:45—The Goldenberg Sketch
- 8:00—Dramatic Sketch
- 8:15—Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera
- 8:30—Bartone Concert Orch.
- 8:45—Portraits—Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
- 9:00—Clyde Orch.; James Melton, Tenor
- 9:15—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Bartlett Dobbs.
- 10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
- 10:30—The Spy's Christmas Message—Sketch
- 11:00—John Fogarty, Tenor
- 11:15—Wanna Orch.
- 11:30—Russell Orch.
- 12:00—Ralph Kirby, Songs
- 12:15—A. M.—Olsen Orch.
- 12:30—Bonnick Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
- 7:15—News—Gabriel Heater
- 7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
- 7:45—Lee Cronican, Piano
- 8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
- 8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
- 8:30—Renard Orch.; Olga Albani, Soprano; Edward Bell, Baritone
- 9:00—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; Mina Roger, Soprano
- 9:30—John Keltin, Tenor
- 9:45—The Witch's Tale
- 10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Reed
- 10:30—Duriex Ensemble
- 11:00—Weather Report
- 11:02—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30—Whitman Orch.
- 12:00—Lane Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
- 7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
- 7:45—Frances Alda, Soprano
- 8:00—Morin Sketch; Super King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.; Cliff Soubrier
- 8:30—Cyrena Van Gordon, Contralto
- 8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
- 9:00—Minstrel Show
- 9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Helen Oelheim
- Contralto; Melody Singers; Michael Rosenker, Violin; Lucien Schmitt, Cello
- 10:00—Marcel Rodrigue, Baritone; Concert Orch.
- 10:30—Heard Deering, Piano
- 10:45—To Be Announced
- 11:00—Roxxy's Gang
- 12:00—Bester Orch.
- 12:30—A. M.—Elkins Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
- 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—Travelers Ensemble
- 7:45—News—Beake Carter
- 8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
- 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
- 8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.
- 8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
- 9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
- 9:15—Talk—Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh, Songs; Kotelianski Orch.
- 9:30—Gertrude Nielsen, Songs; Jones Orch.
- 10:00—Wayne King Orch.
- 10:30—News Bulletin
- 10:45—Deep River Orch.
- 11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
- 11:30—Gray Orch.
- 12:00—Belasco Orch.
- 12:30—A. M.—Lynan Orch.
- 1:00—Little Orch.

The Humanitarians



A painting by Walter Quirt now on exhibition at the John Reed Club Art Exhibit against Hunger, Fascism and War, at the Club's headquarters, 430 Sixth Ave., New York City.

'Daily' Chorus Preparing New Songs for 10th Celebration

NEW YORK—Organized about a year ago under the initiative of the Workers' Music League, the Daily Worker Chorus, composed of Negro and white workers, is preparing a special program of new songs for the tenth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker in the Bronx Coliseum on Saturday evening, Dec. 30th.

Lahn Adohyman, director of the chorus, states: "The tenth anniversary of our Daily Worker coincides with the first anniversary of our chorus. Our special program will be our anniversary gift to the Daily Worker and to the workers of Greater New York who are coming to the celebration."

The numbers will include, "See Ahin Home," a Negro prison blues song from the collection of Lawrence Cellert, arranged by Adohyman; "Strike Song," and "Lenin Our Leader," composed by Shaefer; "Solidarity Song," from the motion picture "Kuhle Wampe," suppressed by Hitler. All original copies of this workers' revolutionary song have been destroyed by the Nazis. The chorus will also present "Link o' day," Negro slave song by L. E. Swift, composer of the Scottsboro Song, and "Song to the Soldier," a poem by the late Rose Pastor Stokes, set to music by Adohyman. Before leaving for Germany where she died in a sanatorium as a result of clubbing by a policeman in a New York workers' demonstration, Comrade Stokes stated that this poem was her favorite of those she had written.

The Daily Worker Chorus will also lead mass singing at the celebration. Tickets in advance are 40 cents and can be obtained at all workers' book shops and at the Daily Worker, C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily



LAHN ADOHYMAN

A 'Daily' Notice Spreads Radio Club Throughout United States

By IRVING S. MILMAN

(Organizer of the Short Wave Radio Club)

As a short wave radio fan I always wanted to organize a workers short wave radio club. I tried many different ways, but I did not succeed. One day being on Union Square I decided to go up to the office of the Daily Worker for advice on that matter.

A comrade in the office advised me to place a notice in the Daily Worker. I did. The workers short wave radio club called its first meeting; about 10 comrades came and a club was organized. From that day on the Daily Worker gave its full cooperation in announcing our meetings and write-ups on the functions of our club.

It did not take long and we started to get mail from all over the country.

Carl Haessler to Give Labor Journalism Class for Chicago Workers

CHICAGO, Ill.—Labor Journalism is being taught at the Chicago Workers' School by Carl Haessler, veteran journalist of many labor battles. The course is given every Tuesday at 7 p.m. and will continue for five weeks. The other five weeks will be devoted to Labor Research, taught by Jack Martin, of the Chicago Labor Research Association.

The object of the course is to help workers write news, to put their ideas into words, to enrich the workers' press with news and stories from the shops and trade unions.

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 10TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 FROM 2 P. M. TO 2 A. M. at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM. WINTER TERM WORKERS SCHOOL—Registration is now going on; 35 E. 12th St., New York, third floor.

Monday

SECTION REHEARSAL DAILY WORKER CHORUS at 35 E. 12th St., 8 P. M. ALL MEMBERS MUST BE PRESENT. LECTURE "Lenin and the Russian Revolution," by S. L. Solon, of the Modern Monthly, at 1009 Winthrop St., Brooklyn. Auspices Youth Builder, 1, W. O. Br. 487, Adm. 5c.

Stage and Screen

"The Locked Door" Opens Tonight at Ambassador; "Yoshe Kalb" Thursday

"The Locked Door," a mystery play by Herbert Ashton, Jr., will have its premiere this evening at the Ambassador Theatre. The cast is headed by Walter Gilbert, Jonathan Hale, Valerie Bergers and Sam J. Park.

Lynn Starling's comedy, "The First Apple," scheduled for last Friday night, will have its delayed opening tonight at the Booth Theatre. Conrad Nagle, Irene Purcell, Spring Byington and Nana Bryant head the cast.

"No Mother to Guide Her," a revival of Lillian Mortimer's play, acted by midgets, will open this evening at the Midget Theatre (formerly the President).

"The Lake," a new play by Dorothy Massingham and Murray Macdonald, will be presented on Tuesday night at the Martin Beck Theatre with Katherine Hepburn in the leading role. Others in the cast include Frances Starr, Blanche Bates, Goffin Cleve and Geoffrey Wardell.

"Yoshe Kalb," adapted in English by Fritz Blocki from the Yiddish production of Maurice Schwartz, will open on Thursday night under the management of Daniel Frohman, at the National Theatre. The players include Fritz Leber, Horace Braham, Brin O'Brien-Moore, John Wexley and Ethel Wilson. Maurice Schwartz staged the play.

MUSIC

"The Emperor Jones" Returns To Metropolitan Opera, Jan. 1

The Metropolitan Opera House will present "The Emperor Jones," Louis Gruenberg's opera based on Eugene O'Neill's play on the afternoon of Jan. 1. Laurence Tibbett will again have the name role. Others in the cast include Marek Windheim and Pear Besuner. "Pagliacci" will be offered on the same program. This afternoon the Metropolitan will offer a special performance of "Hansel and Gretel," with Fiescher, Mario, Schutzendorf and Reidel.

200 TRUDGE THROUGH DEEP SNOW IN HELPER TO SEE SOVIET MOVIE

HELPER, Utah—Despite a snowfall of two feet, 200 workers, most of them miners, came to a showing of a Soviet motion picture held for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

Enthusiasm for the enlarged and improved Daily Worker is running high throughout the mountain state. In Helper, each member of the Communist Party is held responsible for reading the "Daily," and for getting at least one non-Party member to read it. Party members working in the mines solicit readers for the Daily Worker.

Individual miners, unions and Party units will send their revolutionary greetings to the 24 page, tenth anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, which is to be issued on Jan. 6. Advertisements for the anniversary Daily Worker are being secured from local businessmen.

MacHarris, in charge of the Soviet movie showings for the Daily Worker, reports that more than 4,000 workers witnessed such showings in the Seattle District which he just finished touring. Many of those who attended bought Daily Workers for the first time.

In Sprit Lake, Wash., a non-Party member and his wife organized such a showing by themselves, secured a small theatre, and sold tickets by canvassing from house to house.

In other of the far western cities, workers walked along the streets with signs advertising the movie showing for the Daily Worker. Quite a number of tickets were sold in this way.

Everywhere workers showed eagerness to see Soviet motion pictures and expressed enthusiasm for the Daily Worker.

MacHarris is planning a similar tour in the middle west.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, 24 pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents EUGENE O'NEIL'S COMEDY **AH, WILDERNESS!** with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD THEATRE 2nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:00. EXTRA MATINEES TODAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC **THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS** with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 46th Street. Evenings 8:00. EXTRA MATINEES MONDAY and WEDNESDAY

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play **MARY OF SCOTLAND** with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE MERVEN

ALVIN THEATRE 2nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:00. EXTRA MATINEES TODAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY

AMERICAN PREMIERE **FEDOR OZEP'S** (Noted Soviet Director) **Mirages de Paris** French titles with English titles. Special Added 16th Anniversary Celebration in Moscow 14th Street and Union Sq.

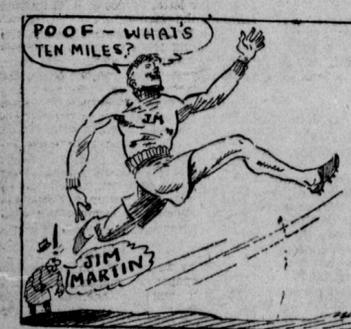
5TH AVE. PLAYHOUSE, near 15th St. **"Kuhle Wampe"** or "Whither Germany," English titles. 30c, 1 to 6 p.m.; 40c Evenings

BRO JAFFERSON 14th St. | NEW RUTH CHATTEEN | GEORGE BREW in "FEMALE" also: "DANCE GIRL DANCE" with ALAN DINERHART & EVALYN KNAPP

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 30.

The 8-Page Club

JIM MARTIN



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The Philadelphia Strike

The Philadelphia transport workers strike of 20,000 is of great significance because it has united workers in various branches of the trade in a general struggle behind the taxi drivers victimized by the bosses and the N.R.A.

The greatest danger facing the strike is the betrayal of the A. F. of L. leadership. In the face of this danger the workers must limit their ranks solidly and do everything to make the strike 100 per cent effective.

First, those union leaders who for various reasons have withdrawn or voted against continuing the strike must be exposed against their rank and file. The rank and file should demand continued participation and spread of the strike.

The top strike committee, consisting of nine members, one from each union, should be broadened out with a larger representation for each local. In this way, the strikers will have more opportunity of expressing their will on the leading body.

All of the strikers should be drawn into mass picketing, and appeals should be made directly by the strike committee to all the other transportation workers to join the strike.

By this means, not only will the main demands of the strike be won—for the taxi cab drivers—but all of the workers involved will be able to force higher wages, better conditions for their own union members.

For this end, also, the strike demands should be enlarged, being drawn up and discussed by the rank and file in the locals.

There is no doubt that the National Labor Board, and the leaders of the A. F. of L. in Washington will take a more open hand in strikebreaking.

All workers should be warned against their trickery. They will threaten the strikers, as Tobin of the teamsters has already done, with the "illegality" of the strike. But united efforts of the workers can defeat these threats. All of the proposals of the A. F. of L. leaders, working with the very National Labor Board that has permitted the bosses to defeat the workers and has urged against the strike, should be rejected. The workers should make their own demands and stick to them, winning behind their demands all of the transportation workers.

There is yet some confusion among the workers about the N.R.A. They make a division between the original purpose of the N.R.A. and the manner it is working out. The N.R.A. was intended to do just exactly what the Philadelphia transport workers are experiencing. The N.R.A. is lowering wages. It is worsening conditions. Then it acts to break the strikes, and tries to divide the workers when they act. With this clearly in mind, the workers can meet every move of the N.R.A. (and the A. F. of L. officials supporting it) and defeat it.

At the same time, the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, as the most devoted fighters in the ranks of the workers have the greatest tasks and responsibilities.

Our task is to lead in the fight against the betrayals of the A. F. of L. leadership. We have the duty of helping forge a real united front of all workers around the issues of the strike. For this end, the whole Party must be aroused to action. Especially the units and sections can show their initiative by discussing how they can help the strike and then taking immediate action to spread the strike, to make it 100 per cent effective among the drivers.

Now, in the very midst of the strike, the Party should ask itself: "Have we done all we might to meet the situation?" "Are we performing our Communist duty of being the most militant, energetic and most devoted fighters for the unity of the workers and for the victory of the strike?"

Future leaflets in the strike should go beyond the first leaflet already issued. The Party should strive to overcome all tendencies to underestimate the readiness of the rank and file workers in the A. F. of L. to fight. This involves the question of our persistent work within the A. F. of L. We must see the militancy of these workers, know how to work with them, to form a united front and give them the decisive leadership which only the Communist Party can give.

While concentrating all our energies on making the present general truck drivers strike 100 per cent effective, we should raise the slogan of spreading the strike to all transportation workers (street cars, subways, etc.), in our agitation, appealing particularly to all P.R.T. workers to spread the strike. This necessitates a detailed agitation campaign against the Mitten Plan and the company union, proposing concrete means of organization and struggles for these workers.

The real test of how the Communist Party lives up to its leadership and responsibility will be shown by its future action in this strike. The Philadelphia strike is a symptom of the rising strike wave. It is on a higher level than past strikes because it refuses to be bound by the orders of the N.R.A. It has the advantage of a broad united front in support of one group of workers. It opens the way for a great and effective strike of all transportation workers.

The workers are fighting. It is now up to the Party to increase its leadership and to throw all its forces behind the strike to defeat the betrayals of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the maneuverings of the

In 1,500 Cities

In 1,500 cities and towns in the United States the special Tenth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker will be read by workers and farmers.

Coal miners and steel workers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will read the Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker and remember that for ten years this fighting organ of the working class has been the long-range gun of the exploited coal miners struggling against the operators as well as their under-current men in the ranks of labor.

In the South, gathered in a sharecroppers' cabin in Tallapoosa, Macon or Chambers county, in Alabama, Negro toilers on the land will read their "Daily" and get a new sense of strength in the knowledge of the continued existence and growth of this powerful instrument in their hands.

In the Middle and Far West, farmers buried by debts and threatened with foreclosure and eviction, will read the Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker and clench their fists in determination to fight for the cancellation of all secured debts, to give greater battle to the leeches who rob them—the bankers, the railroad pirates and insurance companies.

The Anniversary Edition of the Daily will be a popular edition. It will be informative, interesting and above all—it will exemplify the FIGHTING TRADITIONS and unwavering revolutionary character of the central organ of the Communist Party of the United States.

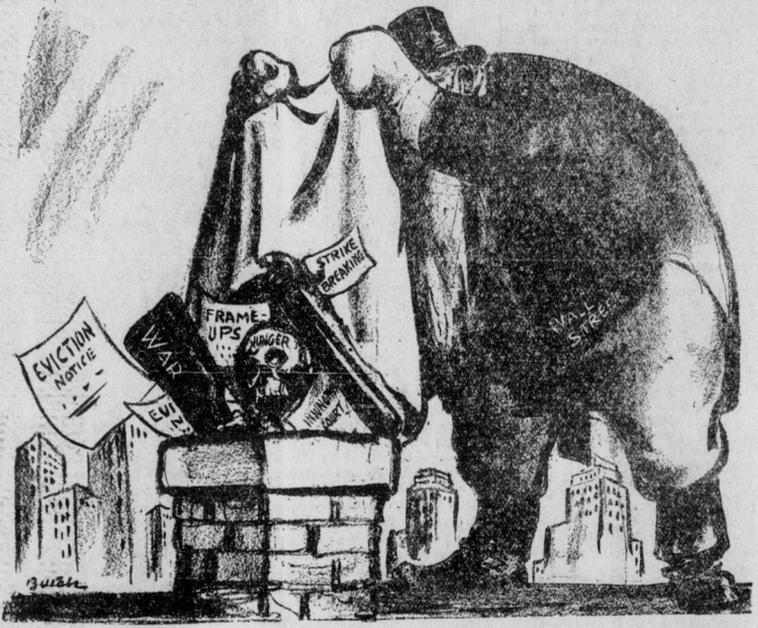
A minimum of 250,000 copies of this Edition will be printed, according to present plans. This means that 200,000 copies must reach the hands of workers not now readers of the Daily Worker.

In response to the challenge by the Daily Worker, the Chicago district has put in an order for 35,000 copies. Previously Detroit had ordered 30,000 copies, and New York 100,000. But Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh have not yet responded.

Effective distribution of this special Anniversary Edition—which will undoubtedly be the best ever published—can be accomplished only by the most extensive mobilization of members of the Communist Party and mass organizations for Saturday and Sunday, January 6 and 7.

Describes Ghastly Beheading of 6 Workers by Nazis

"TWAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS . . . —By Burck



US Reserves 'Right' of Intervention at Montevideo Parley

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 24.—The sham and hypocrisy of the fine sounding resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Conference, now nearing the end of its labors, was dramatically reflected in the cynical statement of Alfonso Lopez of Colombia today that "there is no inconvenience in making declarations of this kind, because they do not obligate any one and do not modify the policy of any nation."

The conference today gave its final approval to the intervention resolution, which includes repudiation of intervention, provides that recognition should be unconditional and irrevocable, and promised non-recognition of territory acquired by force. The resolution was offered by the Cuban and Italian delegates under pressure of the anti-imperialist sentiments of the host nation, and aimed at British trade unions, which have been especially victimized by U.S. imperialism. Secretary of State Hull, head of the U.S. delegation, re-stated today that the U.S. "approved" the resolution only with reservations.

A U.S. proposal asking a general interpretation of the most favored nation clause, and aimed at British trade with Argentina and other South American countries under this clause, was referred to a sub-committee without discussion.

Gen. O'Duffy to Be Tried by Free State

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—A summons to appear before a military tribunal was served yesterday on Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the fascist Irish Blue Shirts, who was freed by a Dublin court several days ago on charges of violating the Free State ban on the blue shirt uniform.

F.S.U. Convention in N. Y. Jan. 26-28

NEW YORK.—The Friends of the Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, in a statement issued yesterday pointed out that the increasing activities of the enemies of the Soviet Union since recognition by the United States has made the coming convention of the F.S.U. in New York January 26, 27 and 28, of greater importance.

The organization also appeals to all readers of the Daily Worker to be sure their organization is represented by delegates at the convention.

Chinese Red Army in Brilliant Victory Over Nanking Foe

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24.—Admission by Nanking officials of an important victory for the Chinese Red Army on the Fukien-Chekiang front was accompanied today by announcement of the receipt by Nanking of 9,000 airplane bombs from the United States for use against the Red Army and the troops of the Fukien secessionist regime. Nine Japanese warships are reported approaching the Fukien coast.

During a fierce battle yesterday, the Red Army executed a brilliant maneuver, penetrating to the rear of the Nanking troops, threatening their supply lines, and forcing the retreat of the numerically superior enemy on a wide front.

In an effort to counterbalance the effect of the Red Army victory on the workers in the Nanking territories, whose sympathies are with the Chinese Soviet Republic and its heroic Red Army, the Nanking clique claimed an "important victory" against the Red Army on another sector of the front. Martial law was tightened in Shanghai in fear of a working class uprising in that city, which is only a few hundred miles distant from the Fukien-Chekiang front. Mass police raids on working class and student organizations are being carried out.

Results of the fighting between the Fukien 19th Route Army and the Nanking troops are not yet known, but Nanking scout planes report that a fierce battle is in progress, marked by many aerial engagements between Nanking and Fukien planes.

Questions of history, politics, morals are permitted by the latest Prussian decree. This hideous act of terrorism against the German workers

COMMUNISTS DIED CHEERING WORLD REVOLUTION, DEFYING WORKERS' FOES TO THE END

Workers', Peasants' Deputies in Latvian Parliament Jailed

RIGA, Latvia (By Mail).—The six deputies in the workers' and peasants' fraction in the Latvian Seim (parliament) were arrested and held "for investigation" following the action of the Seim, on Nov. 21, in voting to strip the whole workers-peasants fraction of parliamentary immunity, and deny representation to 70,000 electors.

Immediately after the vote, the six deputies were expelled from the Seim building and turned over to the police, without even the formality of certifying the decision of the Seim to the proper authorities. The deputies, Gulbis, Ruhtyn, Matisson, Lapin, Bitte and Berg, met the fascist decision of the Seim with shouts of "Down with fascist government! Long live the government of workers and peasants!" and left the hall singing the "Internationale."

During the following days, the police conducted mass arrests of all those who had "maintained contacts with the workers-peasants deputies." The bourgeois press is now considering how the next candidate on the list of the workers' and peasants' fraction can be prevented from taking their seats in parliament in place of the arrested deputies, while at the same time maintaining the "democratic" forms.

The Socialist leaders, which have taken part in various bourgeois coalition governments, supported the arrests behind the scenes, while pretending to defend the workers' and peasants' fraction in words. These leaders have rejected the slogan of the united front of struggle against the fascistization of the Latvian state.

NEW YORK.—An appeal was received in this country yesterday from the International Red Aid, urging immediate mass actions and protests against the fascist move of the Latvian bourgeoisie. The appeal points out that 800 political prisoners are at present in the Latvian dungeons for no other reason than their working-class activities. It states, in part: "The arrest of the tactics of deputies is a link in the chain of the ever-increasing white terror in Latvia, and was preceded by the introduction of a new penal code. According to this code prisoners may be put into heavy chains for a period of three years. 'Incorrigibles' (that is, those who refuse to renounce their political convictions) this term can be lengthened. The new penal code further introduces compulsory labor for political prisoners. According to the new laws, another ten years can be added to the terms of imprisonment for every political prisoner. Even the tsarist hangmen did not acquire the villainy of the Latvian legislators who make even 12-year-old children responsible before the law."

"On the same spot where these six political prisoners were beheaded today with the axe, the notorious mass murderer, Kurten, was beheaded with the guillotine in 1931. In this same courtyard, shortly after the war, I was forced to be present at an execution with the guillotine—a double execution of a man and a woman. But even this frightful event falls utterly into the background in comparison with the horrible scene which we were obliged to witness this morning.

"While the death bell tolled, the condemned men were fettered and escorted down to the courtyard singly by prison officials accompanied by especially strong guards of police constables and Storm Troopers. In the courtyard were the presiding judge and members of the Court of Assizes, the jury, and the prescribed 12 members of the municipality. The executioner and his assistants stood behind the scaffold. Besides this, a number of high officials were present, including some from the secret police, physicians, clergymen of both creeds, and a special deputation of Storm Troopers. Policemen and Storm Troopers formed a line from the building to the scaffold, and from the scaffold to the table of the officials. Behind a table covered with black cloth stood the public prosecutor and the recorder.

"The prisoners' heads had been shaved and their clothing laid back from their necks. They were led fettered to the table of the public prosecutor. The public prosecutor in a loud voice then read the verdict to them again, and then the order: 'His Excellency, the Prussian Prime Minister Goering has decided not to make use of his right to pardon.'

"Drunken Executioners Miss Blows. "The condemned men, who had obviously suffered severely from their imprisonment chains, and the strain of the trial, replied to the proclamation of the public prosecutor by giving a cheer for the world revolution. But at once the executioners' assistants seized the first of the victims and dragged him to the scaffold. He was scarcely strapped fast when his head was cut off by a mighty stroke of the axe. The blood was hastily covered with a little sand. The second and third victims were beheaded at one blow in the same manner. But when the fourth victim was strapped in place, the executioner missed his aim. Apparently the executioner and his men had drunk large quantities of whiskey in order to fortify themselves for the butchery. The executioner struck again, and missed a second time. He was not until the third blow that the head was severed from the body of the unhappy victim. All of the spectators were aroused to a frightful pitch of excitement by this inhuman spectacle.

"As a result of this excitement, the executioner again failed to sever the fifth victim's neck at the first blow, and only the second stroke completed the beheading. The sixth man, the window cleaner Joseph Engel, was beheaded by the executioner with one frightful stroke.

"This mass execution of these six workers is the most frightful experience which I have undergone in all my term of service. I am sure that in spite of the 40 million votes cast for the new system, there are still very many who do not know what is really at stake. If the millions of workers could have seen with their own eyes how six of their brothers were so brutally slaughtered in Cologne at the end of November 1933, they would not hesitate to turn their backs on such a

new Ball Bearing Shop Replaces Ruins of Feudal Torture

been a convict station on the long road to Siberia.

Built on Ruins of Feudalism. Then when they dug further for the foundations of Sharikopodshnik they unearthed fragments of armor and the lines of old fortifications. Re-again discovered that battles of the feudal period and of the time of Ivan the Terrible had been fought here.

So we have sheer poetry to start with: the new Socialist construction rising on the ruins of slavery and feudalism.

Also, within one year this new Socialist unit performed an act of liberation; it freed the whole tractor and automobile industry of the Soviet Union from dependence on foreign (capitalist) ball bearings.

Ball bearings, as may be mentioned for the benefit of non-mechanical readers, are the arrangements by which the spindles of rapidly revolving wheels in machinery are supported on sets of little freely turning balls or rollers. Heavy loads and high speeds are quite impossible without them. The ball bearing is made separately, and then placed into the machine where it is used. Extreme accuracy of size and durability are the chief necessities in a ball bearing. Sizes of certain parts of a ball bearing must be accurate to the tenth part of the width of a single hair.

The Factory As A Socialist Unit in Soviet Union

Factories Are Complete Worlds Forming Great System of Socialism

This is the first of a series of articles by Vern Smith, Daily Worker Moscow correspondent, on the "Socialist Life." Tomorrow's article will describe the ultra-modern ball bearing plant in Moscow, "Sharik," with its living and cultural facilities for workers.

By VERN SMITH, Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—A factory, wherever you find it, is a unit in a modern social system. If that system is capitalist, your factory will figure in government reports. Be part of the war department's imperialist reserves, will be represented on chambers of commerce, will be part of the whole scheme of exploitation, with a fringe of gunmen, bought judges, special police details, blue eagles in America, and perhaps with a company town of shacks, or a few frills in the way of company unions, company "charity," etc.

In such a capitalist factory, the worker will be a fool if he thinks of it as his, or takes any pride in it. The worker is just driven through such a factory to sheer him of profit for the employer; he has little to say about this social unit, he is a worker and the unit is capitalist. Class war rages in such a factory, the worker uses his union as a weapon and quite correctly fights for wages, not for production.

When the Workers Own the Factories. The whole situation alters once the capitalist is deprived of his control. Then the factory becomes one of the bricks in an edifice of socialism, the worker in such a factory knows that he owns his share, not only of that factory, but of the whole socialist commonwealth. Such a worker naturally seeks to group around his place of work all the other forms of the new society he is building, even as the capitalist attacked to the capitalist factory all the apparatuses of exploitation. In the socialist factory the worker has a direct interest in every gain

that his factory makes; there is no basis for war between boss and worker, manager and union. All these relations and many others are profoundly changed.

If you want to study life under socialism, then study first of all its basic unit, the little world which is the factory. You will find it is quite a complete little world, too.

Out on the southeastern edge of Moscow, lies one of its sections, districts, or boroughs though here they call them "rayons," which is named "Proletarian Rayon." In this rayon are the huge A. M. O. automobile and truck works, some other factories, and among them, The First State Ball Bearing Factory—named after Kaganovich. It is usually called just "Ball Bearing," the Russian word is "Sharikopodshnik," and that too is sometimes abbreviated to "Sharik."

Now, it is this "Sharik" with its 13,000 workers and all their institutions and the relations between these institutions that I wish in this and several other articles to analyze as a sample of the basic unit of socialist production, and of the social system and way of life of the workers of the Soviet Union.

German Communist Party Greet's 'Daily' in Tenth Anniversary Edition, Jan. 6

The revolutionary workers of Germany, struggling against bloody fascism, have transmitted their greetings to the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party of the United States, on its Tenth Anniversary.

Signed by Fritz Heckert, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, the greeting hails the Daily Worker in its struggle against the Roosevelt "New Deal," spearhead of American fascism.

The greeting in full, will appear in the special 24-page Tenth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker on Jan. 6.

The same issue will also contain stirring greetings from the Communist Parties of China, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Great Britain, and other countries.

Sixteen pages of the Anniversary Edition will be printed in supplement-magazine form to enable readers to preserve it for permanent reference.

"Sharik" is good for such analysis for several reasons: its size, its history of "making something where there was nothing before" which is the theme of many a Soviet industry, its key position in a basic line of production, and its battles, typical again, to fulfill a norm of production that floats constantly higher. For another thing, it is not an old capitalist factory adapted and renovated, but is completely Socialist construction, a pure type of what the Soviet proletariat will do wherever and whenever it can, though it may have to work for a while in some other places with older, inherited equipment. The Sharikopodshnik is the new thing, just like Magnitogorsk, Stalingrad, or Dnieproges or any other of the new industrial plants in the U. S. S. R.

It is new and full of hope, but its foundations are laid triumphantly over something old and horrible, above a history of slavery and death.

This is no mere figure of speech. When they made the first excavations for "Sharik" in 1930, in what was then a despoiled section of town known as "Bitch's Mudhole," they dug up skeletons and chains, shackles. Research among the records showed that in this evil swamp had

been a convict station on the long road to Siberia.

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The auto and tractor industries of the Soviet Union are expanding rapidly: This year they will need 5,000,000 ball bearings, and Sharikopodshnik will provide them. Next year they will need for these two industries and for aviation and others, some 24,000,000 ball bearings, and "Sharik" will furnish those too, for it is growing likewise.

Last year, its first year of productive activity, though some auxiliary parts were working in 1931, it produced 1,200,000 bearings. In the second quarter of 1933 alone, Sharikopodshnik saved Soviet industry 2,377,000 rubles, or about half that many dollars at the value of the dollar before the Roosevelt inflation. This money would formerly have gone as profits to foreign capi-

talists.

The Jan. 6th Edition, 250,000 copies of which will be printed, will contain a large number of vital, informative articles as well as outstanding cartoons by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and Jacob Burck.

A Defeat for Fascism Through World Mass Action!

THE Fascist Court at Leipzig has been forced to admit the innocence of the four Communist defendants, Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff.

Thus, German fascism, in this frame-up attempt to build a moral justification for its seizure of power, for its unparalleled savagery and murder against the German working class, has met with defeat.

We, the workers of the world, by the might of our mass protest, have forced the Nazis to beat a retreat. In this battle between Fascism and Communism, it is Communism which emerges victorious and with every frame-up charge against it blasted to pieces, while Fascism stands forth dripping with perjury and falsification, its hideous face indelibly marked with guilt.

The trial was to have demonstrated the Communist guilt and the Nazi innocence. Instead, the Leipzig trial has proved before the whole world that the guilt is upon the hands of the Fascists themselves. Nothing that the Nazis can do can erase the unmistakable evidence of their own guilt in the Reichstag fire.

The Communist Party stands forth as the leader of the German masses, untaunted by the slightest evidence of adventurism, absolutely innocent of the slightest acts of individual terrorism, as the organizer of the struggles of the whole German working-class against the Fascist dictatorship and for the proletarian revolution.

BUT it would be dangerous folly, it would be a crime against the German working-class, and against the four heroic defendants, if it were thought that this verdict, wrung from the Fascist frame-up court by the enormous power of the world mass protest, and the relentless probing of Dimitroff, lessens for one moment the danger of a Fascist murder of our heroic comrades.

Let us not forget our comrades are still in the hands of the Fascist judges. And, in every accent of the summing up speech of the Fascist Judge Buenger, the judge whom the capitalist press is at this moment lauding for his "fairness," there beat the very same hatred of the Communist defendants, the very same slander of the Fascist prosecutor—that the Communist Party of Germany is guilty of the Reichstag fire, that all Communists in Germany are, by the very token of their Communism, guilty of "treason" and legally subject to torture and execution.

With insolent disregard of all the evidence, the "Fascist" Judge cloaked the perjury of the Nazi witnesses, cloaked the obvious guilt of the Nazis, and repeated, almost in the identical language of the Nazi prosecutor, the charge that the Communist Party still remains the guilty agent of the crime!

THE Fascist press openly calls for the lynching of the Communist defendants. On every side among the Nazis, is heard Goering's maniacal threat against Dimitroff: "Wait till you get out of this court."

The Fascist terror grows. Every day German workers are found murdered by the Storm Troopers. Every day, hundreds of the best German workers are herded into the foul concentration camps, where they meet torture and death. At this very moment, 34 German Communists, some of them mere youths, await the Nazi axe, doomed by the Nazi courts.

Comrade Thaelmann, Communist leader of the German working-class, is still kept in the Nazi dungeons, in torture and isolation. The Nazi beast still rages.

THE Leipzig verdict has been hailed by the capitalist press and various liberals, not only as a vindication of the defendants, but as a greater vindication of the Fascist court.

The New York Times, for example, states with grim complacency:

"We are not justified in saying that acquittal of the four Communists was due to the pressure of public opinion outside of Germany. It was rather the verdict of the German judges courageously living up to the duties of their high office."

And Arthur Garfield Hays, who was a member of the very same London Commission that proved the guilt of the Fascists states:

"In view of the present judgment, I am constrained to state that this court has been fair."

What is behind this? The capitalist press thus is striving to throttle that very same mass protest that wrung the present verdict from the Nazi court! It is fearful that the mass actions of the masses against Fascism will rise to heights dangerous to Fascism everywhere. It is fearful that the working class, now faced with the evidence of its own mass power will carry too far the struggle against Fascist reaction right here at home!

It is fearful that this great victory of world mass action, that the tremendously enhanced prestige of the Communist Party of Germany, and the story of its heroic leadership of the German working class against the Fascist capitalist reaction will bring too close to home the revolutionary lessons of the Reichstag trial.

They are thus striving to knife the mass protest of the world at the most critical moment!

BY our mass actions, we have in this battle beaten the Fascists back. But we must not let our joy that our Comrades are still alive blind us to the grave danger in which our comrades are. Now our fight must be redoubled, must rise to tremendous heights for the safe release of our comrades from the Nazi jailers.

By the same method that forced the admission of their innocence, we can wrest them completely from the hands of the Nazis!

We must go to our fellow workers with the lesson of our first victory, we must offer them eagerly the hand of United Front struggle against Fascism. Into the shops, into the unions, into the A. F. of L. locals, the Socialist Party locals, to all haters of Fascism, we must go with the message of continued United Front struggles for release of the Leipzig defendants!

We must show them that it is mass actions that have forced the Leipzig "not guilty" verdict, and that only our continued, relentless United Front struggles with Socialist workers, A. F. of L. workers, all united in firm working class solidarity, can force the fascists to grant our comrades safe release.

Forward to the next step! For the immediate safe release of the Communist defendants!