

JAPAN IN WAR MOVE AGAINST USSR NO JOBLESS INSURANCE, SAYS PERKINS

'Reserves' Plan Only With No Federal Aid, Roosevelt Proposal

Mass Support Rolls Up for National Insurance Congress Jan. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—While workers' organizations throughout the country continued to marshal their forces for the coming historic National Congress for Unemployment, Secretary of Labor Perkins, speaking over a radio hook-up last night, gave out the nature of the "unemployment reserves" schemes which the Roosevelt regime has up its sleeve.

The government's only role in its proposed schemes to head off the mass movement for genuine unemployment insurance would be to establish uniform rates of contribution to a "reserve fund" in all the States, which in turn would be free to legislate any scheme whatsoever in the name of unemployment insurance, Perkins said.

Not one penny of these funds will go to the present unemployed, the aged or the sick, Perkins' speech made clear. For the old-age insurance which was promised by President Roosevelt, Perkins outlined a plan whereby the young would be urged to build up "reserves" for their old age.

Even the unemployment insurance plans, for which contributions would be exacted from the workers, are designed to "tide the worker over seasonal layoffs," only, Perkins said.

On the other side of the picture, a sweeping wave of new endorsements to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance reached New York yesterday.

Central Labor Union Acts PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23.—Adding their indorsement to the general wave of support developing within the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions for the National Congress on Unemployment Insurance, the Central Labor Union of Jeanette, Pa., has elected a delegate to attend the national conference.

Yukon, Export and Biddle Local Unions of the United Mine Workers, in the same section, have also elected official delegates.

In Carnegie, Pa., an independent union of the Columbia Street and Shafting Company employees has elected two official delegates, and two are to be sent by the independent union of Pittsburgh Water Heater Company workers in the same borough.

An A. F. of L. blacksmiths local in Hazelwood elected one delegate at its last meeting, and delegates are reported to have been elected in two other A. F. of L. unions in the Hazelwood section.

From the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance of Western Pennsylvania, thirty-one delegates have been named for a conference in Pittsburgh, the majority of whom will attend the National Congress. These thirty-one include one from the Lithuanians Supreme Lodge, three from the Russian Mutual Aid Society, four from the I. C. O. R. and Jewish I. W. O. branches, one from the Ukrainian I. W. O. of Leachburg, one from the Croatian Fraternal Union, four from the Croatian Workers Club, and one from the Hungarian I. W. O. branch.

Broad Group Sponsors Congress MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—Two delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance were elected by the recent conference called by the Minneapolis Sponsoring Committee and supporting organizations. Two delegates have also been elected by the A. F. of L. Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief. Delegates have also been directly elected by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ames Lodge, Brooklyn Center Commonwealth Workers Association and the Commonwealth Workers Association of Rural Hennepin County. The latter is the central body of the E. R. A. workers in rural Hennepin.

Among the sponsors of the Congress in Minneapolis are W. G. McGaughren, Chairman of the Hennepin County Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Association; M. Kurtz, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 188; Edwin T. Hanson, alderman of the twelfth ward and member of the Carpenters

Writer Dies in Crash While Bringing Gifts To Strikers' Children

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Dan Desouza, reporter of the Washington Star, and president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, was killed in an automobile accident while on the way to Newark with an automobile load of Christmas presents for the children of the striking Ledger workers.

William Peake, the driver, also a member of the Guild, was injured, but was discharged after being treated at an emergency hospital.

Desouza, one of the most active leaders of the Newspaper Guild, was one of the members of the delegation, headed by Heywood Brown, national president of the Guild, which walked out in protest from the recent N.R.A. hearing in Washington.

The accident occurred at Hayttsville, near Maryland, when the car struck a truck stalled on the highway.

Hold a party and use the proceeds to get Daily Worker subscriptions for workers who cannot afford to order the paper!

WAR-TIME ARMY URGED BY GENERAL

MacArthur Sounds Call for More Armored Cars and Tanks

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The command that America's army must be increased echoed over the country today as General Douglas MacArthur, debonair chief of staff of the Roosevelt slaughter machine, sounded a call for war-time efficiency of the army in his report here.

The highest possible degree of mechanization must be given to the army, MacArthur said, and it must be equipped with fast tanks, armored cars and airplanes, which will be able to shift from one front to another at the greatest possible speed.

At the same time it was learned that the Roosevelt government intends to build up the Navy for American imperialism to full treaty strength even before the death of the Washington Treaty, outstripping the war preparations of all other imperialist powers. The Navy Department intends to make complete and exhaustive surveys of all naval possibilities as of and after December, 1936.

Another new development of military preparations is a plan advocated by Representative John J. McSwain, Democrat from South Carolina, and chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who is calling for underground, bomb proof air bases to be constructed along the Canadian border and the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, in anticipation with the approaching open conflict with British monopoly-capitalism.

As a matter of hoodwinking American workers, McSwain pretended that such a procedure would merely be a precautionary move against "enemy planes flying over Canada without the consent of Canada."

McSwain's plan immediately brought a proposal from Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's Congressional delegate, to erect a military base and airport near Fairbanks, Alaska, at a cost of \$10,000,000. McSwain supported this proposal as being in line with the government's plans for Pacific fortifications prior to the coming struggle with Japanese imperialism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—In a specially prepared summary of the past three weeks' munitions investigation by the Senate issued by Senator Nye, chairman of the committee, it is made clear that the Roosevelt government is rapidly completing all its war plans, and that the War Department and the munitions monopolies have a complete understanding on the militarization of all labor the moment the war breaks out.

At the same time, Nye in his personal summary of the investigation, makes it clear that one of his main objections to the present revelations is the "frightful weakness of the industrial plans for the next war."

Confirming the war character of the Nye committee was Nye's journal.

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Gorman Acts To Sabotage Textile Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 23.—Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America acting over the heads of the striking workers of the Hamilton Woolen Mills at Southbridge has ordered them to return to work tomorrow.

The workers are on strike because the company refuses to take back all the union workers, and insists that 200 scabs be retained. In calling off the strike the national officials are ordering the Southbridge workers to accept discrimination, which will virtually spell the smashing of their union.

Francis Gorman is to speak in Webster, Mass., today and a committee of "prominent citizens" of Southbridge is to see him on "saving the plant for the city." Since the strike was called state troopers have been brought into the city. The workers have maintained large picket demonstrations, determined that the strike will not end until every union worker is taken back.

FACES NEW FIGHT



A. G. MILLS

MILLS FACES DEPORTATION

Fight Launched to Save Communist Leader of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—The Federal government has renewed its attempt to deport A. W. Mills, veteran fighter for the working class and at present District Organizer of the Philadelphia district of the Communist Party. Mills has been ordered by the immigration authorities to report to Ellis Island by Jan. 2, 1935, for deportation.

Mills was taken to Ellis Island two years ago, when immigration officials invaded the offices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York City and placed him under arrest, shortly after the First National Hunger March to Washington, D. C., of which he was the organizer. Mass protests forced his release at that time, although he was placed under \$1,000 bond.

The main charge against Mills is that he was the organizer of the first National Hunger March. The organized protest of the workers against unemployment and starvation forced certain concessions from the government, and the arrest of Mills followed.

Mills had also earned the hatred of the bosses and their government for his activities of many years in the struggles of the American working class, as an organizer in Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, New York, and in the Pittsburgh coal strike and other actions by the workers against starvation, imperialist war and fascism.

The renewed attempt by the government to deport Mills is directly connected with the intense sharpening of the class struggle in this

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Ben Gold Calls for Support Of Scottsboro Defense Fund

By Ben Gold

The fight to save the Scottsboro boys from death at the hands of the Southern lynchers, the fight to save brave Angelo Herndon from death on the chain gang of Georgia, is the direct concern of the entire working class and of the great majority of the population of the United States, which feels in one form or another the oppression of an exploiting capitalist minority.

Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris are threatened with death in the electric chair. The date set by the lynchers is Feb. 8. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to whether it will hear the appeal may be handed down within a few days.

The decision on the living death facing Angelo Herndon is also before the Supreme Court of the United States.

SACRAMENTO COURT TRIES TO PACK JURY

18 Workers Tortured in Jail, I. L. D. Attorney Tells Judge

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 23.—Further attempts by the prosecution and court officials to tamper with the jury were exposed by the defense yesterday in its battle against the frame-up of eighteen workers here on charges of criminal syndicalism. The move to railroad these workers was seen by the International Labor Defense as part of the nation-wide attacks initiated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Hearst press and government agencies on the working class and directed particularly against its vanguard, the Communist Party.

The eighteen defendants, men and women, were arrested in the joint vigilante and police raids on workers' homes and headquarters during the West Coast longshoremen strike and the General Strike in San Francisco. The vigilante terror followed and supplemented the betrayal of the strikers by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Held for Fighting Oppression

The defendants are charged with membership in the Communist Party and advocacy of its program against unemployment, starvation, lynching and Negro oppression, imperialist war and fascism. If convicted the workers would be given long sentences, and this would be a signal for sharper attacks against the whole working class movement. The importance attached by big business to their prosecution is attested by the huge mobilization at the trial of well-known agents and paid pen prostitutes of the capitalist "Red" Hynes of the notorious Los Angeles "red squad" and "red squad" and scores of stool pigeons brought here to strengthen the frame-up with perjured testimony against the defendants and the Communist Party.

Cites Fantastic 'Threats'

With the threatened collapse of the original frame-up, District Attorney McAllister, defeated in the last election but still in charge of the prosecution, sprung a new frame-up with a fantastic story that "death threats" had been made "by reds" against himself and one of his hand-picked jurors, a Mrs. Nix. This woman, although not residing in the state the year required under the law for jury service was called on one of the jury panels. The capitalist press played up McAllister's story but failed to mention its repudiation by the defense.

A similar attempted frame-up engineered by McAllister collapsed some time ago, when the announced "kidnapping" of a prosecution witness was revealed by the local press as a hoax concocted by McAllister.

Jury Tampering Revealed

A sensational exposure of the methods of selecting prospective jurors for the trial and of attempts

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Troops Seek to Penetrate the Soviet-Manchurian Border; Kirov Killer Tells Murder Story

Terrorist Clique Seized As Plotters Against Soviet Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By Wireless).—Evidence that behind the murderer of Sergei Kirov was a terrorist underground anti-Soviet group which had been formed from amongst members of the former Zinoviev opposition has been established at the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry here. By decree of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., the leaders of the former Zinoviev opposition were ordered arrested and handed over for trial to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court.

It was proven that the murder of Kirov was committed by Nikolaiev by order of the terrorist underground "Leningrad Center," given over to him by a member and one of the leaders of this center, named Kotolyov. The investigation revealed that the motives of the assassination of Kirov was the aspiration of this underground anti-Soviet group to disorganize the leadership of the Soviet government through terrorist acts directed against the chief leaders of the Soviet regime and thus to gain a change in present policy in the spirit of the so-called Zinoviev-Trotsky platform.

Special Hate for Kirov

The murder of Kirov, according to statements of the accused, took place with the additional motive of revenge against Kirov, who smashed up ideologically and politically the Leningrad group of the former Zinovievites. Nikolaiev says in his evidence:

"The former opposition had its special accounts to settle with Kirov in connection with the struggle which he organized against the Leningrad oppositionists."

The inquiry established that this anti-Soviet group was a close clique which had lost any hope for support among the masses, was politically doomed and, through hopelessness of realizing its aims, started on a road of terror.

It was established that the underground terrorist "Leningrad Center" was composed of Kotolyov, Shatzky, Rumiantsev, Mandelstam, Miasnikov, Levin, Sositsky, and Nikolaiev—all former members of the Zinoviev opposition.

In this case there were arrested, according to decrees of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., the following persons: Nikolaiev, Kotolyov, Miasnikov, Shatzky, Mandelstam, Sokolov, Zvezdov, Iuskin, Rumiantsev, Antonov, Khanik, Tolmazov, Levin, and Sositsky. They were handed over for trial to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

All these persons at various times were expelled from the Party for belonging to the former anti-Soviet Zinoviev opposition, and most of them were reinstated in the Party after their official declarations of complete solidarity with the policy of the Party and the Soviet regime, while Nikolaiev was expelled from the Party at the beginning of 1934 for violation of Party discipline and reinstated after two months, due to his declaration of repentance.

Move To Steal Votes in Silk Union Charged

MOVE TO STEAL . . . . . PATERNON, N. J., Dec. 23.—E. V. Keller, Manager of the American Federation of Silk Workers here and a group of officials supporting him, at an executive board meeting, yesterday, took a step that will enable them to steal the elections in the broadsilk department of the union.

Having been overruled by the Joint Board in their attempt to find objection with the election committee elected at a membership meeting two weeks ago, Keller and his group at yesterday's executive board meeting decided to ignore the decision of the higher body, and instead railroaded through a motion to place the conduct of the election in the hands of the organization committee of the union. The committee controlled by the reactionaries includes many of the candidates against whom the membership is at present in revolt.

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Zinoviev, Kameney Among Those Jailed In Kirov Murder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By Wireless).—In addition to those persons handed over for trial to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. in connection with the assassination of Sergei Kirov, the Commissariat for Home Affairs has ordered the arrest of the following participants of the former Zinoviev anti-Soviet group: Sharov, Kuklin, Pavlovich, Bakayev, Vardin, Zalutsky, Gorsehin, Zinoviev, Bulkh, Gertik, Evdokimov, Kameney, Fedorov, Kostina and Safarov.

Because of less sufficient evidence concerning Fedorov, Safarov, Zinoviev, Vardin, Kameney, Zalutsky and Evdokimov, which did not yet warrant their being placed on trial, their cases were handed over for consideration by a Special Council under the auspices of the Commissariat for Home Affairs, in order that they might be exiled administratively. The investigation of the remainder of those arrested continues.

ANTI-SOVIET PLOT FLAYED

Pravda and Izvestia Expose Opposition As Bankrupt

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By Wireless).—Emphasizing that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was once more being reminded of hypocritical anti-Party counter-revolutionary activities, Pravda, Soviet Party organ, comments as follows on the results of the preliminary inquiry into the contemptible, treacherous assassination of Sergei Kirov:

"Kirov's assassins and their instigators are pinned by history to the infamous millery of apostates to humankind. Their names will be despised for centuries to come. It is not incidental that the revolver was in the hand of Nikolaiev and that the shot was fired by one of the members of the Zinoviev opposition."

"Zinoviev and Kameney, Evdokimov and Zalutsky, Bakayev and Kuklin, Kotolyov and Rumiantsev, Shatzky and Tolmazov—these names and this opposition has a history of its own, filled with black acts of treachery and attacks against the Party. On the eve of the October Socialist Revolution, Zinoviev and Kameney had already violently pronounced themselves against Lenin and attempted to strike a blow into the back of the Party, in order to bring disorder into the ranks of the proletariat, which was then advancing to storm the bourgeoisie."

"They followed this line of weakening the strength of our Party in the course of all the successive years of the victorious Socialist Revolution. At every decisive stage of the revolution, Zinoviev and Kameney revealed their real faces as petty bankrupt politicians, captulators and deserters from the front of the class struggle of the proletariat. Each time, after being violently defeated, after meeting with energetic resistance on the part of the Communist Party and the working class, these strike-breakers assumed a mask of humility and submission, repented each time of their errors and secretly continued to further their ignominious work, to work detriment to the revolution, to the joy of its enemies. They concluded unprincipled blocs with other anti-Party oppositions, and with other counter-revolutionary groups they bowed before the Menshevik Trotsky."

"Day by day they consolidated their secret organization and drew therein non-stable demoralized elements, who haphazardly entered the ranks of the Party and the Communist youth. They declared their hostility of the Chinese masses under the Japanese yoke in Manchuria."

"A \$9,000,000 yen fund (\$14,000,000) had been provided to finance the immigration of 250,000 Japanese farmers to settle in Manchuria along the Soviet border. Preference is given to soldiers who served in the army during the Manchurian expeditions. The aim is in this manner to build up military reserves to assist the army in war against the U.S.S.R. and to counteract the hostility of the Chinese masses under the Japanese yoke in Manchuria."

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Attack on Soviet Guards Is Latest of Many Provocations

HARBIN, Manchuria, Dec. 23.—Japanese-led Manchurian troops yesterday surrounded an isolated detachment of Soviet border guards on Soviet territory in the Tungning area on the Wushkeou River, about 80 miles northwest of Vladivostok. This bold thrust against the Soviet Union, follows a whole series of provocative firing upon Soviet frontier guards from the Manchurian side on the state boundary of the U.S.S.R. during the past two weeks. The Manchurian troops surrounded and cut off the Soviet guards who were stationed on a recently formed island on the Soviet side of the Wushkeou River which changed its course during the past summer floods.

Japanese imperialism has been exceedingly active in this sector, preparing for war, with particular attention to seizing Vladivostok as part of its plans for the invasion of the Soviet Union. The island in the Wushkeou River, which appeared after the floods receded, was immediately fortified with barbed wire by the Soviet guards, and held in the course of events without any immediate objections from the Japanese militarists.

Japanese Military Activity

Only recently, however, and without warning their troops were ordered to march against the Soviet guards. All communications with the mainland were cut off.

The Japanese military has been particularly active recently in the Tungning district. Large war air bases have been constructed at Mulingchan, Hallin and Mishan. Heavy troop concentrations have been going on at these points.

All of the intensified war activities in these zones have suspiciously been speeded up following the assassination of Comrade Kirov, and under the barrage of anti-Soviet attacks from many foci of the workers' fatherland throughout the world.

Provocational firing upon Soviet frontier guards from the Manchurian side on the state boundary of the U.S.S.R. and Manchuria in the Blagovestchensk region is reported to have occurred during the last two weeks, continuing up to the present, according to accounts published in all Harbin papers today.

Guards Fired On

A Soviet frontier guard named Korneev who was on duty on Nov. 28, guarding the state border within three miles from the village of Bikovko, (forty miles from Blagovestchensk) was shot at by three unknown individuals on Manchurian territory armed with rifles. On Dec. 2, two miles from the village of Verkhne-Blagovestchensk, the guard of defense equipment was fired upon from the Manchurian side. The shooter hid himself in the hills.

Near Sakhalin on Dec. 4 a Soviet sentry was fired upon from Manchurian territory, the bullet passing just above his head. In other cases it was not only thanks to a happy coincidence that Soviet frontier guards have not suffered. The consul of the U.S.S.R. at Sakhalin delivered a protest to the local diplomatic agent of the Manchurian government against these violations of the Soviet state boundary.

The Japanese government is taking the most far-flung measures to prepare for war in this sector, along the Soviet-Manchurian border near Vladivostok, and in the Amur region of Northwestern Manchuria.

To Settle Soldiers at Border

On the same day that the Japanese-Manchurian troop movements were reported in the Tungning region, the Manchurian authorities in Mukden announced an "agreement" had been reached with the Japanese government for the financing of Japanese settlers along the Soviet border.

A \$9,000,000 yen fund (\$14,000,000) had been provided to finance the immigration of 250,000 Japanese farmers to settle in Manchuria along the Soviet border. Preference is given to soldiers who served in the army during the Manchurian expeditions. The aim is in this manner to build up military reserves to assist the army in war against the U.S.S.R. and to counteract the hostility of the Chinese masses under the Japanese yoke in Manchuria."

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# 2,000 Workers in Relief Demonstrations in Cleveland

## Rally Defies Mayor's Order; Jams Traffic Support of Insurance Congress Voiced in Mass Parade

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—Defying the ban by Mayor Davis, 2,000 workers assembled at Public Square here yesterday in the bitter cold and marched on the offices of the county welfare commissioners. The demonstrators, voicing their complete support of the coming National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, put forward demands for immediate winter relief to all families and single men, cash payment of rents, cash relief to all single men, general relief increases, and the immediate end to all evictions.

A tremendously advertised counter-demonstration organized by Mayor Davis turned out to be a complete fizzle. Davis scheme to head off the militant march of the workers was the offering of a free show at the Public Auditorium where three automobiles were given away. Although the hall seats 12,000, and three other halls were engaged to seat the expected overflow crowd, only 600 people, mostly women and school children, entered the hall. Thousands lined the streets, however, to witness the relief march.

**Traffic Jammed**

The demonstrators organized by the Unemployment Councils and the Small Home and Land Owners Federation marched from the Public Square to the Court House. Heavy traffic was jammed as the workers trekked to place their demands and forced the county welfare commissioner to hold a special meeting.

While the thousands roared their demands, the county commissioners paced the buck to the relief board, disclaiming all authority. Previously, however, the relief board had stated that their hands were tied by the county commissioners who held the strings to future relief aid to the unemployed.

**Commissioners Evade Demands**

Although admitting that the "sales tax is the most vicious tax there is," the county commissioners evaded the demands of the unemployed for highly increased taxation on the rich. When pressed to use their offices to halt evictions and foreclosures, they claimed that such action falls only under the jurisdiction of the courts. At the same time they admitted the effectiveness of the mass pressure exerted by the unemployed. As one commissioner said: "If that crowd outside wouldn't influence the courts, what influence would three county commissioners have."

The workers' delegates reported the answers of the commissioners to the waiting workers. A huge indoor mass meeting was announced for Jan. 15 to hear the reports of the returning delegates from the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and to read the answers of the county commissioners which will be mailed to the workers' organizations.

## Mills Faces Deportation

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country during the past year, with tremendous strike actions throughout the country, demonstrations for relief and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, for Negro rights and against lynching, and against the New Deal drive towards war and fascism.

An appeal to all workers and their organizations to vigorously protest this new attack on the foreign born and the unity of all workers in the struggle for better conditions was issued yesterday by the Philadelphia district of the International Labor Defense, which asked for contributions to a special fund for the defense of Mills. Contributions should be sent to the Mills Defense Fund, care of the I. L. D., 49 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Further resolutions and resolutions of workers should be rushed to Secretary of Labor Perkins, Washington, D. C., demanding a halt to the deportation proceedings against Mills and the dropping of the charges against him, in connection with his activities in the interests of the toiling masses of Negro and white workers. Workers are urged to hold protest meetings in the shops and neighborhoods.

## Anti-Fascist Workers Hit Lithuanian Terror In Protest to Consul

Protection against the brutalities inflicted by the fascist Lithuanian Government upon revolutionary political prisoners was made last Saturday by the Lithuanian Consul in New York City by a delegation from the Lithuanian workers organizations in Greater New York.

A resolution left with the Consul to be forwarded to his government denounces the treatment of the working class fighters in prison, the frame-up of Shakots, Komodaitis, Levaitis and Gerdonaitis and the threats against the lives of these militant working class leaders.

The resolution demands the safe release of all revolutionary political prisoners, recognition of the rights of the toiling masses of Lithuania with freedom of the press, freedom of organization and assembly, abolition of torture of the prisoners and removal of provocateurs and gunmen.

## Low-Pay Agreement For Seamen Is Signed In Spite of Protests

### Men in Many Crews Denounce I.S.U. Contract for \$57.50, Without Central Shipping Bureau, Signed Without Consulting Members

Disregarding a shower of protests from seamen in all main ports, and demands for open mass meetings where the members of the International Seamen's Union could vote on the agreement negotiated with thirty-eight steamship companies, Victor Olander, National Secretary of the I.S.U., signed Saturday the agreement which goes into effect Jan. 1.

The scale is \$57.50 a month in place of the \$75, demanded for able bodied seamen. There is a forced arbitration clause, and while the I.S.U. is recognized the shipowners can hire any workers they please. The demand of the seamen for a shipping bureau from which workers can be hired without discrimination, was ignored altogether. The negotiations were secret and no meetings of seamen were called to give approval.

**Many Seamen Sign Protests**

The New York office of the Marine Workers Industrial Union reports that from 10 to 35 seamen in each of more than 50 ships' crews have signed the petitions denouncing the \$57.50 scale, and pledging a united struggle of all workers on every ship since the right to vote on the agreement before it goes into effect. A space day hundreds of seamen have been marking straw ballots on postcards addressed to Victor Olander, which ask if the seaman favors the \$57.50 scale; if he is in favor of the forced arbitration clause and does he think that membership meetings should be called and each worker given the right to vote on the agreement before it goes into effect. A space day for "Yes" or "No" is left for each

## Anti-Soviet Plot Is Flayed

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culated this insignificant group with a feeling of animal hatred towards the leaders of the revolution. From vain attempts to falsify the doctrines of Marx and Lenin, to discredit the Leninist leadership of the Party, from vain attempts to crush the iron unity of the Bolshevik ranks—to direct the cause of the working class and the fulfillment of the command of the class enemy to inspire all fascist forces hostile to us towards the creation of an underground anti-Soviet terrorist group—such is the logic of fractional struggle.

## The Soviet Government organ, Izvestia, writes:

"The terrorist group, the 'Lenin-Gardner' was formed from the remnants of the routed Zinoviev opposition. It remained unknown because it had a close lie torn completely from the masses, not only feigning to show any signs of political activity, but carefully masking its real aspect by declarations of loyalty to the Party. Its reticence was the result of the fact that it had nothing to say to fighting workers and collective farmers. The members of this group wished changes to be made in the present policy in the spirit of the so-called Zinoviev-Trotsky platform. But this platform is the product of the Zinoviev-Trotsky lack of confidence in our country. Apart from slanderous attacks against Lenin, the Party and its leadership, it supported in words all sorts of recipes for the branches of construction in industry and the limitation of kulak exploitation. To come forth with such a 'program,' even in a narrow circle of workers, would mean to be ridiculed, because the Party and its leadership, to which the Zinoviev-Trotsky platform propounded a Thermidorian rebirth, has during this period constructed a giant socialist industry and has limited the kulaks upon a basis of complete collectivization, of which the members of the opposition never dreamed.

"The remnant of the Zinoviev group, the broken Zinoviev opposition, under cover of the Party membership card and concealing its factional 'loyalty' and slanderous anti-party 'program,' could not but realize that the whole essence of their activities and strivings was the restoration of the capitalist regime. With such a program one not only cannot approach workers and collective farmers, but even the toiling people generally.

"All that remained for these dogs to do was: Concealing themselves with the Party ticket, to shoot at leaders of the Party and the Soviet regime. Terrorism was the result of the hopelessness and doom of this group. They could not gain that aim which they wanted—to disorganize the Soviet regime by terrorist acts."

Emphasizing further that the whole Czarist machine could not disorganize the Bolshevik Party, that the Soviet regime could not be disorganized by the world bourgeoisie through intervention, blockade and espionage, that the Soviet regime could not be disorganized by wreckers, kulaks, Mensheviks, Social-Revolutionaries and all oppositions taken together, Izvestia goes on to say:

"But if the attempt of the terrorist group from the dogs of the former Zinoviev opposition could not gain its aim, it could, however, by a revolver hidden behind a Party card, inflict a wound upon the Party and the Soviet regime by wrenching Kirov from the ranks of the Party.

"The wave of sorrow, the wave of solidarity with the Party, which

## Seamen Rally Forced Labor In New Orleans

### Place Demands Before Relief Director in Southern Port

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—Protesting vigorously against the forced labor for flophouse shelter and meals, proposed at a conference called here last week by Federal Transient Director Plunkert, the executive committee of the Waterfront Unemployment Council presented him with a petition signed by 283 local unemployed seamen demanding adequate relief for unemployed without forced labor or discrimination.

The statement that the unemployed transients would have to submit to forced labor was made by Miss Charles, local relief official. The conference was attended by the state relief administrators of Alabama and Texas. If their program is put into action it will affect three states and become an example for the whole country to smash down the hard-won relief of seamen.

The demands in full, as presented, follow: Right of seamen to eat and lodge in places of their own choosing with no forced labor; minimum allowance to be 25 cents a meal for three meals a day and 25 cents a night for lodging; adequate clothing on demand; minimum of two car-fares a day; admittance of seamen eligible for relief to U. S. Marine Hospital when sick; no discrimination for color, creed, nationality, union affiliation or political conviction; recognition of elected committees of seamen by relief officials; a centralized shipping bureau controlled by the seamen's committees; adequate supply of shaving cream, toothpaste, soap, matches, razor blades, tobacco and other necessities.

At a meeting of the Waterfront Unemployment Council held Dec. 14, a letter was drafted to Assistant Director of Federal Emergency Relief Aubrey Williams, categorically demanding the granting of these demands and stating that the seamen are planning a hunger march on Washington to back up these demands. The letter also stated that seamen in all ports would be called upon to support the march.

## Workers' Enemies Exposed

Vernon A. Weiman of New York City, originally from Denton, Md., is exposed as a swindler, who disappeared around the end of September with the funds (about \$35) of an unemployed organization, of which he was the financial secretary.

Description: Weiman is a Negro cook or restaurant worker, about 34 years old, about 5 ft. 10 in. tall, weighing about 150 pounds, partly bald. He has a habit of saying: "I can't understand, I will never be able to understand," when he is puzzled about something.

Workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, especially, should be on guard against this swindler.

## General Urges War-Time Army

(Continued from Page 1)

soistic statement yesterday declaring for a government monopoly of munitions manufacture so that we can have an army and navy sufficient to repulse a foe or group of foes that might be so foolish as to attack us.

In this way Senator Nye indicates that his exposure of the Roosevelt war plans is not aimed at these plans themselves but at their alleged inefficiencies.

Summarizing the results of the investigation thus far, Senator Nye in his review, makes the following points:

1. The plans of the War Department to turn over the country to the business interests during the next war.
2. The ridiculousness of trying to limit profits by undertaking the valuation of thousands of manufacturing plants when there is clearly demonstrated inability of industry itself to agree on what constitutes valuation.
3. Taylor, du Pont agent, testifies that conscription of wealth as well as men and labor would retard munitions manufacture.
4. The government manufactures munitions at 33 per cent less cost than the private munition makers according to studies made by private industry.
5. That the quibbling by the patriotic munition makers over the margin of profit during the World War was the cause of the three months delay in the construction of the Hickory powder plant.
6. The spirit of the munitions industry is expressed by one of the munitions agents when he stated: "This is our country, not the country of Congress."
7. The close partnership between the government and the munition makers; during the war, men who were stockholders in munitions plants acted for these plants, with Lieutenant Colonel Williams, a stockholder in the duPonts signing a government contract of \$49,000,000 with the duPonts.
8. The Nye investigation has thus revealed that the Roosevelt government, through the War Department, is working hand in glove with the biggest Wall Street monopolies, guaranteeing them enormous profits out of the slaughter of workers in imperialist war.
9. The appointment by Roosevelt of Bernard Baruch and General Johnson to "investigate how to take the profits out of war" has been openly denounced by the investigating Senators as an attempt to choke the investigation.
10. The Nye committee, despite its exposures of the capitalist corruption in the preparation for war, has made its position clear in several statements issued by Senator Nye, who has declared himself publicly "for an adequate defense."
11. Actually, the Nye investigation itself is playing its part in the war preparations, acting as a smoke-screen for the Roosevelt war plans which are being every day perfected, as well as acting in the interests of a more efficient war program than now exists with the Wall Street plundering.

You know neighbors who should read the Daily Worker. Ask them to subscribe!

## Bakers Franned In Anti-Labor Drive in Detroit

### I.L.D. Calls on Workers To Demand Pickets Be Freed

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—Calling upon the workers of Detroit to open a concerted anti-union drive, the International Labor Defense, in a statement issued yesterday, declares that the arrest of 28 members of Local 78 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, who were picketing Hafka's bakery, is an attempt at a frame-up of a most vicious character.

The 28 workers were arrested following a fight between gangsters, who supplied the bakery with scabs, and Hafka and his son. Hafka's son was shot to death as a consequence. The police hold five more John Doe warrants to arrest leaders of the union.

**Threat to All Workers**

Meanwhile bakery bosses are flooding the city with propaganda about "union-bread bread being covered with blood" and that the "union label is a label of murder." The I. L. D., in making preparations for a series of protest meetings, warns that unless the membership unions and workers' organizations are aroused against this frame-up, similar drives will be made against active union members in other unions.

The statement follows, in part: "For over two years the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union Local No. 78 has carried on a strike at Hafka's Bakery, for the right to organize and for collective bargaining. For over two years Mr. Hafka has been dealing with gangsters, thugs and shady underworld characters, who have supplied him with strikebreakers to replace honest union men who are struggling for a living wage and humane working conditions. For over two years Hafka has been producing scab-baked bread under the protection of gunmen.

## Terror Aimed at Union

"A few days ago, Hafka, his son and several others got into a fight with some of these gangsters and underworld characters. In this fight Hafka's son was shot to death. Shootings are the natural outcome when deals are made with the underworld. Detroit police department and the prosecutor's office, instead of seeking these gangsters and thugs, have arrested 23 workers and beaten up five to the extent that some could not walk. Why? Because these workers are members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union Local 78 of the A. F. of L.—honest men who have been in the forefront of the struggle for better wages and decent working and living conditions. The bosses see a chance to frame these workers and with that break their union. Meanwhile the murderers roam the streets."

## Dr. Goldwater Refuses To See Queens Group

DR. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals in the LaGuardia city administration, Friday bluntly refused to see a delegation from the Queens Committee for Equal Rights, a united front body comprising more than 70 organizations, which visited him to protest discrimination against Negroes in the appointments to the staff of the new Queens General Hospital, and the exclusion of Negro doctors and workers from most of the other city hospitals. He declared he was under no obligation to hear the complaints of the delegation.

The Commissioner attempted to intimidate the arrest of the delegates, giving instructions, according to a statement made to the delegation by Police Officer No. 5562 to "let them stay around and if they get boisterous lock them up."

The delegation then went to the offices of Mayor LaGuardia, where the Mayor's secretary, Major Dunham, at first refused to see them, but was later forced to see five of the delegates and to accept a protest letter from the Committee for Equal Opportunities, with the promise that he would forward it to Dr. Goldwater. The five delegates finally admitted into Major Dunham's office were Mrs. Geraldine Chaney, chairman of the Committee for Equal Opportunities; Richard Skeete of the Progressive Democratic Club of Corona, Frederick W. Williams of the Mills Citizens Voters League, Frank Martel of the American League Against War and Fascism, and William Lefkowitz of the Economic Federation of Dentists.

The delegates all expressed indignation over the treatment of the delegation by Dr. Goldwater and the Mayor's office, and declared the intention of the committee to continue and broaden its vigorous fight against Jim-crow practices in the city hospitals.

The circulation of the Daily Worker can increase only if we convince our friends, shopmates and neighbors to read the paper regularly. Point out to them that the Daily Worker is one of the chief sponsors of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, which provides insurance for these workers NOW unemployed!

## Hand of Monopolists In New Deal Reaction Shown in Roper Report

### U. S. Secretary of Commerce Unwittingly Shows How Business Council Directs Government Attacks on Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, tells of how the new deal has succeeded in "providing business with a direct voice in the affairs of the Federal department representing it."

This steady growth of the direct representation of big business in the government apparatus is among the few concrete facts that emerge from the report which consists of little more than optimistic statements. When Secretary Roper does not come to grips with the economic situation he admits that "unemployment is still a major problem."

**"Valuable Cooperation"**

Secretary Roper dealt at some length on the "valuable assistance and cooperation" that his department has obtained from the members of the Business Advisory and Planning Council which was set up under the New Deal on June 26, 1933. It now consists of 52 of the most important representatives of American business and industry. They see to it that the voice of big business directs all phases of the questions involving the government and industry.

Among the big-shots upon whose "seasoned judgment" the Department leans are: Pierre S. du Pont, of the munitions and chemical trust; Walter S. Gifford, of the telephone corporation; Gerard Swope, of the General Electric and one of the most prominent of the Morgan representatives; Myron C. Taylor, of the Steel trust; Walter C. Teagle,

## Jury Packing Charged on Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

by the prosecution to tamper with the jury occurred last week when the defense brought out that District Attorney McAllister had visited the home of Mrs. Rose, one of the jurors, that Mrs. Rose and her husband were close friends of McAllister, who has been a frequent recipient of gifts of ducks from the couple. Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, also showed that the District Attorney's staff had close connections with all of the members of the two regular and seven special jury panels called so far. Gallagher has demanded an investigation of Jury Commissioner Le Graves. He is also pressing for an investigation of the district attorney's office, Deputy Sheriff Baker and others, including a "mystery" woman, in connection with the fact that members of the International Labor Defense had "visited Mrs. Nix and threatened her with death."

The defense yesterday called the attention of the court to the fact that Juror Cowell had been seen talking to a court official, in violation of court rules.

"That has nothing to do with the case," declared the prosecution, although the District Attorney's office has placed a stool-pigeon among the women defendants "to see that they do not talk to any of the prospective jurors."

## Brings Out Torture

Judge Dal M. Lemmon sustained an objection by the prosecution to a defense question to Juror Harvey, in which the defense brought out the torture and terrible conditions imposed upon the 18 political prisoners in the local jail and the poor food, insufficient blankets and lack of steam in the women's quarters of the prison.

Selection of the jury is nearing completion, with only six challenges left to the defense. Ten prospective jurors were challenged for cause Friday, during the question of 22 members of the seventh special panel. Two regular panels and six special panels have been exhausted, with the prosecution challenging all workers and sympathizers, and the defense fighting to bar stool-pigeons and vigilantes from the jury.

## Class Character Shown

The class character of the prosecution of the 18 defendants, and the determination of the ruling class to railroad them to jail, has been brought out several times in the questioning of prospective jurors, and particularly in the altering by the presiding judge of a quotation from the Declaration of Independence on the right of the people to "alter or abolish government" in the interests of their well-being.

Judge Lemmon added the word "lawfully" before the quotation, although the passage quoted at length by the defense clearly recognizes the right of the people to overthrow a government or system which has become a barrier to further progress and a guarantee of the profits of a small group of capitalists and the continued misery of the vast majority of the population.

The I.L.D. has called for the sending of protest telegrams and resolutions to the court and Sacramento and State officials, and for funds for the defense.

Hold a party and use the proceeds to get Daily Worker subscriptions for workers who cannot afford to order the paper!

## Jobless Force Relief Hearing Despite Police

### Council Calls Workers to Demonstrate at H. R. B.

Breaking through police lines more than fifty workers led by the Downtown Unemployment Council, entered the Home Relief Bureau, at Spring and Elizabeth Streets, Friday morning, and forced Supervisor McNulty to recognize their delegation.

After a bitter struggle with the police stationed inside the Bureau office, in which many workers were slugged by the police, the workers finally won their way to the second floor and forced McNulty to see their delegation of five, three of whom he had previously barred. During the fighting two women fainted and a worker, Tony March, was attacked by a bureau attendant with a knife, but was saved by a fellow-worker who beat off his assailant.

Workers outside the bureau set up a picket line, demanding that their delegation be seen, but were driven across the street by police.

The police beat a worker named Lazitsky, 62, when he tried to join the workers inside, and later arrested him on a charge of assault. He was taken to the Tombs where his case was set over till Dec. 26 and bail set at \$250.

The five delegates presented demands for winter relief and the ending of the coal racket whereby workers are given coal cards at stations far from their homes and as a result must pay to have it brought to their houses. One of the spokesmen told McNulty that the Unemployment Council held him directly responsible for the use of the terror and pointed out to the assembled workers that this was an example of fascist methods that relief officials are trying to substitute for adequate relief.

## Jobless Push Relief Fight In Jackson

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 23.—In response to leaflets issued by the United Workers Association, a local organization fighting for the interests of the unemployed, workers packed the chambers of the City Commission here recently, demanding immediate reply to their relief demands.

Previously, a letter had been sent to the City Commission by the United Workers Association setting forth the following demands:

- 1.—Recognition of all workers' committees by the Jackson County Relief Committee;
  - 2.—Elected committees of workers' groups be permitted to sit at all meetings of the relief commission and voice their relief demands.
- The City Commission passed the matter to the relief body and refused to take action on the workers' demands. The newly-formed United Workers Association, with headquarters at 1300-Belding Road, corner East High Street, is mobilizing more workers to force the granting of their relief demands.

**Have you lost your job? Have your wages been cut? Does your employer force you to speed-up your work in order to get more out of you for the same wage? Read the Daily Worker to find out how you best can protect yourself! Become a subscriber! See to it that every worker you know gets the paper!**

the Polish Chamber of Labor, was held here for the purpose of organizing mass support for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the National Congress.

Among the organizations represented were the Polish National Alliance, which has 500,000 members throughout the country, the Polish Falcons, whose top leadership is reactionary and openly militaristic, and the Polish Citizens' Club.

The conference endorsed the Workers' Bill and the National Congress, and decided to call another conference Dec. 30, where a delegate to the congress will be elected.

## Grand Rapids Conference

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 23.—A conference, called here by the Polish Chamber of Labor, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, making real progress among the Polish workers of this city and throughout the State.

On Friday, Dec. 14, 600 workers packed the Polish National Home at a meeting called to discuss the National Congress. The meeting was arranged by a Committee of Action elected at a conference held earlier in the month, called by the Polish Chamber of Labor.

Congressmen Lesinsky and Dingell, who profess to be in favor of unemployment insurance, were invited to the meeting, but failed to attend. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the Workers' Bill and the National Congress. More than 400 signatures were secured on the Daily Worker ballots for the Workers' Bill. It was decided to send letters to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins and the congressmen of that district.

Another resolution was adopted and sent to the City Council protesting the rise in gas rates recently announced by the Detroit Gas Co.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 23.—A broad conference of Polish organizations, called at the initiative of



# FUNDS NEEDED AT ONCE AS NATIONAL CONGRESS DATE NEARS

## NATIONAL OFFICE ISSUES DIRECTIVES TO ALL DELEGATES

### Mary Van Kleek Will Address Nation Over Station WJZ Hook-Up as National Social Insurance Congress Convened

The National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance yesterday sent final directives to all groups participating in the National Congress.

Of primary importance at this time, the National Sponsoring Committee urged that all money from sales of supporting materials and literature and all collections from tag days and meetings which are due to the National Office should be sent at once to the National Sponsoring Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 524, New York City.

At least \$5,000 must be raised at once—\$2,000 to be placed on deposit for lodgings for the delegates while in Washington; \$1,200 in advance for rental of the Washington Auditorium; and preparations for 27,000 meals to feed the delegates.

Seek Full Information In all arrangements for transportation, food and lodging, exact information is needed. The National office must know how many delegates will be in a group so as to obtain lowest possible fares. As they money for the group is being worked capital, as many as possible of the delegates fees should be paid in advance. This will also facilitate the registration of the delegates.

When remittances for the delegates are made to the national office, it was suggested that as far as possible leave in a group so as to obtain lowest possible fares. As they money for the group is being worked capital, as many as possible of the delegates fees should be paid in advance. This will also facilitate the registration of the delegates.

Delegates who wish to provide their own food and lodging while in Washington may do so. Delegates who will be fed and housed by the Congress will be required to pay \$1.75 a day or \$1.25 a day. These rates are based on a charge of seventy-five cents a day for food, and either fifty cents or one dollar a day for lodging. Payment must be made in advance for the entire stay in Washington.

Special train rates have been obtained from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For delegations of more than 200 the charge will be one cent a mile, and for fifty or more the charge will be one and one-quarter cents a mile. Transportation, however, should be arranged by each local sponsoring committee.

Arrange Radio Hookup Sendoff mass meetings, the National Committee urges, should be held in all localities to serve the double purpose of bringing the fight for unemployment insurance to the widest possible number of workers and for raising additional funds to meet local expenses. Additional supplies of the literature for the National Congress should be sold at all these meetings. Mary Van Kleek, national chairman of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, and member of the National Sponsoring Committee, will speak on "What Kind of Unemployment Insurance Do We Need?" over the Blue Diamond Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Station WJZ, 7600 Saturday, Jan. 5, at 5:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

## Hitler Forming Staff Of War, Report Shows

WARSAW, Dec. 23.—Hitler is about to create a General Staff for War, according to information obtained by a correspondent of the Polish Telegraph Agency here. Among the candidates for Chief of Staff have been nominated Generals von Bock and Liebmann.

A gigantic underground munitions factory has just been completed near Schornhorst, a suburb of Celle, as verified by workers in the plant. The personnel comprises about 1,000 workers who labor up to 15 hours a day. Another underground munitions factory is in course of construction near Lehrte; the former Scheun airbase has also been transformed into a munitions factory.

The Strehamel factories of Hanover, which after Jan. 1 pass into control of Hanomag, are making steel-reinforced shells and considerable quantities of grenades. These shells, of which 10,000 are made daily, are able to pierce a piece of steel 8 millimeters thick. The same factory daily produces 300 88mm. mortar shells and 1,000 36mm. shells for artillery defense against tanks.

## No Clothes—No Job; No Job—No Clothes

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Sixty unemployed workers who were working on a snow shoveling relief job in the West Chicago Park District here Thursday were sent home and refused further work when they banded into a committee and demanded warm clothing and overcoats. Instead of granting their demands for clothing, the head foreman gave each man a note addressed to the relief department. The notes read: "You are sent home from work on this date because you are insufficiently clothed to combat weather conditions. Do not report until properly clad, for you will not be permitted to work."

## Kaynee Plant Bosses Balk At Vote Ruling

### Union Officials Move to Steer Fight Into Legal Channels

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—An appeal against the decision of the National Labor Board ordering an election in the Kaynee Co. Cleveland plants will be filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals announced George P. Wakefield, company president.

This appeal automatically stays the elections ordered by Dec. 29 by the Labor Board which in its decision established that the Kaynee Company sponsored employees' association was definitely of a company union character.

Beryl Peppercorn, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that is leading the strike, announced that the union is going to ask for the removal of the Blue Eagle from the company's Bucyrus plant. According to this, the A.C.W. leaders are definitely abandoning the picketing of the Bucyrus plant and lead the fight entirely into legal channels.

Workers of the Kaynee Company's three plants in Cleveland have been on strike for close to two months now. The plants are completely shut down. Only the Bucyrus plant is in operation, with some hundred and twenty workers. Two weeks ago the unions made a militant show of mass picketing which was abandoned a few days later.

## Soviet Metal Workers Given Decorations

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By Wireless).—By decree of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., a number of workers of the first Kuznetsk Stalin Metallurgical Plant were awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of Labor of the Red Banner. The decree was published throughout the Soviet Union.

Now operating in this plant are four cooking batteries of 35 ovens each, three blast furnaces producing on the average 2,600 tons of pig iron a day; an open-hearth whose daily production is 2,300 tons of steel, a blooming rail and beam mill.

Since starting production the plant has already supplied the country with 1,440,000 tons of pig-iron, 854,000 tons of steel, and 417,000 tons of rails. During 11 months and 10 days of 1934 the plant produced 792,000 tons of pig-iron, 563,000 tons of steel, 334,000 tons of rolled metal. In addition to the Kuznetsk Stalin Plant, a second metallurgical plant is under construction in Siberia.

The operation of this plan has meant the independence of the Soviet Union from the necessity of importing raw steel and iron and the driving forward of all production in every sphere at a tremendously increased tempo.

ers, all of them on the Dearborn relief rolls, gathered at the relief station at Michigan Avenue and Maple, next to the Dearborn city hall, on the report that jobs at the Ford plant would be handed out. Only about 30 got jobs. Relief officials tried to disperse the crowd, but they held their ground, demanding the jobs which had been promised them.

## VOTE for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598

This ballot is sponsored by the Daily Worker America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper 50 East 13th Street New York (Cut out and sign this ballot today)

**BALLOT**  
I have read the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and vote  
FOR  AGAINST   
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_  
Vote without delay and return your ballot at once to the worker who gave it to you, or mail it to the "Daily Worker"

## 500 Cleveland Workers Rout Police and Bailiffs and Halt Eviction and Foreclosure

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—After chasing off the mortgage holder and routing the thugs employed by the loan company, five hundred members of the Small Home Owners Federation and the Unemployment Councils moved the furniture of John Duzdinski, 3034 W. Sixteenth Street, back into his home while three squads of police stood helplessly by. Just as militant farmers have displayed hangmen's ropes when stopping sheriff sales, in stopping the eviction and foreclosure here Friday, housewives carried lengths of rope as they pursued the fleeing thugs employed by the mortgage loan company.

Acting on the pleas of a group of twenty-five bankers, who had previously appeared before the City Council, three squads of police were dispatched to the eviction scene. The 500 workers assembled by the Councils and the Small Home and Land Owners Federation crowded the sidewalks from early morning on. Catechals greeted the sheriff and his deputies, who under a string of police guards carried the furniture out. Every effort of the police to drive the workers away was repulsed.

While the police were thus engaged, the holder of the second mortgage, who was prompted by the Lincoln Heights Savings and Loan Company to foreclose on the property, arrived to supervise the eviction. The embittered Mrs. Duzdinski, seeing her life savings melt before her, hit the prowling mortgage-holder with the full force of a bundle of kitchen utensils which she carried. He took to his heels while a score of women followed him with ropes in their hands.

Hardly had the bailiff finished when the workers rushed the pile of furniture and began piling it back into the house. Police barring the front door were brushed aside; workers piled the furniture back within fifteen minutes. Every piece of furniture was placed into its original position and the stove, gas and electricity re-connected.

At this point the loan company's private thugs arrived. According to the most recent practices of the banks and loan companies, these thugs are employed to live in the foreclosed property to stop the evicted families from moving back. A cry, "Here come the scabs," rang out. Workers from all directions surged toward the armed thugs, who did not wait for the charge, but took to their heels. Yesterday the Unemployment Councils and the Small Home and Land Owners Federation reaffirmed their intention of mobilizing the all force of their membership to stop every eviction and foreclosure and to meet every challenge of the bankers and insurance companies to carry out wholesale evictions with the combined forces of private armed thugs and the police.

## Pittsburgh to Issue Paper on Scottsboro Worker Gets 6 Months For Fighting Eviction

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23.—The first issue of the Scottsboro News, a monthly publication devoted to the Scottsboro liberation campaign, will be off the press Jan. 1, it was announced at the I.L.D. today.

The "Scottsboro News" plan was evolved at a broad Scottsboro conference held in Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. At that time 104 delegates, representing organizations with a total membership of 10,300 decide in favor of issuing three editions as part of the mass defense campaign in the Pittsburgh district.

Judge William McNaughton today sentenced Roy Belco, unemployed worker, to six months in jail for assault. This marks the end of a frame-up arising out of a Woods Run eviction last summer in which the prisoner was shot in the leg by one of 40 deputies.

The International Labor Defense is launching a mass campaign to demand the release of Belco, a member of the Woods Run Unemployment Council.

## Building Loan Associations Close Doors

### More Than a Thousand Depositors Affected in Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—Seven building and loan associations were closed and twenty were ordered to reorganize within three months by the State Building and Loan Department as a further proof that the financial crisis is deepening.

The closing affects between 1,500 to 2,000 small depositors and shareholders, the majority of them faced with the loss of their entire savings. With six loan associations already in liquidation, the closing of the seven announced now and the twenty restricted from accepting deposits, making loans or selling stocks only 42 loan associations remain open in Cuyahoga County. The closed and restricted loan associations claim combined assets of \$44,000,000, most of it solidly "frozen" in real estate far below its book value.

The closing of these loan associations, besides robbing thousands of depositors of their life's savings, will mean the intensification of wholesale foreclosures and evictions instituted by the large banks through speeded up and forced "liquidation" of assets.

## Soviet Acts On Trade Pact With France

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By Wireless).—Indicative of the rising exporting strength of the Soviet Union, the text of the trade protocol signed at Moscow Dec. 9 by Commissar for Foreign Trade Rosengoltz and Minister of Trade and Industry Marchandev of France was published in the newspapers today.

The protocol provides that negotiations begin as soon as possible to conclude a treaty concerning trade settlements and navigation, substituting the provisional trade agreement of Jan. 11, 1934. In order to conclude this agreement, the following proposals were considered which could serve as a foundation: The opening of the French market to the U. S. S. R., credits, their amount, terms, duration of contracts, interest—which must be defined and which is to be granted for a certain number of years and at normal interest rates. This credit is to be utilized as payment on orders to be given to French industry for a period of one year. The U. S. S. R. will grant credits to French exporters.

If a new trade agreement could not be concluded before Jan. 1, 1935, then the agreement of Jan. 11, 1934, remains in power during 1935 until the end of new negotiations, which must be ended in the shortest possible time.

## Needle Trades Workers To Celebrate Birthday of Union in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The members and friends of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of Chicago are preparing a giant celebration of the Sixth anniversary, February 3, of the birth of the militant union and of its many achievements in defense of the interests of the workers.

The celebration will be held at the People's Auditorium, where thousands of workers will pledge their loyalty to revolutionary unionism and for the unity of all workers in the needle industry.

## BAN ON PICKETING FOUGHT BY UNION OF N.R.A. WORKERS

### Move to Jim-Crow Negro Workers Into Separate Unions Rapped by Unionized Government Employees in NRA and FERA Lodges

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Resentment is sweeping the ranks of unionized government employes here against attempts by the top leadership, acting in collaboration with the official government policy, to ban picketing by N. R. A. and F. E. R. A. workers and to jim-crow Negro employes into separate lodges, thereby driving a wedge between government workers.

## Letter Tells Of Women's Role in Fight

### Says That Housewives Can Find Time for Class Struggle

How a husband feels about the Working Woman Contest, is interestingly told in a letter received by the Working Woman magazine, New York, this week. "My wife is a fellow fighter in the class struggle," the husband says.

The contest, which is in its last month, will end Jan. 25. It is based on the letter of a woman who asks advice on what to do, since her husband, who has many interests outside his job, will not let her attend working-class meetings. Sixteen prizes will be given to winning letters. The first prize is a hamper of White Rose canned products; the second, a Westinghouse adjustable heat, electric iron. Other prizes will be published in the January issue of the Working Woman, off the press in a few days.

The husband's letter, said: "In answering the now famous letter, in which was raised the problem of the housewife whose husband does not let her join an organization, I, as another husband would like to answer it by telling the husband what to do. "Lenin said: 'There can be no mass movement without women. Lenin knew. Every class conscious worker must know. I know this. Therefore I belong to the Communist Party, the leader of all workers' struggles. My wife belongs to the Women's Councils. We each have our specific interests and activities. She finds time from the dull duties of house wife and mother to attend her organization's meetings; to go canvassing; to attend mass meetings; to participate in neighborhood struggles. She finds time—and I help her find time—by cooperating with her. "My wife is a fellow-fighter in the class struggle. I can depend on her if conditions were to force us into the ranks of the already unemployed millions. "My own wife has become a political and organizational personality. Instead of a house-drudge, that to my mind is a compliment for the husband as well as for the wife. There is only one way out: Cooperation and comradeship!"

Hold a party and use the proceeds to get Daily Worker subscriptions for workers who cannot afford to order the paper!

Action Denounced The report also denounces the action of Babcock at the convention in putting through a constitutional amendment to prohibit "picketing and the use of delegations larger than five." It declares that it was these prohibited tactics that forced the reinstatement of John Donovan, lodge president, after he had been fired by Gen. Johnson for union activity.

The lodge makes detailed charges of "undemocratic procedure as a means of maintaining official control" and complains of the sidetracking of resolutions on Tom Mooney, the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and support for the textile strike.

The Joint Conference for Unity of Government Employes is demanding the reinstatement of Mrs. Myra Callis, discharged Negro relief office employe, and a halt to the ouster proceedings against N.R.A. Lodge 91.

**WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Mass Meeting and send off for Delegates to National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance, Friday, Dec. 28, 8 p.m. at Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian streets. Speakers: Herbert Benjamin, Mother Bloor, William N. Jones, Freiheit Geistes Partei, Workers' Harmonica Band.  
New Year's Eve Dance and entertainment Monday, Dec. 31 at Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Avenue. Good orchestra, bar and buffet.

## Company Unions Give Rosy Pledges To Keep Workers from Striking

By CARL REEVE

The company unions are attempting to entrench themselves among the workers in the basic industries by making rosy promises and by the use of demagogic attacks upon the misdeeds and sellouts of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

In the Westinghouse Electric Co., in Pittsburgh, where at present from six to seven thousand workers are employed, a special type of demagoguery is employed by the company. In this plant, which has had no trade union organization since 1916, there is a demagog named Pete Moran, who is the chief promise maker of the company union. Moran, a member of the executive committee of the company union, puts up a big show of making a fight for the demands and the grievances of the men. He is always busy "fighting" for some employe's rights.

But the workers are beginning to see that Moran, who talks "militantly," is a tool of the company in keeping out the real trade unions. Moran is always busy WITH AN INDIVIDUAL CASE. Pete Moran, in spite of his "militant" talk, tries to keep the workers satisfied with and chained to the company union and to keep them from getting together and organizing independently of the company.

through his "militant" talk within the company union. The company unions have grown tremendously under the protection of the N.R.A. and the Labor Boards. The Economic Notes of the Labor Research Association of December, 1933 printed an estimate of the growth of the company unions compiled by the Pen and Hammer. This survey found that plants in which the employers have instituted the "employee representation" plan employ 300 per cent more workers than before N.R.A. Nearly five million workers are employed in plants which have instituted the company union. This does not mean of course, that five million workers approve the company union.

A conversation with a steel worker recently in Braddock will illustrate what the employers consider "membership" in the company union. "I have worked in the Thompson rail mill in Braddock for six years" this worker told me. "There is a company union there. Every year we have to vote in the company union elections. I have not been called to a meeting of the company union in the six years I've been in the plant. But I'm considered a member of the company union."

Pamphlet Cites Demagoguery The demagogic manner in which the company unions operate is illustrated by the sixteen-page pamphlet distributed by the United States Steel Corporation entitled "New Facts About Unions." This pamphlet is written by a steel trust employe, James B. Finley, who is president of the Allegheny Steel Employe's Union of Brackenridge, the company union. It is distributed not only to the steel workers but to

the aluminum and other workers. This pamphlet consists of a series of "letters" from Finley addressed to "Fellow Workers of America." All of these letters attack the sellouts and bureaucratic acts of the A. F. of L. leaders. The first letter is more openly fascist, attacking "Communist agitators" and "self-seeking labor leaders," appealing for "industrial peace, prosperity and happiness" and urging the workers to reject "un-American methods" and "revolution." It is time we remembered that we are American citizens," Finley says.

The second letter analyzes the first settlement which William Green and company sought to enforce on the aluminum workers, and shows that the only point insisted on by Green was the check-off. "Such a proposal amounts to a complete sell-out of the workers" says the righteous Finley. He quickly draws the conclusion that strikes are a bad thing. "After the misery and suffering of a prolonged strike who gets the benefit? The current epidemic of strikes sponsored by organized labor are for one main purpose only—to enable labor leaders to secure control throughout the country. It is the striking workers who lose."

Other letters attack the general textile strike, attack the high dues charged in the A. A. by Mike Tighe. The pamphlet winds up with the "virtues" of the company unions—no high dues, the workers "settling their own disputes" and "labor racketeers" out in the cold. This demagogic approach of the company union to the worker was laid down by Arthur Young, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, in charge of labor relations. Young, testifying on April 5, 1934, before U.S. Senate committee, declared, "there are no membership dues" in the company union. He characterized the craft form of organization as "the archaic structure of national and international unions." Young gave a long list of unions which various crafts in the steel industry might join and declared, "to simply recite the names of these unions is to envision overlapping confusion and jurisdictional disputes and yet to leave wide gaps of coverage for thousands of employes for whom no unions are formed."

The Theatre Union of New York and The Drama Union of Chicago present  
**stevedore**  
Dynamic Play by PETERS and SKLAR  
SELWYN THEATRE, Dearborn & Lake Sts.  
Special Matinee For the COMMUNIST PARTY Performance TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25th  
PRICES: 40c to \$1.50  
Tickets On Sale: Chicago Workers School, 305 South State St.; Freiheit, 3228 W. Roosevelt Rd.; Workers Book Store, 2019 W. Division St.; Rovnost Lodge, 1510 W. 18th St.; I. W. O., 2457 W. Chicago Ave.; Communist Party, 161 South Wells St.; International Labor Defense, 1703 W. Madison St.; Trade Union Unity League, 1705 W. Madison St.; Vitnis, 2116 S. Halsted St.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
**MORNING FREIHEIT**  
Masquerade Ball  
XMAS EVE MERCANTILE HALL - Broad & Master Sts.  
MON. DEC. 24th  
Three Prizes Given for the Best Costumes  
GOOD DANCE ORCHESTRA  
Tickets can be gotten through all Workers' Organizations and at the Freiheit Office.



# LANCASTER, PA., FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN RESIST PAY CUT

## Refuse to Sign City Petition for 10% Cut

By a Municipal Worker Correspondent

LANCASTER, Pa.—I am sending you a clipping from the "Lancaster New Era" of Dec. 17, also a copy of a petition sent out among the Police and Fire Departments of which latter I am a member. It is just another bit of the decaying system by which we are governed. The copy of the petition is as follows:

Lancaster, Penna., Dec. 13, 1934.

Council of the City of Lancaster State of Pennsylvania, Municipal Building, Lancaster, Penna.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, members of the Lancaster City Fire Dept., Lancaster, Pa., do hereby agree to accept a voluntary reduction of the ten (10 per cent) per centum from our regular rate of pay for the period, January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

There were enough spaces for each member to affix his name according to the company with which he is affiliated. Here is the point: December, 1932, the Chief under a former administration came around to us and told us that if so much as one man failed or refused to sign the petition, the city fathers might take it from us. There were two of us who had the guts to refuse to sign. However, after finding that there was no further sense in our holding out we too signed, and there was a deduction of 10 per cent in our pay checks small as they were. At this time we were working one hundred

and twenty hours per week. We received fifteen hundred dollars per year.

During the year 1933 we went on what is called a two platoon system, our hours were thus reduced to eighty-two per week. When the petition was brought to us last year there was a slight increase in the amount, but the boys signed just the same, and the treachery of the city council had now been exposed twice, BUT—

Today, when the petition was brought around for the third time there was a stone wall. We were told the cops were all signing, but an entire shift of the cops stand solidly with our entire platoon against the alleged voluntary signing. All have vowed that if a continuance of the cut was to be in force it must be taken from us by city ordinance.

## Send in Dollar Bills To Put 'Daily' Over Top

LESS than \$3,000 is now needed to put the Daily Worker drive over the top. This sum can easily be raised if workers will send in their dollar bills. Send your contribution in today!

Though New York reached its \$30,000 quota last Friday, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh have still not reached the finishing line. A concentrated effort by the workers in these districts can do the job in a few days.

Received Dec. 21, 1934	\$809.48	P. Miravalle	1.00
Previously received	56,558.72	Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$57,368.20
Total to date	\$57,368.20	DISTRICT 1 (Boston)	\$1.00
S. A. Kiss	5.00	H. P. Kline	5.00
H. P. Kline	5.00	D. Fedoruk	5.00
D. Fedoruk	5.00	Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$11.00
Total to date	\$2,455.81	DISTRICT 2 (New York City)	\$1.00
Unit 248 \$10.00	10	35.00	
Unit 248 1.54	U. C. of W. W. V.	1.00	
Unit 406 5.00	Council 28	15.00	
Unit 474 8.00	Bakers' Guild	5.00	
Unit 1 10.00	Council 48	2.10	
Unit 18 5.00	Council 32	1.00	
Unit 17 6.52	Geo. Gregory	3.00	
Unit 406 1.50	Council 25	1.88	
Unit 5B 3.00	United Shoe & Leather	5.00	
Unit 3 4.00	U. S. W. V.	5.00	
Unit 7 5.18	United Shoe & Leather	5.00	
Unit 1 5.92	L. W. R.	4.50	
Unit 406 6.10	Levins Co.	3.00	
Unit 578 1.85	Geo. Gregory	3.00	
Unit 248 1.33	M. Feldman	1.00	
Unit 6 2.00	H. Stelson	1.50	
Unit 6B 2.22	R. Bau	3.00	
Unit 64 2.21	J. J. Jax	3.00	
Unit 1B 3.00	United Center	3.00	
Unit 15 5.00	Lehrman & Co.	10.00	
Unit 15 1.00	United Shoe & Leather	10.00	
Unit 406 5.00	Women's Aux. of 12th St.	34.00	
Unit 406 4.64	United Shoe & Leather	5.00	
Sec. 4 422 .35	L. W. R.	5.00	
Unit 406 3.50	United Shoe & Leather	2.80	
Unit 503 1.00	L. W. R.	2.80	
Unit 215 1.00	Brooklyn Study	.50	
Unit 414 1.11	Group	.50	
Unit 413 3.35	Larry Jacobs	1.00	
Unit 420 2.00	John Ulrich, Group	2.00	
Section 4 45	Poljoff, O. Man-niro, P. Ketter-mann, R. Car-ron	2.00	
Sec. 4 428 1.46	Board	2.00	
Sec. 4 524 1.00	D. W. Med.	2.00	
Sec. 7 32 3.00	Board	2.00	
Russk. F. B. U.	Board	.50	
Br.	L. D. South	1.00	
Russk. F. B. U.	N. A. Pass	2.00	
Unit 21B 15.20	Furniture Wks.	5.00	
Unit 16 5.50	Ind. Union	5.00	
Unit 16 5.50	Marius	2.00	
Unit 5B 4.00	Student	1.00	
Unit 12 1.50	B. Segal	1.00	
Unit 417 4.15	Sympathizer	2.00	
Unit 2 3.31	M. Wolf	10.00	
Unit 5 89	Rusko B. O.	2.00	
Unit 31 2.70	Mr. and Mrs. H. H.	1.00	
Unit 9 50	A. Constant	1.00	
Unit 11 11.00	Reader	1.00	
Unit 36 29	Gushman	1.00	
Unit 14 10.00	T. M.	1.00	
Unit 22 14.41	B. Brown	1.00	
D. W. Med.	Carroll	1.00	
Board	John Pach	1.00	
Central Dist.	P. G.	1.00	
Agency	Social Youth Culture Club	4.50	
Pen & Hammer	Economic Fe.	2.00	
Economic Fe.	Ivan Franko	5.00	
Pen & Hammer	Society	5.00	
Philosophy	N. T. Group	10.00	
Sol Chalk	Frank	17.00	
Sec. 11 17.00	Frank	4.00	
Sec. 20 10.11	Marcinevich	4.00	
Unit 1D 2.50	A. Alexander	1.00	
Unit 1D 4.00	F. B. T. L.	1.00	
Unit 2D 3.25	V. K.	1.00	
Unit 21 30	H. Hart	7.00	
Scandinavian Wks. Club	Workers	1.15	
Hay, Patterson	H. Brenner	1.00	
Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$500.83		
Total to date	\$30,162.64		
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	\$2.00		
Jos. Stott			
Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$2.00		
Total to date	\$4,851.23		
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)	\$5.00		
Karpalo Rusky Br. 1542 I.W.O.			
F. Mokritzki			
Recherer Section			
Polk Workers Club, Black Rock			
City Comm. I.W.O., Buffalo			
Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$15.75		
Total to date	\$674.54		
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)	\$1.00		
Jos. Mickunas			
Van			
Total Dec. 21, 1934	\$48.27		

## Nazi Consul Blocks Fla. Film Showing

By a Worker Correspondent

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Hitlerite Vice-Consul in co-operation with local authorities has dealt another blow at the workers.

The I. W. O., with the support of other organizations, sponsored the bringing of the Soviet film, Maxim Gorki's "Mother," to a local theatre, the Casino. The picture was to be shown at midnight on Dec. 15.

It had been widely advertised through a preview at the theatre, letters and through the local press. Many workers were enthusiastic and anxious to see this great picture. Therefore they worked hard to make it a big success.

But, a few hours before the film was to be shown the murderous Hitlerite Vice-Consul, Dr. E. G. Steinko, with the help of a U. S. agent forced the manager of the theatre not to show the picture.

The agent of the Hitler murder regime told the manager that he had been to the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce and claimed that he had their support in demanding that this picture be stopped.

This fascist agent together with the local American fascists called this picture an Anarchist picture.

We, the workers of Jacksonville, know that this is a working class picture. We workers are beginning to realize who are our friends and who are our enemies. We have learned that the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, other anti-labor organizations and the Roosevelt government officials are linked with the bloody hand of the Hitler agent. They are working hand in hand to oppress the working class.

Now, we had the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities. The local press writes about Communist activities which are claimed to be "discovered" by the committee with the gracious help of the A. F. of L. mis-leaders. Mr. Green and Mr. Wolf. What will they say about this?

The workers of Jacksonville are uniting stronger than ever to bring such pictures here in the near future in spite of the terror.

## Young Circle League Sent Only Observers To New Haven Parley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23.—Observers from the Young Circle League, who attended the Regional Youth Conference here, will report back to their organization on the decisions of the conference.

The league did not send regular delegates, as erroneously reported in the Daily Worker of Dec. 19, and their sense in our holding out we too signed, and there was a deduction of 10 per cent in our pay checks small as they were. At this time we were working one hundred

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors, suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

## LET HEARST HEAR OUR INDIGNATION

Dear Comrade Editor:

Again I enclose \$1 for the Daily Worker fund. Your article of Saturday, Dec. 8, on "Yellow Hearst," did me so much good that I want to send a contribution.

I am not much of a writer, but I do take issues with the Hearst paper here. I let them know what I think about their editorials.

I believe more people should write to the yellow press and tell them what they think of the stuff that is printed. Maybe it would make them hesitate in what they print.

There are many people here who don't like the Hearst papers. My daughter hates it as if it were a rattlesnake. She gives me hell if she knows I spend money for it, but if I had \$10 to spare I'd have sent it in on the strength of that article on "Yellow Hearst."

W.B.

## THE STRAINED LOOK OF HUNGER

Dear Comrade Editor:

They are cutting down on relief here and people seem puzzled and baffled. The strained look of the workers as they pass is becoming one of desperation.

I sell fifteen to twenty Daily Workers a week. The capitalist press has created such a red scare about Communist papers that I have to overcome it.

The Daily Worker is the best friend of the workers and I wish we had more people here to push the sales of it. It is my inspiration. It may use some big words and expressions, but that is a good thing sometimes. The Daily Worker is worthy of study by all the working class.

S. J.

## ABOUT THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

Dear Comrade Editor:

I am sending you an article from the Boston Post of Nov. 28, the paper which carried just a little while ago a series of articles against the U.S.S.R., the only land where poor farmers like myself are not robbed and taxed out of existence.

It is of interest to note that so great an authority on the U.S.S.R. is forced to admit that there is no religious persecution in the Soviet Union.

A FARMER.

## A WELCOME TO THE CHILDREN

Dear Comrade Editor:

A great deal has been written lately about affairs given by Workers Clubs and the reports haven't all been complimentary. However, I attended the Cabaret Night which opened the Washington Heights Workers Center Saturday night past and the large clean hall was nicely decorated and jammed to fullest capacity, including many new elements. Everybody was having a

## Locals Overrules Official's Objection to Workers' Bill

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A. A. Towns, Trades Council funder and bitter opponent of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, met defeat in his own union, Federal Labor Union 18388, last week on this same issue. His motion to throw the letter from the Alabama Arrangements Committee for the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance into the waste basket was disregarded and a motion to read the letter and the Workers Bill was passed.

After this, Towns made a speech condemning the Workers Bill because it would be a burden on the tax payers who made more than \$5,000 a year and because he said the bill came from Russia. Despite the big "red scare" he raised, the president of the union said that the bill was all right and that if the Communists are behind it, it shows that they are fighting in the interest of the working people.

Although the bill was not officially endorsed by the union, the members say that it will be in the next meeting. C. H. Brand, vice-president of the union (Federal Labor Union No. 18388), signed a call to a trade union conference on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the Washington Congress.

Towns is becoming increasingly unpopular in his own union and the movement to throw him out is growing. Now Towns is trying to get the union to line up favorably with Finch, the General Superintendent of the National Casting Co. in Tarrant City, in order to prevent any struggle for better conditions.

Last winter when the company laid off many workers and promised to take care of them without going to the Welfare, this same Finch told two Negro workers, whose families had nothing to eat, to "get the hell out of this line; you sons of bitches will work next Thursday (two days later) and you'll draw a pay check." Both the white and Negro workers were enraged over this attempt to starve honest workers after the company had promised to feed them. Now the workers in the union are finding out just what kind of a sneaky scab Towns is when he tries to support the starvation program of bosses like Finch. No doubt Towns will be kicked out of the union soon and will never mislead the honest militant workers in Tarrant City again.

## Stormy Scenes Accompany Macy's Christmas Layoffs

By a Macy Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Hysterical scenes and fiery denunciations feature the mass Christmas firing now going on in Macy's.

No longer as in former years do the laid-off workers smile wanly as they are told the bad news. The picture of want at home, and the terrible effect that the dismissal will have on their families, are too much for them to keep up the sham of politeness and hope. The excited voices of workers arguing, pleading and explaining their plight is so loud and unrestrained that listening workers in surrounding offices have been very much affected by the condition.

More than ever before have they seen the usually concealed suffering and pain of their fellow workers, and tears of sympathy spring to their eyes. The management, in order to offset this effect on their morals, has arranged a pussyfooting staggered system—even for firing. Supervisors have been instructed to avoid the appearance of mass firing—to make the loss of their livelihood seem a casual thing.

However, none of these ruses fool the workers. The advertisement as to the intelligence of Macy workers which Straus boasts about is no overstatement. If he could hear these as we do, he would be surprised and perhaps frightened.

It won't be long now. Their rapid calculations, and arrival at accurate conclusions would slow up his wage slashing, staggering, and hour lengthening attacks on their lives.

This conversation overheard on the "lunch line" is typical.

"Gee, it's swell of them giving us free lunch."

"Well what of it, ain't they taking eight hours from us for nothing? How much are you getting?"

"Fourteen."

"Gee, me eighteen. I guess plenty of us old timers will be dropped in the mass layoff."

The "old timer" was about twenty years old! Old enough to be scrapped by Macy's for cheaper labor.

"That's about 'doing something,' 'getting together' and other expressions are not uncommon."

Go to it, girls! And you, fellows! What are we waiting for? Why don't we join the union?

## Unemployed Policeman Tries Breaking Into Jail in Desperation

By a Worker Correspondent

HAVERHILL, Mass.—George A. Goodwin, father of nine children, had had no steady work for more than two years. He couldn't get an E. R. A. job because two of his daughters were working. Their wages were too small to keep eleven persons.

Goodwin, who had once been a policeman, consulted with an old crony on the force. A little later he appeared on the street with a revolver in his pocket and was arrested by Patrolman Joseph Cox. It looked like a six-months' sentence for Goodwin for carrying a revolver without a permit. But Goodwin lost his nerve at the last minute, and asked for the case to be continued.

The whole story of how he had planned to eat at government expense came out in court. It also came out in the papers, and that may be the means of Goodwin's getting some real relief. The local authorities are much afraid of the militant local organization of shoe-workers, and delight in a chance to make some demagogic gesture that doesn't cost much, such for instance as giving a Christmas basket to some poor devil like former cop Goodwin. So far, none of them has taken even this rather obvious chance.

## Seamen Pack Courtroom In Defense of Comrades

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Last Tuesday night two young seamen, members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployed Council, were arrested for handing out copies of the Dog House News, organ of the W. U. C., in the Dog House (Seamans Church Institute, a holy flop house for seamen).

When the Dog House thugs, a sadistic gang, nabbed the first seaman and were going to beat up on him, his mate called upon the other seamen present to rally to the support of the nabbed seaman. The bulls then grabbed the second one.

When the seamen came before his nibs, the judge, the court was filled with over ninety seamen. His honor did not like this and when some one in a true seamanly manner called the judge a name, which questioned the legality of his birth, his nibs' face damn near fell to his pot belly.

The I. L. D. responded wonderfully and had two lawyers present when the case came.

The trial was then postponed till the next day. When the judge saw a court full of seamen the following day, he kept the case over till the afternoon, but the seamen stuck to the ship.

Sentence was held over till the next day. The seamen were again present. The judge made a demagogic speech that he was for workers fighting for better conditions but, nevertheless he gave them ten dollars or two days. They took the two days.

The solidarity of the seamen in the courtroom is a direct result of the work of the Waterfront Unemployed Council.

## WORKER'S HEALTH

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

"Safe Period" (Continued)

WHAT about this regularity? Well, we know from accurate statistics that the normal woman does not menstruate regularly. The only regular characteristic about the menstrual periods is that they are irregular. A woman may be perfectly healthy and yet her periods may vary—the length of the cycle may vary from twenty-five and thirty-five days. Naturally, if the "safe period" is determined by the length of the cycle, and the cycle varies so much, then the safe period cannot be accurately measured.

We know that the time of ovulation is not the same in all women. Although in the majority of women it may occur about the middle of the menstrual cycle, it may also occur soon after or a short time before menstruation. It is also true that ovulation time will vary in the same woman. Obviously, then, we cannot depend upon ovulation time for determining the safe period.

Another and important factor, must also be considered—the human element. Just for the sake of argument, let us assume that there is a safe period. In order for it to work, the couple must regulate their sex life so that sexual intercourse shall only take place during the prescribed days, leaving a period of eight to ten days of total abstinence. We know that short of complete abstinence of one partner from the other, abstinence is very unreliable—people will not abstain.

From the above discussion it is easy to gather that there is as yet no scientific evidence to prove the existence of a safe period—the irregularity of the cycles, and of ovulation time are enough to condemn the idea. Add to this the uncertainty of the human element, and we can say that compared to other methods of control, the safe period is NOT safe. While it is true that if intercourse takes place only during the prescribed days—if these days can be determined—pregnancy is not likely to occur and so these periods are relatively safe—it is also true that there are other methods which are much more valuable and work in a greater percentage of cases.

Intercourse during menstruation is a question of personal choice.

There are no medical objections to it. (The End)

Infantile Eczema

Comrade B. N. Y.: Although a positive diagnosis cannot be made, your baby is probably suffering from "infantile eczema." This consists of red scaly oozing spots usually on the cheeks, arms, legs or even over the entire body. It is very itchy and lasts a long time. The condition arises from food that is sensitive usually to some food in the diet. Occasionally the child may be sensitive to several foods.

Local treatment: The best, simple form of treatment is to rub into the affected skin a 3 per cent crude coal tar ointment once or twice daily. The logical treatment, however, is to discover the food causing the trouble and to remove it from the diet. Cut out such foods as seem to make the rash worse. In your case you notice this after feeding baby green peas, which may be the offending food. Cod Liver Oil, which you suspect, may possibly be at fault, although it is unlikely.

As concerns a diet, start with milk, orange juice and cod liver oil. Then, as the skin improves, add a food at a time to see its effect. If there is none, it may be kept in the diet. Some cases may do poorly even on the simple milk diet. Such a case may eventually lose its sensitivity to the milk. It would probably be asking too much to substitute goats' milk for the cow's milk on account of expense.

Skin tests have not been shown to have any definite value in most cases, so that it would be a waste of energy, time and money to subject your child to a lengthy series of skin tests. Certainly an expensive course of tests is entirely out of the question, since the knowledge we usually gain from them equals zero, in this condition of infantile eczema.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Volunteer typists for the Worker Correspondence Department are needed. Interesting work. No previous experience required. Report at the Daily Worker office, 35 East 12th Street, 8th floor, Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 a.m.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2065 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric and 1/4 yard 6-inch lace. Illustrations included.

## IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

A Letter and An Answer

Comrade "B" writes us from Chicago.

"DEAR Comrade: You ask me to write a menu for the 'Home Column?' A menu tonight, for the Daily Worker. Yes—Breakfast, lunch, dinner. 'Paper, Mrs. paper?' A pleading little fellow, under ten years, looking a hizzard, says this to me. It isn't at all unusual in a city, to see a little child bundled up in threadbare cast-off coats, out in the cold of the night, selling capitalist papers for the profit of the big millionaires. To touch a sore spot with them, just mention the word 'bread'.

"Breakfast, lunch, dinner' I recite. The time is 9:30 p.m. It is mid-winter, December the 10th, in a great American city. Civilization, 1934. No, comrade, I can't write a menu tonight. I haven't the irony. I can't tell the workers how to make glorious, the withered prunes they get in their boxes. Just to look at one of these dry, shrunken prunes, I want to hold a relief prune up to the masses as a symbol of the whole cadaverous hoax. I want to shout—clear away the whole debris of this life that is symbolized by these withered prunes!"

DEAR Comrade "B": I know it is very hard for sensitive people not to be hurt these days by the cruel things around us. Yet I feel "B" that you have not looked, nor seen clearly enough. This suffering little boy, should have brought to you the determined feeling, "I must make this workers' movement strong—so powerful that it can wipe out the causes of the pitifulness of this little boys' condition!"

It is our job to make clear to the workers, the sufficiency that may be gained, through fighting for it. It is our job, by all means possible, to reach, fight with, and influence working men and women. In many cases, women who are just beginning to be class conscious, who, perhaps, won't read our "Daily" through as yet, will see in an "In the Home" column (where there are menus, household helps, material on children, etc.) something she can understand. She will look for this, and so cannot help reading other things, first in the column—then elsewhere. So her interest will develop in the movement as a whole.

"B" YOUR anger should be directed against the relief organizations and the capitalist press for holding out to the workers as enchanting, that withered prune—not to the "Daily." The menus printed in the bourgeois press, are meant to get the workers to expect little—to glorify little. But we use those menus, sometimes the same menu, as a means of getting the working women to expect more.

I felt I had to point these things out.

It is your sensitiveness that makes you sympathetic to the Communist, "B," that makes you want desperately to end suffering

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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

"THE workers who participated," writes the Times Moscow correspondent, describing the local Soviet elections in Moscow which took place last week, "looked little different from a group of factory workers in the United States. The auditorium in which they voted was the theatre of a park of culture and rest in the 'proletarian district.' They were reasonably well dressed and adequately scrubbed. They appeared neither wildly enthusiastic nor profoundly bored. But they seemed to be enjoying the evening."

The evening of voting in the "proletarian district" which this Times reporter describes with amused condescension is part of the elections to the Soviets, the governmental organ of the working class, which have been taking place all over the Soviet Union.

From factories, shops, offices, the workers have been choosing their candidates for local and national offices. The candidates are not chosen as they are in capitalist America. Here, the biggest stockholders, the richest and most influential men in the party machine meet over thick cigars and a scotch-and-soda to settle which representative of capitalism will be most acceptable to the temper of the times. The selection is conducted in secrecy. Money and wealth dictate the choice of candidate. The most amenable tool of the interests of banking or industrial groups heads the party ticket.

But what a vast difference in the Soviet elections. The reporter from the Times was amused by the workers who seemed "reasonably well dressed and adequately scrubbed." Evidently, affairs of state can be efficiently conducted only by frockcoats and Havana cigars. The workers to this little newspaper snob are capable only of laboring and toiling in the factories, not of voting intelligently and freely for their own candidates.

### The Right to Choose Their Exploiters

WHEN one compares the atmosphere and the process by which workers elect their delegates to the local Soviets in Russia with the technique of democracy in the United States, one sees how great a gulf separates the two.

The democracy of capitalism is only a pretense of democratic rule. Marx pointed out long ago that in America once every four years the workers have the right to decide which capitalist shall exploit them.

In essence, this is what American capitalist democracy amounts to. And America is the purest representative of bourgeois democracy in the world.

But in the Soviet Union, the candidates are chosen by the workers themselves in their own districts, which are really factory districts. Here, by dropping the name of a worker, a worker who works beside them and whom they know intimately, the candidate, with the approval of the local party cell, is chosen.

And when the time to vote comes, it is not done in a little canvas-covered cubbyhole, with a cop outside and watchers and gangsters intimidating hesitant voters. Voting in America is like casting a vote in a prison cell. And most of the people vote because of duty, not from enthusiasm.

In Russia, however, in the Soviet Union, voting is done openly. It is done in the theatres, or in the parks or rest, or in public auditoriums. The vote is taken by a show of hands. There is nothing to hide. Your job will not be endangered if you vote against the candidates. Democracy in the Soviet Union is deep and real, not a sham front of a secret dictatorship of capital.

### Who is Elected?

WHO is elected to office? In America, no poor man, no worker has ever held a high public office. The rich, their flunkies, and professional politicians, those who serve the bourgeoisie in the business of politics, hold office.

They are the representatives of big business, of the banks, of the merchants, of the manufacturers. They pass and legislate those laws which alleviate the conditions of the capitalists. They oil the legal machinery for the benefit of profit.

But in Moscow, it is the workers of the Stalin Auto Plant, the Kaganovich State Ball Bearing Works, the Stalingsk Chemical Combine, the Kalinin Car Building Works who are elected. From the factories and from the state and collective farms the delegates come, and the candidates take office.

Moscow has known a phenomenal growth in the past years. Today she is one of the great cities of the world. Her growth, her importance has all come with the reconstruction of industry, with the success of the Revolution. The workers who take office in the local Soviet are those who have built, sweated, and toiled to make Moscow the city she is. They are the ones who will govern and administer the affairs of the city they themselves have built.

The slogans and the appeals of the election campaign emphasize this.

"The Soviet elections are drawing near," ran the election appeal. "A glorious and hard path of struggle for socialism has been traversed in the years that separate us from the last Soviet elections. The first subway in our country is being built in Moscow. The Moscow Volga Canal is being constructed. A new Moscow is growing, a Moscow of wide squares and straight streets, asphalted roads and granite embankments, a Moscow of automobiles and trolley buses, of parks of culture and large buildings of new architecture."

### Negro Shock Brigader

ONE of the most significant features about the mechanics of a workers' democracy as contrasted with that of the capitalists, is that foreigners as well as citizens are qualified to vote and to hold office. If the "foreigner" is a worker at some socially useful task, and a defender of the workers' government, he is permitted the full electoral rights of a Soviet citizen.

What a sharp contrast this offers with the capitalist countries, where foreign born workers are hounded by the law, are driven out of the country, have no legal rights, and live the lives of hunted animals from the police.

But in the Soviet Union, many foreign workers and specialists have been elected to the Soviets. One of the most significant of these elections, a fact which demonstrates the great cleavage between the two democracies, is the election of Robert Robinson, a Jamaican Negro, who worked for a time in Ford's plant in Detroit, and is a naturalized American citizen.

He was elected a member of the Moscow Soviet by the State Ball Bearing plant.

In the Soviet Union, Robinson the worker has become a famous "shock brigader" and a holder of public office. In America, where Hearst is the spokesman and defender of "democracy," Robinson would have been of the millions of exploited and segregated black workers. It is only when the sham democracy of the capitalist class is destroyed and in its place is substituted the machinery of a workers' Soviet, with the power and control in the hands of the workers themselves, that a real, deep, living democratic state is established.

## MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN

By O. Tanin and E. Yohan

Introduction by Karl Radek, who says:

"The present work is of great scientific and political value. . . . It uncovers the fuse which leads to the explosives in the Far East hidden in the cause of peace . . . reveals concretely the roots of the military fascist movement in Japan, and the phases of its development; acquaints the reader with its ideology, organization and the place it occupies in the complex system of forces which determine the basic problems of Japanese imperialist policy."

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## New Book Exposes Anti-Soviet War Drive by Japan

"SHALL it be a Japanese-American war or a Japanese-Soviet war?" Scores of books and pamphlets have discussed this subject in Japan in the past year. O. Tanin and E. Yohan declare in their book, "Militarism and Fascism in Japan," just issued by International Publishers.

The book studies the historical background of fascism in Japan, analyzes the class roots of fascist groups and parallels the rise of fascism with the world crisis.

Noted Soviet Orientalists, the authors throw a white light on the place of Japan in the drive for imperialism and especially as a leading instigator of war against the Soviet Union. "Arguments in favor of these two alternatives," the authors show, "conceal the concrete interests of the various groups among the ruling classes in Japan." They point out that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria could serve as a springboard for war either against the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. and for that reason was supported unanimously by all sections of Japan's ruling class.

On the other hand, exporting, shipping, ship-building and certain banking interests, whose aspirations were voiced more by the Naval chiefs, were interested more in the Shanghai invasion of February, 1932. These groups are "interested primarily in gaining possession of the Central Chinese market—an aim which inevitably involves a Japanese-American conflict."

"ADMIRAL SHIOZAWA's action in Shanghai, which led to the events of February-March, 1932, was regarded by Japanese opinion as calculated to start a war with the United States which would prove extraordinarily profitable for Japan under the existing circumstances. At the same time the naval circles, which have long been preparing for such a war, consider it wise not to force events in the North, and, temporarily, to come to terms with the U.S.S.R. as regards Manchuria and Mongolia, of course on the assumption that Manchukuo would be recognized."

"A different stand is taken by those circles in the bourgeoisie-landowner camp which are interested in maintaining friendly relations with the United States, as, for instance, silk manufacturers and exporters (many of the latter are landowners as well); further, those sections of the financial bourgeoisie which have invested in Korea, Manchuria, and Mongolia, and are forming plans for expansion on the mainland by agreement with the U.S.A. and at the expense of the U.S.S.R. A special place in this group is occupied by those sections of the Japanese bourgeoisie which are interested in the fish, timber, oil and other resources of the Soviet Far East. The position taken by this group is strengthened by the true consideration that in war against the U.S.S.R. Japan may count upon the very considerable aid of even those powers with which she competes."

"THE military circles which most consistently express the interests of this bourgeoisie and landowner group, advance the following as the principal arguments in favor of a Japanese-Soviet war: (1) a war with the United States would involve the ruin of ten million peasants who cultivate silk worms; (2) Great Britain and France would not permit Japan to strengthen its hold in the Far East at the expense of the American colonies, while they would, on the contrary, gladly support a war against the Soviet Union; (3) the securing of Manchuria, advances the 'matter of life or death' for Japan, is impossible unless Primorye and the Priamur area are also seized; (4) in another five years the Soviet Union will be strong enough to dictate its own Far Eastern policy; (5) it is possible to come into economic contact with the United States in order to secure capital for the exploitation of Manchuria and Siberia."

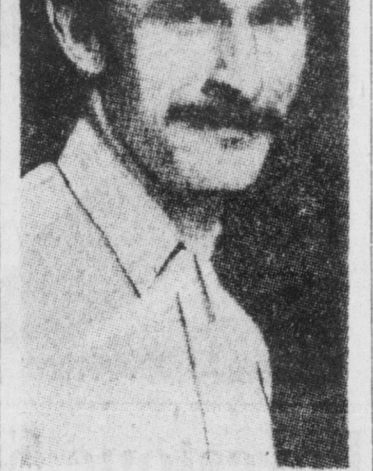
"What then do the ruling classes of Japan consider to be the factor stimulating the growth of the national-revolutionary struggle for liberation in China and in Manchuria in particular? The revolutionizing influence of the U.S.S.R. upon colonial countries, particularly on China. This influence is unavoidable; it is a result of the very existence of the Soviet Union, however rigidly, however consistently the Soviet Union may maintain its policy of non-interference in the Far Eastern conflict. Further, the seizure of the Soviet Far East, which would convert the Sea of Japan into an inland sea and which would provide a firm base on the mainland for Japan, would be strategically desirable conditions for the impending Japanese-American war. Consequently, not only to the supporters of the second tendency, but even to some of the representatives of the first, a war with the Soviet Union appears inevitable. And actually it is for this reason that Japan's war preparations are aimed primarily against the U.S.S.R."

## McNamara Adds Voice In Support of I. L. D. Prisoners' Xmas Drive

By ROSE BARON

TWENTY-THREE New Year have rolled past since J. B. McNamara, known and loved by thousands, the dean of American class-war prisoners, entered San Quentin. Today he faces his twenty-fourth, as keen, as militant, as full of uncompromising struggle against his tormentors, against the whole capitalist system, as when the steel doors clanged behind him in 1912.

They have done their damndest during half a life time to break the spirit of this tough old working-class fighter. They can't do it. "Jim is as hard as granite, as solid as the earth. He has an un-



J. B. McNAMARA

conquerable faith in the working class. He'll never give up. His dying words will be a challenge to the rotting capitalist system and a rallying cry for the workers of the world."

This is the estimate of J. B. McNamara made by a fellow political prisoner.

The letters of J. B. bear it out. In San Quentin, his fellow-politicals refer to him as "our Ilyich." Outside, thousands of American workers, farmers, students, have been inspired by J. B. McNamara's spirit. For he carries on a great correspondence with branches of the International Labor Defense, and with individual comrades.

"I HAVE an honor no gifts, gold, or freedom can buy," he writes. "I have been adopted by four International Labor Defense branches. I am determined never to be an orphan."

"I receive comradely letters from many branches," he writes in another letter. "It is a difficult task to answer them so they will not offend at this end, and be understanding and inspiring to all the members of the branches. We are not in close touch with all that is happening, but we sense very keenly what is going on all over the world. The social trends never looked so promising. I assure you, one and all, that it is the greatest reward to me for my undying confidence in the working class all these years. 'I have always said the workers would respond and I have been chided and laughed at for it. 'It has been a long, long struggle and sacrifice. Good color on the horizon—a very good color. 'With warm comradely greetings to the I. L. D., and all the twigs and all the leaves of all its branches; and all the students, farmers and workers who are in the struggle for a better world for all."

"THE difficulties of his correspondence are illustrated when he writes: 'I received a copy of two letters from M. O. P. R., (I. L. D. of the Soviet Union) members of the U. S. S. R. I feel positive they can not be answered in the right spirit from

here. Will the National Office (of the I. L. D.) answer them?"

The fortitude of McNamara after 24 years in prison, his clear understanding, isolated by prison censorship though he is, of the role of the social forces in his own case, the development of that role in the years that have passed since he was betrayed and sent to jail by labor misleaders, and his clear-sighted, unshaken faith in the working-class, have been an inspiration to thousands the country over with whom he has conducted correspondence.

McNamara wrote in 1933 a letter which was published in the "Western Worker" of January 1, 1934:

"WHEN I pleaded guilty of taking part in the Los Angeles metal trades strike in 1912 in order to save my brother, two partners and the Committee of 26 labor leaders from San Francisco, the leaders of organized labor and the Socialist Party, all over the country, ran away like rats leaving a sinking ship."

"These leaders lost sight of the aims, ideals and purposes of the trade unionism, whom they represented. In 1912 I became convinced, beyond all doubt, that these leaders were not militant or class conscious. I lost all confidence in them. It was brain racking and soul-scorching, but I knew from experience that the cause of the working class was a just one."

"All my confidence is in the workers, organized and unorganized, and as the years went rushing on my confidence in the workers, who toil and spin from childhood to the grave, grew more and more."

"The workers and farmers have gone through many struggles and sacrifices on the agricultural and industrial fields. All through history such patience, such heroism, has been unheard of. And it will be through such struggles and sacrifices that the workers and farmers will find their way to economic security, by equal distribution of production and consumption of all the material necessities of life for all who toil."

"My course is the right one, a life dedicated to the emancipation of all humankind and with undying confidence in the workers."

"The labor leaders have tried, and will attempt to divorce the Times case from the class struggle," he wrote in another letter, "but it never will be accomplished with the militants on the job."

"THE struggle for the rights of political prisoners, the collection of relief for the prisoners and their families, the work of solidarity, led by the I. L. D. with those who have given their freedom for labor's cause, are questions that McNamara naturally understands very well."

He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Prisoners' Relief Fund, and the Christmas Relief drive of the I. L. D.—though, of himself, watching the events of the world struggle as news of them filters into his San Quentin cell, he frequently asks that his share of the fund be turned over to the defense of the Scottsboro boys, to the victims of Hitler's terror."

"If all the opposition groups, who claim they are striving to make this world a better place for workers," he writes, "would become class conscious, and join the I. L. D., every day would be Christmas for all those who toil and spin from childhood to the grave."

"Meanwhile, there are thousands of prisoners behind bars, thousands of wives and children left destitute, thousands of widows and orphans made by the murderous onslaught of fascism. McNamara supports the call of the I. L. D. for funds for the prisoners and their families, to be sent to the Christmas for Political Prisoners Fund of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City."

"When the season's greetings of the holidays are with us," he writes to the I. L. D., "I will be holding steadfast to the lofty ideals which brought emancipation and the first fatherland of the workers to one-sixth of the world."

## Literature to the Masses

LANCASTER WANTS SOCIALIST COMPETITION

THE section organizer from Lancaster, Pa., writes:

"Our Party is to be congratulated on the feat of printing and distributing 100,000 copies of Stalin's 'Foundations of Leninism.' We have here a new section with only 32 members. We ordered 100 for the section. Yesterday I visited our small unit, a shop unit of 3. This unit decided to take 50. It begins to look as if we under-estimated in ordering 100."

"I would like to suggest that the Literature Commission of the C. C. organize a national competition between Party sections in literature distribution. This competition should last two months. Both quantity and quality should be taken into consideration. In such a competition I think our section should come close to the top."

—M. S.

All right, Lancaster, let's have your challenge to another section in your district.

Socialist competition between sections and districts can help them fulfill their quotas on the 10-cent edition of 'Foundations of Leninism.' International Publishers reports that 67,000 copies of this book have now been sold through various sources. This leaves 33,000 to go to distribute the entire edition of 100,000. To ensure that similar low-priced editions of other basic Marxist-Leninist works can be put out, the 100,000 copies of 'Foundations' must be distributed.

The quotas must be filled! Send us reports on your sales of 'Foundations.'

### CLEVELAND SECTION INCREASES SALES

SECTION 3, Cleveland, writes:

"Our section has broken another record in literature sales. During the month of November, we sold over \$50.00 worth, not including Party Organizers."

"What makes this figure the more impressive is that \$38.69 of the sales were made through the units."

"A serious shortcoming is that we do not yet achieve a large enough sale of the cheaper penny and two-cent pamphlets. During this month units should be able to dispose of thousands of Amter's 'Why the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill' at 2 cents a copy, with a view to popularizing the coming National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Buros should instruct their agents to order a few hundred."

"Unit 341, our new unit, with only seven members, is forging right ahead with their literature sales, breaking a unit record for our section with \$10.05 worth of literature sold. And we mean literature sold."

### SECTION 3, N. Y. ATTENTION!

IT HAS been reported that at a meeting of section literature directors in New York, Section 3 related the following: When attempting to enlist the aid of the section leadership in the drive for literature distribution, the literature director was told that the section is too busy organizing the waterfront; but when the waterfront is organized, then there will be time to take up the question of literature. Do they think they can organize the waterfront without literature?

Let's get the whole story on this. Will the Section 3 literature director please write up the story for this column? Write it immediately and send it in to the Literature Commission, Box 87, Sta. D, New York City. The same goes for all literature directors and their experiences."

### LITERATURE INVENTORIES

THE approaching end of the calendar year places on the order of business the question of literature inventories in all districts, sections, units and mass organizations. On the last day of the year a complete inventory and check-up of accounts must be made, with auditing committees appointed to verify the accounts. You should: (1) get your cash account in order; (2) take an exact itemized inventory of all literature on hand and figure its value at your cost price; (3) check up on accounts due you and put them in shape technically; (4) check up on the bills you owe, adjust all claims, and make up a complete list of indebtedness; (5) have the accounts audited by a committee and send a copy of the report to the section, district, and center; (6) prepare to keep your accounting records so that you can submit regular monthly financial reports on income and disbursements, accounts receivable, debts, etc.

It is highly important to the success of the work that all literature accounts shall be placed in tip-top condition. There is no better time to make the proper start and to strengthen all weak spots than at the end of the old year and the beginning of the new.

## Outstanding Stories In Partisan Review 5 Written by Newcomers

PARTISAN REVIEW No. 5, Nov.-Dec. issue, published at 430 Eighth Avenue, New York City, 20 cents.

Reviewed by ALAN CALMER

THE contributions to Partisan Review No. 5 which interest me most of all are those by writers who have not appeared in revolutionary magazines before.

Take "The Spectre," a story by Peter Quince, who is listed as having "hobbed over forty states." It is a well little revolutionary story, full of sound human emotions, handled unpretentiously and sketched with only a few strokes of the pen. Its plot is turned very neatly; yet there is nothing artificial about it. Its revolutionary message is very clear, and yet that message is never forced upon the plot in the manner characteristic of so many revolutionary short stories. It has a nice quality of wit about it, particularly in the way it ends:

"Laurie sat at the foot of the bed. His brother's book lay beside him. I went outside. There was nothing to say, nothing. Or so I thought until, on the way to the road, I passed the open kitchen window. Now Laurie should have been crying. This is not unreasonable. When a kid sister dies a fellow doesn't read. He cries. But Laurie wasn't crying. He was reading. The smile was still on Naomi's face and she seemed to listen as Laurie said, from his brother's book:

"A spectre is haunting Europe and California and Wheatpatch, the spectre of Communism."

"He had misquoted Marx but I could find nothing wrong with it. Then there are two poems by two newcomers, 'Subway' by Robert Halperin and 'Two Cities' by Philip Cornwall. The curious thing about these two poems is that the mood and the manner of the early T. S. Eliot drip all over them—and yet they are revolutionary poems."

Check, for example, these lines from "Subway":

"Regard this man in the chill of the subway train"

and

"Who is that man so frigid at your side?"

with these from T. S. Eliot:

"Regard that woman who hesitates toward you in the light of the room,"

and

"Who is the third who walks always beside you?"

Or take these lines from "Two Cities":

The cold hangs on along North River,

But there are those who have warm coats

And there are those who do not shiver.

And yet these are revolutionary poems."

IN ADDITION to good contributions by well-known revolutionary writers like Meridel LeSueur and Edwin Rolfe, Partisan Review continues its policy of publishing timely articles by foreign revolutionary authors. It contains an excerpt from Bukharin's speech at the Soviet Writers Congress on "Poetry and Socialist Realism" and an excellent report by the German poet, Johannes R. Becher, on the "Great Alliance" of liberal and revolutionary German writers in forging an anti-fascist cultural front.

The enlarged book section contains an outstanding piece of literary criticism (by E. B. Burgum) of the recent volumes of fiction by Bodenheim, Dahlberg, Halper, Farrell, and Waido Frank—although I disagree with some of its conclusions. Some of the other reviews are too sketchy and fragmentary for a critical publication like Partisan Review.

Partisan Review No. 5 marks the end of the first stage in the development of this outstanding literary magazine. According to an editorial announcement, the magazine is to be enlarged to 96 pages, in order to make possible the publication of more and longer stories and poems and critical articles and book-reviews. "A much greater variety of writing will be presented," the announcement reads, "giving room to experimentation in form, and to analytical and directive Marxian criticism of a wider scope than heretofore."

IT SEEMS to me that the latter type of writing is sorely needed and if for that reason alone I hope this new advance in the revolutionary literary front will be achieved. Despite the innumerable articles and reviews in both revolutionary and liberal publications, the Marxist approach to literature still remains the most maligned and misrepresented and misunderstood method in contemporary criticism. I think Partisan Review has already contributed some provocative articles on the subject—in pieces like Obed Brooks' dissection of MacLeish, in the translation of Lukacs' essay on the concept of propaganda in literature, and in the editorial by Rahv and Phelps on "Problems and Perspectives in Revolutionary Literature." But even these have been scattered and fragmentary.

I hope that Partisan Review, in its enlarged form, will devote a good deal of its space to clarifying the problems of the Marxist approach to aesthetics. It seems to me that such writing will be valuable not only in correcting the misrepresentations spread by enemy critics who persist in viciously tackling the dummy that they think is the body of Marxian aesthetic, but also in acquainting the revolutionary reading audience as well as the revolutionary creative writer with these principles. For it seems to me that there are many confusions over even elementary aspects of the Marxist approach to literature on the part of the audience and the creative author within the American revolutionary literary movement as outside of it.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears as a daily feature on this page. All questions should be addressed to Questions and Answers Department, Daily Worker, 5 E. 12th St., New York City.

Question: Why does the Daily Worker accept advertising from capitalist firms?—M. G.

Answer: In taking advertisements from capitalist firms, the Daily Worker knows that these companies employ capitalist methods. We cannot destroy capitalism simply by boycotting all capitalists. The money received from the ads is of help in financing the Daily Worker, which is in the front line of the battle against the capitalist class.

While printing advertisements, the paper does not approve of the capitalist methods of the companies. It definitely will not advertise anything that will harm the working class. It will not accept ads from companies whose workers are on strike. In all its contracts with advertisers the Daily Worker very carefully stipulates that it will cancel any contract which turns out to be a detriment to workers, or is from a company whose workers go out on strike.

Thus the Daily Worker would never carry the advertisement of a scab store such as was done by the Milwaukee Leader, a Socialist Party daily paper. The Leader carried a full-page advertisement on Dec. 17 by the Boston Store, whose workers were on strike, saying that the strike did not have the support of

the store's workers. To appear "impartial" the Leader also carried an advertisement by the strikers. In such a situation the Daily Worker always fights only on the side of the strikers. It throws open its pages to their statements free of charge, since it is not in the class struggle to make profits from striking workers. And with all its forces the Daily Worker fights with the workers until they carry their struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Question: Is it true, as the October issue of the "National Republic" claims, that the Young Communist League of California supported Upton Sinclair in the November elections? Is there an organized "Red Army" drilling to destroy the government?—B. M.

Answer: The photostat published by the National Republic, the organ of a group of red-baiters, is of a forgery that was widely circulated during the California elections. Both the Y. C. L. and the Daily Worker exposed many such forgeries during the course of the campaign.

There is no "Red Army" drilling to destroy the government. Communists do not advocate insurrections by small groups of conspirators. These were the methods employed by the anarchists against those petty bourgeois doctrines Marxists always fought. Communists believe in mass action. They organize the workers and their allies around the issues of their immediate needs. Through these day-to-day struggles they prepare the workers for their historic mission of destroying capitalism by the revolutionary seizure of power.

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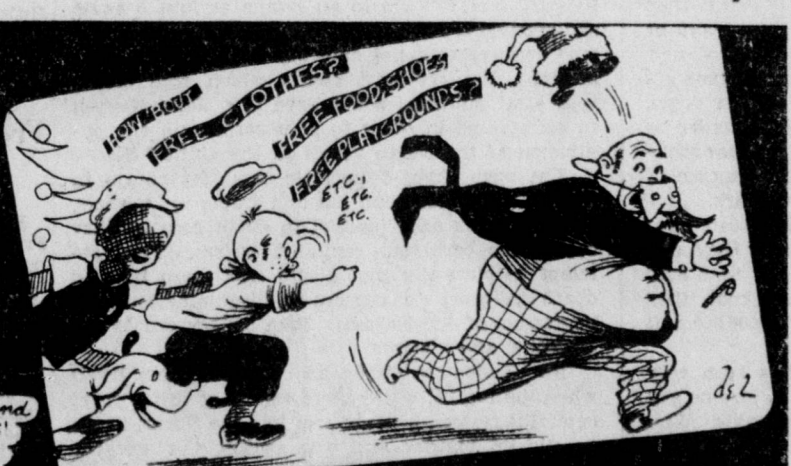
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934

### The War Plot Against the U. S. S. R.

**J**APANESE-MANCHURIAN troops have invaded Soviet territory. It is no surprise whatever that the Associated Press dispatches, inspired by the Rengo Shimbun agency, the official Japanese government propaganda organ, should try to twist the truth of the course of events. The American capitalist newspapers lyingly declare that Red Army troops entered Manchurian territory.

But this event near the Soviet-Manchurian border in the vicinity of Vladivostok is not a sudden or isolated incident. It is one of the more serious phases of the extremely rapid war preparations against the Soviet Union on the part of Japanese imperialism, assuming dangerous proportions in connection with the assassination of Comrade Kirov and the discovery of wholesale anti-Soviet plots reaching into the anti-Party machinations of the former Zinoviev-Kamenev-Trotsky counter-revolutionary factions.

The immediate situation which should arouse the workers of the entire world to the danger of an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union grows out of the fact that the Japanese militarists had long plotted their first war thrust to be the seizure of Vladivostok.

Recently, the Soviet Union has shown that it has well fortified Vladivostok and its approaches, preparing to carry out Stalin's slogan "that the U.S.S.R. does not want a single foot of foreign territory, but will not let an inch of Soviet land." Last summer, the Wushkeou River changed its course at a critical point between the Soviet border and Manchuria. The result was that near the Soviet side a new island arose out of the river bed. The Soviet Union immediately took possession of this territory, at this strategic point, fortified it, to protect the approach to Vladivostok.

For months the Japanese militarists have been trying to provoke some border incident in order to speed their war plans. There have been a whole series of shooting incidents at Soviet border guards all along this critical and important sector.

Now the Japanese attempt a major stroke, strangely timed to coincide with the assassination of Comrade Kirov, and the ruthless drive of the workers' fatherland against the Czarist plotters sent into the U.S.S.R.

This makes it crystal clear that the imperialist war plotters have been sending their spies and saboteurs, their assassins and fascist destroyers into the Soviet Union to start their nefarious work precisely at a moment when the armies of the imperialists were set to march across the Soviet border.

It is not at all surprising that the Japanese imperialists and the German fascists (who have a war pact for simultaneous war action against the U.S.S.R.) should feel it most opportune to utilize the murder of Kirov, inspired by the counter-revolutionary activities of the former Zinoviev anti-Party faction to begin their most dangerous and most ominous war moves.

In a previous critical situation Trotsky himself attempted to precipitate a counter-revolutionary civil war in the Soviet Union against the workers' government.

The chief slogan of the Trotskyites, of which the Zinoviev-Kamenev faction was a vile offshoot, crawling in and out of the party, has always been directed towards smashing the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and proletarian dictatorship.

No white guard assassin ever breathed more bitter hatred against Comrade Stalin and the other staunch leaders of the victoriously advancing workers' fatherland than the Trotskyite-Zinoviev clique.

While the whole pack of white-guard, fascist fiends howl for war against the Soviet Union, while the Japanese army poises for a thrust over the Soviet border as a signal for war against the workers' fatherland, the counter-revolutionary chorus from every open and concealed foe of the proletarian revolution is heard, encouraging the warmakers, giving them heart and hope in their threatening war against the land of Socialism, the fortress of the world revolution.

### Roosevelt--Whose Santa Claus?

**"YOU can't kill Santa Claus, especially around Christmas time,"** declared that shrewd politician of the J. P. Morgan-controlled General Motors Corporation and Tammany Hall, Al Smith, just before the last elections.

And now when the capitalist press oozes over with the sanctimonious spirit of a happy Christmas, let us just skim over the few grand presents that Roosevelt has brought to the American working class.

The latest is commented on in the report of the American Federation of Labor, which declares there are on this Christmas 500,000 more unemployed than there were when Santa Claus Roosevelt was putting the N. R. A. into the torn socks of the workers last Christmas.

Perhaps the greatest present Santa Roosevelt brought to the people of the United States is that brought to light by the last income tax report of the Treasury Department. A whole host of new millionaires were created, but not without some efforts. Wages of the workers were slashed down, standards of living were undermined, in order to achieve this happy result. In fact, all incomes above \$25,000 were materially increased at the expense of lowering all incomes below the \$25,000 mark.

Certainly, the war munitions makers can burn brilliant Christmas lights to Roosevelt, they can guzzle their champagne with greater zest than ever since the last world war, because they know that out of the Roosevelt treasury some \$2,000,000,000 will come their way.

The Santa in the White House has been very kind to his own wealthy class. Nor can anyone say he has neglected the poverty-stricken masses. Who has ever given them so many nicely phrased speeches on what he expects to do for them? Who has ever

made so many lurid promises? Never before could the toiling masses say they had received so much tinsel demagoguery, like the gaudy chalk frosting on a phoney Christmas cake, covering the brutal program of Wall Street, known as the New Deal.

On this Christmas, the toiling population in the United States can say that the Santa in the White House is busily preparing for a new imperialist slaughter, for the development of greater fascist attacks, and for new and more rascally drives against the standard of living of the workers and farmers.

"A merry Christmas" indeed for the rich parasites.

### Rank and File Victories In A. F. of L. Elections

**E**LECTIONS held in the past few days in three A. F. of L. unions—the miners, musicians and cloakmakers, show a rapid growth of the rank and file opposition to the class co-operation policies of the international officials. The results in these elections confirm the correctness of the policies and tactics of the Communists in the trade unions. In these elections the Communists played an important role in developing the united front of all honest and militant elements against the policies of the reactionary bureaucrats.

In the United Mine Workers of America elections, the rank and file slate actually won the elections in the Pittsburgh district by big majorities over the slate of the Lewis-Fagan machine. The Lewis-Fagan machine is now attempting to keep in power in this district by stealing the elections. The results in the national balloting are not yet known, but how Lewis feared the rank and file sentiment is clear by his action in taking the leading candidates of the rank and file off the national ballot.

In the elections in the large New York local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, the "Blue Ticket" of the united opposition slate, elected their candidates for secretary, treasurer, vice-president, the executive board and the trial board by votes of two to one, getting over three thousand votes for some candidates.

The results in the musicians' elections were the rank and file's answer to the red scare raised by their international president Chauncey Weaver, who made a vicious attack on the Communists and other militants at the last A. F. of L. convention. The opposition slate of local 802 was elected on a platform of fight for economic demands, for the unemployed, inner democracy and local autonomy in the union, and no discrimination because of color, sex or political belief.

The left wing candidates of local one, of the I.L.G.W.U. (cloakmakers), secured forty per cent of all votes cast, on the basis of officially "counted" figures. In local nine, thirty-five per cent of the votes were counted for the united slate of the left wing and progressive groups. In both locals, forty-five per cent of the vote was against the present administration, according to officially counted figures. In local one, two left wing candidates were elected to the Executive Board. There was wholesale stealing of votes, ballot box stuffing and intimidation by the official Dubinsky machine.

Thus it is seen that in all three union elections, the Pittsburgh district miners, the New York musicians and cloakmakers, the membership is determined to fight for their economic demands, and rejects the no-strike, class-co-operation policy of William Green and his international officials.

This is in line with the developments in numerous A. F. of L. unions in the recent period, since the Communists have been working more energetically in the A. F. of L. unions. The district election of the New York Painters, the support to the left wing among the textile workers in Paterson, the big vote for the rank and file slate in the International Mine Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, the developing rank and file movement in the steel union (A.A.), the election of the left wing slate in the longshoremen's local union in San Francisco, etc., all indicate the mounting opposition to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the growth of the rank and file movement. The mass support in the A. F. of L. unions for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is a further indication of this trend.

The growth of the rank and file opposition in these unions is the answer of the A. F. of L. members to the vicious red scare raised by the Greens, the Wolls, the Weavers and the Lewises. The members of the A. F. of L. are uniting, are forging the united front of the rank and file against hunger, fascism and war, are giving battle to the Green bureaucracy's no-fight policies.

### Freed With Thanks

**"THANK you, gentlemen,"** said the Criminal Court Judge in Chicago when the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" for that wealthy crook, Martin Insull, brother of the million-dollar swindler, Samuel Insull.

That's just what the judges said also when the juries, on perjured testimony, sent Tom Mooney to prison for life, and ordered Sacco and Vanzetti burned to death for a crime they never committed.

The wealthy criminals can rob to their hearts content without fear of the federal or the state criminal courts. Their own courts will not interfere with them. Under capitalism the prisons, the gallows and the electric chair are made primarily for the poor, for the petty criminals, for workers who are forced into crime by the corrupt, starvation system of capitalism. The police clubs are for strikers who fight for more wages and for better living conditions.

Imagine the amount of conclusive evidence of crime that must have been necessary to bring even indictments against the Insulls. Imagine how great must have been their crime if they had to go to the pretense of bringing them to court at all.

Yet the courts merely become a means of apologizing to these honorable gentlemen who stole tens of millions of dollars. The very same court system in Chicago, on the other hand, tried to send Jane Newton to an insane asylum because she married a Negro. Were it not for psychiatrists who declared that not only was she not insane but brilliant, the capitalist courts which free crooks who steal millions, would have sent Jane Newton to an asylum, in order to help perpetuate the oppression of the Negro people in the United States.

The open, free, democratic capitalist courts in the United States condemn and frame up workers, burning Sacco and Vanzetti to death because they oppose the barbarous capitalist system. They attempt to burn the negro Scottsboro boys to death in order to perpetuate discrimination and oppression of the Negroes. Rich banker crooks are protected and set free.

No wonder the American capitalist press howls when the fascist, white guard agents of this corrupt capitalist system, who are sent into the Soviet Union to stir up murder and war against the workers' government, are shot for their crimes.

### Party Life

#### Party Sections In Competition In Philadelphia

**T**HE following challenge to socialist competition in the recruiting drive for reduction of fluctuation and in completing Daily Worker Drives, was sent by Section 3, Philadelphia to Section 6:

The Section Committee with the approval of the membership meeting of Nov. 20, forwards this challenge to the Section Committee and Section membership of Section 6, for socialist competition in the recruiting, stopping of fluctuation and in the Daily Worker Drives.

In order to make our Party a mass Party of the American proletariat, and in order for our Party to assume leadership and play a decisive role in the struggles of the workers against the capitalist offensive, it is first of all necessary that we activate every member in our Party and utilize all the energy of which we are capable in fulfilling our historic mission.

We are particularly choosing Section 6 because its membership approximates ours; because it has approximately the same concentration work as we; and because it was our closest competitor in the struggle for the Daily Worker Banner.

We therefore propose socialist competition on the following points:

1.—That we have a complete one hundred per cent registration of the comrades in the section.

2.—That on the basis of this registration we:

- a) Establish functioning fractions in all the mass organizations.
- b) Have every member who is eligible for a trade union, join one by Jan. 1.

3.—That we bring back to the Party at least one-half of our former members.

4.—That we fulfill our quotas in recruiting as assigned us by the District and that we retain the new recruits.

5.—That we establish as a result of recruiting one new street unit.

6.—That we have one hundred per cent dues payment in accordance with our membership.

7.—That we aid the Y.C.L. in establishing two new street units.

8.—That we raise the political and ideological level of our members by making them conscious of the necessity of reading and selling the Party literature, and as a result double our sales of the "Communist," the "Inprecorr," and the "C. I."

9.—That we make our entire membership Daily Worker conscious by:

- a) Having every comrade reading and selling the Daily Worker in shops, unions, mass organizations and neighborhoods.
- b) That we fulfill our quota in the circulation drive as set us by the District.

10.—That we complete the above tasks by the time of the Lenin Memorial Celebration.

We pledge ourselves to place every ounce of strength, energy and Bolshevik determination in the successful fulfillment of these tasks; and we wish to warn Section 6 that it will have to do likewise if it wishes to come in second as was the case in the race for the Daily Worker banner.

As an added incentive we propose that the loser buy the winner a complete set of Lenin; and that the winner buy the loser a small.

Copies of this challenge to go to all the units in both sections, to the district, and to the Daily Worker.

With revolutionary greetings for a successful competition.

SECTION COMMITTEE, SECTION 3, DISTRICT 3.

### German Youth Protest Nazi Camp Terror

**BREMEN, Germany, Dec. 23.**—Open opposition in the "labor training" camps boiled over today at Syke and Wildeshausen. Sixty young workers joined forces and have informed the administration that they have had enough of oppressive work and military despotism. This is easily understood in the light of the daily program of the two camps:

- 5 a.m.: Reville exercises
  - 6:30 a.m.: Breakfast
  - 7-9 a.m.: Exercises
  - 10 a.m.: Departure to work
  - 1-2 p.m.: Midday rest
  - 2-6 p.m.: Work and return
  - 7 p.m.: Flag ceremony.
- After supper and up until 11 p.m.: exercises in the camp. The Syke and Wildeshausen camps are not isolated cases. Every day young people run away from different camps under the pressure of a ruthless military regime and bad living conditions. The Oberneuland camp had to be dissolved as a result of protests made by the young workers against military training and bad food. Fourteen men demanded to leave the Mariannenhoff camp; several were members of the Hitler Youth Movement. Young workers employed in the labor camps receive a daily "wage" of 10 cents.

### French Reserve Troops Are Called for Drill

**PARIS, Dec. 23.**—Humanity, French Communist Party organ, reports that the general staff has called up for military drill almost the whole of the reservists of the yearly classes, 1920-1931.

An especially significant factor is categories 1920, 1921, 1928 and 1930, to the frontier regiments, as these belong to the formations whose task it is, in war, to defend the frontier until the mobilization of other forces has been completed.

### A PLAN FOR WAR



by Limbach

### World Front

By HARRY GANNES

#### United Front on Chaco The Citroen Crisis C. P. of Germany Active

**A UNITED FRONT** has been formed of Latin American trade unions against the American-British imperialist provoked war in the Gran Chaco region.

The C. N. O. C., the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, under revolutionary leadership, has entered into a united front with the General Confederation of Labor of Argentina, for common action of all trade unions in Latin America to stop the imperialist Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The Argentinian General Confederation is the only Latin American trade union center affiliated to the Amsterdam trade union international. The C.N.O.C. of Cuba, the largest trade union center in Latin America, follows the policies of the Red Trade Union International and is affiliated to the Latin-American Trade Union Confederation, the revolutionary trade union center in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The C.N.O.C. has called the Argentinian trade union center that it welcomes the change of attitude of the Amsterdam affiliate, and is ready to take steps for united action against the imperialist war.

"We are informed of your November letter," declared the C.N.O.C. in its cable reply, "addressed to the labor centers of North, Central and South America. We are glad to see that the opinions of the Montevideo Anti-War Congress and the position of the Latin American Trade Union Confederation on the question of this robber war have found an echo among the fraternal masses of the C.G.T. The C.N.O.C., with its three hundred thousand workers, in alliance with the C.G.T. and in taking steps to transform this piecemeal into a continental congress against the war in the Chaco and the imminent world war."

The "Ford" of France has gone into receivership. This \$130,000,000 corporation, the Citroen Automobile Co., had been virtually wrecked by the crisis. The problem was to save the investment of the monopolist Andre Citroen and the other big bosses associated with him. In the ordinary course of the capitalist crisis, a firm like this, going bankrupt and into the hands of the receiver, would fold up. A series of explosions of this type would tend to help temporarily to "solve" the contradictions of capitalism, only to develop greater ones later on.

But now, under this period of finance capital and the decay of capitalism, these bankruptcies even if they go through do not even temporarily solve the crisis. And even at that, the government of the finance capitalists does not wish to cause any losses to the top group of big bankers because this, in the present delicate political situation, may have tremendous repercussions.

So the government evokes a scheme of letting the firm go into the hands of a receiver, and the receivers get government funds to keep the firm alive. In other words, the masses are taxed, the wages of the government workers are cut under the cry of "economy," the pensions of the war vets are slashed—so that Mr. Citroen and his rich friends will not be driven to the wall.

At the same time, the wages of the Citroen workers are slashed; thousands of them are laid off.

RECENTLY there have been mass raids on German workers' homes because of the nervousness of the Fascist rulers. The mass agitation carried on in the factories and in the workers' neighborhoods is driving the Nazi butchers into a frenzy. They are arresting workers on the least suspicion and sometimes only on whims and guesses.

Factory newspapers, district and local newspapers, the "Rote Fahne" (central organ), the trade union press, the women's and youth press, continue to appear nevertheless.

The Fascist raiders have failed to put a stop to the distribution and publication of these papers. In Berlin (Berlin) there are nearly daily raids. In the South East of Berlin hardly a day passes without new arrests. In this quarter the Communists are extremely active. Very often a hail of Communist leaflets floats over the streets. Communist stickers appear on the walls of the buildings. Last week on the building at the corner of Adalbert Street, a sign three feet high was painted reading: "Long Live the Communist Party of Germany! Red Front!"

For days there have been dozens of state secret police officials stationed at Gerich Street (Wedding, Berlin). Their task is to attempt to catch revolutionary workers at their tasks of distributing Communist propaganda. Dozens of private automobiles are used to scour the neighborhoods. But the police have little success, though they are rounding up workers on "suspicion."

The Nazi government shows its fear over the growing activity of the Communist Party of Germany, front in the Communist movement" meaning of course the Communist Party. But again Lovestone will not succeed.

In the next and final article we shall deal with the League Against War and Fascism and the National Unemployment Insurance Congress which Lovestone gives as the "honorable" examples of the mistakes of the R.C.P.-C.P. agreement in the South and show that while these movements are gathering large masses of workers of the A. F. of L. unions, in the S.P. organizations, to Lovestone these are but "impotent, puppet organizations of the C.P." Does this not sound like Bill Green testifying before the Dies Committee? But we will go into detail in the next article.

### Lovestone Seeks to Give Waldman Weapons Against the United Front

By Jack Stachel

**I**n the first article we pointed out how Lovestone furnished arguments to Waldman and Company to "justify" the Socialist Party National Executive Committee's policy of refusing the organization of the united front. We also furnished some sample quotations to falsify that Lovestone resorts to falsifications and lies in order to slander the Communist Party and to currying favor with the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party. Here we shall show how Lovestone now, after the N.E.C. has turned down the united front proposal of the Communist Party, continues these methods to try to block the growing united front of local organizations and prominent individuals in the S. P. with the Communist Party, and especially his role of attacking those leaders of the Revolutionary Policy Committee (R.P.C.) of the Socialist Party who are entering into united front with the Communist organizations, his furnishing of arguments to Waldman as to how to proceed with the expulsion of the R.P.C. members and leaders.

**Lovestone Conception of Unity**  
 We shall return again here to the Lovestone conception of the "unity of labor" in discussing the argument Lovestone brings forward against the program of action reached by the "outstanding figures of the R.P.C. in the South, inclusive of the R.P.C. national secretary and the representative of the Communist Party in the South. Let us now consider the underhand method used by Lovestone to bring pressure on the R.P.C. members.

According to Lovestone, because the R.P.C. comrades took steps to develop the united front with the C. P., Waldman is now going to expel them. What then does Lovestone propose, that there be no effort towards united front because of the danger of expulsion in this country, although it is not a new one for the international labor movement. Even Hearst says there is no danger of fascism, so long as there is no danger of Communism, and calls for the annihilation of Communism. Some time ago Norman Thomas stated that the methods used by the Communists in the South result in lynching. In other words, if there was no fight made against Jim-Crowism and for equal rights there would be no lynching. If the Negro people would agree to accept everything handed down to them by the ruling class then the master class would perhaps forego the sport of lynching. The same argument no doubt holds good with regard to the A. F. of L. expulsion policy. If the Communists would stop exposing the treacherous, class collaborationist policy of Green and instead accept the policies and dictatorship of Green, Woll and Co. then the Communists would not be expelled from the A. F. of L. unions.

This is, in fact, the reasoning of Lovestone. And with Lovestone this is not just abstract reasoning. It flows directly from the policies Lovestone is pursuing in the unions where he has any followers. Surely Zimmerman and Co. are not being expelled from the I.L.G.W.U. by Dubinsky. Why? Because they have become part and parcel of the Dubinsky machine. Zimmerman has, in fact, been rewarded for this with a vice-presidency, and he now, too, is carrying through expulsions and suspensions of Communists. As for the Communist Party we know of only one way to stop the Green expulsion policy. We organize the masses in struggle against the employers and against the A. F. of L. reactionary bureaucracy. And to the extent that we win the masses to our program of immediate struggle to that extent are we able to defeat the expulsion policy.

**Why Lovestone Was Expelled**  
 Surely Lovestone will not tell us that he left the Communist movement because of a fight over principle. To those who know the history of the Party this would be too much of a trick for even Lovestone to try to put over. We have already shown in the last article how Lovestone spoke on the united front, and on the S.P. when he was still in the Party. We have also seen in previous articles that Lovestone tries to falsify Party history when he tries to create the impression that he fought the Party on the issue of the new unions. Or perhaps because Lovestone disagreed with the policies of the Soviet Union Party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin? Shall we have to refer to the cablegram Lovestone sent to the C.P.S.U. "demanding" the removal of the "right winger Bucharin from all posts in the Comintern?" Or perhaps Lovestone has forgotten how he demanded action not only against the Brandlites but also against those who were conciliatory to Brandler? Perhaps Bertram Wolfe can remind him. Wolfe wrote a whole article on this question in the December, 1928, issue of The Communist. Lovestone was expelled because he could no longer cover up his right wing opportunist line with his factional maneuvers, maneuvers against the Comintern and the Party membership which he also once thought he had in his pocket.

Lovestone the fighter for "unity of labor" furnishes more arguments to the Waldmans on how to fight the united front. Furnishes more arguments for Thomas to cover up his opposition to the united front. You see, not only Waldman is opposed to the united front. There are ariso "enemies of the united

**The R.P.C. Leaders**  
 And the same is true regarding the R.P.C. leaders. Only by taking the initiative and fighting the policies of the Waldman old guard and Thomas "militants" who approve the fight against the R.P.C. can they mobilize the honest and proletarian elements in the S.P. against the Waldmans and Oneals. The policy of Lovestone for the R.P.C. leaders to do nothing that may bring down upon them the wrath of the Waldmans is the sure way to their defeat in the S.P. The vigor with which the R.P.C. leaders take