

Unite Ranks Against Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia! Fight Imperialist War!

# Daily Worker

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## 5,000 CHICAGO FAMILIES FACE EVICTION

### Powers Weigh Partition Plan as Fascist Difficulties Mount

#### ROME GAGS WAR NEWS; LOSSES SEEN

##### Italian Trade Slumps Under Pressure of League Sanctions

ROME, Dec. 2.—Italian trade, wages and business credit has already taken a sharp fall as a result of the collective sanctions thus far applied by League powers. It was estimated on high authority today.

Even if Italian trade were only half of the normal 1,000,000,000 lire (about \$200,000,000) monthly, the slash would be equivalent to the wages paid every month to nearly 1,000,000 workers in Italy. Discontent with the invasion of Ethiopia is consequently rising very rapidly.

Especially hard hit are small business firms which are dependent on foreign materials or upon foreign buyers. It was felt that the situation will shortly become critical for many of these businesses unless they can use their factories for other products, which would entail terrific losses at best.

##### British Plan Debated

LONDON, Dec. 2.—British plans for reaching an "understanding" with Mussolini, before the application of a collective oil embargo puts in jeopardy the very existence of the fascist regime, were elaborated at a special Cabinet meeting today, it was revealed. Even Italian government officials are not denying that a collective embargo on oil would force a complete halt of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia long before the next rainy season, when hostilities would normally cease anyway.

The United Press here reports that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Capt. Anthony Eden, Secretary for League Affairs, advocated pushing the threat of an oil embargo to force Mussolini to accept the British "peace" terms. In this respect, British policy continues to utilize sanctions as a threat to protect its imperial interests with the real task of forcing the application of effective collective sanctions resting more than ever with the British working class, and the international labor movement, it was observed.

##### Fascists List Terms

Mussolini's latest terms for ending the war have been transmitted to the British government, it was reported. These terms include cession to Italy of a wide strip of territory linking Eritrea with Italian Somaliland by way of Assab, Harar and Ogaden, plus Italian annexation of territory in Northwestern Ethiopia, particularly Kafa.

It was surmised that although the British government would seriously consider assenting to the first slice of land sought by Mussolini it would oppose the cession of Kafa because it borders on the British Sudan.

##### Robber Deal Weighed

Under the scheme, Ethiopia would be "compensated" with the grant of an outlet to the sea through British Somaliland, probably in Berbera. Mussolini's plans call for an outlet to the sea for Ethiopia through Italian Eritrea's port of Assab.

The British Cabinet was understood as having discussed the possibility of joining Premier Laval of France, Mussolini's ally, in working for the postponement of an oil embargo if Mussolini would agree to come to terms.

The consensus of opinion among the British Ministers, it was believed, is that, for the present, French-British pressure on Mussolini should be continued until an acceptable basis is reached among

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#### Dress Strike Possibility Is Weighed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Possibilities of a strike in New York City involving 120,000 garment workers after the present agreement expires in January is being discussed by the National Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union meeting in Hotel Hollenden here.

The industrial form of organization in connection with organizing mass production industries and the organization of knit goods and cotton trade industry are other important points on the order of business of the meeting scheduled to last all week.

A general membership meeting of all garment workers is scheduled on Tuesday afternoon where members of the Executive will speak.

#### AT THE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW OF STAKHANOVITE WORKERS



Photo shows: G. K. Orjonikidze, Peoples Commissar of Heavy Industry, speaking at session. Sitting at table in presidium are (left to right): A. I. Mikoyan, M. I. Kallinin, V. K. Molotov, A. A. Andreyev, L. M. Kaganovich, K. L. Voroshilov and Josef Stalin.



ALEXEI STAKHANOV Coal miner after whom the movement for setting records in production was named.



DUSYA AND MARIA VINOGRADOVA Workers at the Negin Textile Mill have each begun to tend 100 looms. Dusha produced 1685 meters of "molesin" in a day, while Maria made 1070 meters.

#### Minnesota Meeting Plans For National Labor Party

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 2.—United mass action now and the formation of a national all-inclusive Farmer-Labor Party to meet the greatest crisis in American history was the keynote of the Minnesota Conference for Progressive Legislation, held here Saturday and Sunday at the State Office Building auditorium.

Four hundred and fifty delegates from Farmer-Labor clubs, trade unions, cooperatives and farm organizations participated in this successful conference. The Farmer-Labor clubs had the largest delegation, with 105 present, and the trade unions were second place with 71.

Among the motions passed was one condemning the anti-Red expulsion drive inaugurated in the Minneapolis trade unions by Meyer Lewis, personal representative of William Green, president of the A. F. of L. The Saturday conference decided

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Chiang Acts to Placate Tokyo; Ceddes Power in North China

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—Kuomintang sources today told the Associated Press here on unimpeachable authority that Chiang Kai-shek has granted the five Northern provinces such far-reaching powers as they wish in the Japanese demands for the autonomy of North China.

At the same time it was reported that Chiang Kai-shek was on his way to Szechwan to carry on the anti-Communist war around Chengtu, capital of Szechwan.

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#### Soviet Farms Will Increase Machine Output

##### Moscow Conference Sets New Harvest Quotas for Combines

(By Cable in the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—A one-day conference here yesterday of outstanding combined harvester operators together with members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and members of the government adopted a resolution greeting Stalin and pledging to harvest next year no less than 1.725 acres on the average for each combine.

There were present at the conference operators whose machines had harvested a thousand, fifteen hundred, and even two thousand acres in the last harvest. The average harvest per combine in the United States is 633 acres per season. The average in the Soviet Union's last harvest was 643 acres, as against an average of 310 in 1934.

Stalin appealed to the conference for the setting of still higher goals than those already achieved, although these outstrip the records in capitalist countries. The combine operators in their answer pledged this.

##### Key to Higher Output

The whole Soviet press gives pages of space to the speeches and work of the conference, treating it as a matter of far-reaching importance to the whole country.

The leaders of the Communist Party and of the government discussed with the best "Stakhanovites" of the grain fields the preparations for higher records as the key to higher agricultural output generally.

The Soviet fields this year had the use of 250,000 tractors and 27,000 combined harvesters in the hands of the Peoples' Commissariat of Agriculture alone. There was other machinery owned separately by the farms, and by the Peoples' Commissariat of State Farms.

##### Plan for 60,000 Combines

The Peoples' Commissariat of Agriculture promised the conference

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#### Lynn Shoe Plants Tied Up Half-Day As 3,500 Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 2.—Thirty-five hundred shoe workers struck here today at noon in half-day stoppage called by the Lynn Joint Council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, protesting the formation of a company union in the Lion Shoe shop.

Fifteen hundred jammed Lasters' Hall and Stitches' Hall, enthusiastically applauding militant calls for united action by Joint Council members Bill Thornton, Scotty Mitchell, John Titus and local officials James Defelice, Ernest Henry, May Dauphney, Frank Hurd and general organizer I. Zimmermat. They greeted united front pledges of support by Joseph Massida, Socialist leader in the National Leather Workers' Union, and by John Weber, who urged involving the entire labor movement in united front struggle against the fascist menace of company unionism.

All those assembled proceeded from the halls to a mass picket line at the Lion Shoe shop, where 200 struck two weeks ago against a 15 per cent wage cut. There are only fifty workers now in the company union and production is practically paralyzed.

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#### OLD GUARD IS REBUKED BY THOMAS

##### Socialist Leader Opens Fire on Waldman's Tirade in Press

A blistering tirade in the capitalist press by Louis Waldman, leader of the reactionary "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party, against all Left Socialists in general, and Norman Thomas and Leo Krzycki in particular, was characterized yesterday as "too ridiculous" by Thomas.

The Waldman blast was directed especially at the debate last Wednesday between Thomas and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, which filled Madison Square Garden and attracted a national-wide attention. Krzycki, who is national chairman of the Socialist Party, presided at the debate, which was under the auspices of the Socialist Call, organ of the "Militant" group in the party.

In his statement Waldman demanded the resignation of Krzycki as national chairman. "The get-together," he said, "which the Left Wing Socialists and the Communists arranged under the guise of a debate, for the purpose of celebrating the united front, can have but one effect, and the effect which the Communists intend that it should have—the destruction of the Socialist Party in this nation."

##### Thomas Retorts

Commenting on this, Thomas told the Daily Worker: "A party that is destroyed by a debate in which its representative defends its position is a party that hasn't much vitality anyhow."

Replying to Waldman's charge that "the left wing of the Socialist Party has been the conscious or un-

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Jewish Socialist Convention Ends Amid Bitter Strife

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—Stormy scenes marked the close of the convention of the Jewish Socialist Verband yesterday. The main confusion featured the final resolution introduced by Z. Matlin of the "Militant" group, endorsing local united fronts.

The second was introduced by the center group, through F. Dembitzer, favoring a mere declaration congratulating the united front movement on its progress.

The majority vote was sixty-nine against any unity move. The Militants obtained six for their resolution and the center mustered five for theirs.

The discussion on Socialist Party affairs and on the organization's attitude toward the National Executive Committee of that party split the convention into three sections, with the militants a small group on the left and the Chanin following a small minority on the extreme right.

Joseph Baskin, as well as some Forward agents outside New York, threw in their lot against Chanin.

The storm at the convention's conclusion engendered much ill feeling among the delegates.

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#### Coughlin Changes Face Again; Is Reconciled to 'New Deal'

It took exactly two weeks for Father Coughlin to do the flip-flop which the Daily Worker predicted in its issue of Nov. 19.

After four consecutive weeks in which he blasted away at the New Deal, echoing the arguments of his pal, William Randolph Hearst, the ultra-reactionary group, the radio apostle of American fascism in his Sunday broadcast performed one of his famous somersaults and landed

on the New Deal bandwagon. Coughlin was all sugar and molasses in his discussion of the New Deal Sunday. Where he occasionally criticized, it was in the manner of an understanding mother with an erring child.

"It is not my purpose to destroy, but to perfect the New Deal," he modestly announced. (As another point in his speech he did Jesus Christ the honor of comparing him-

(Continued on Page 2)

#### LABOR ACTS FOR FIGHT AS NATION-WIDE DRIVE TO CUT AID IS PUSHED

##### CCC Plans Slash-Wage Levels Pared on WPA Projects

As direct Federal relief appropriations came to a halt yesterday organized labor throughout the country girded for a finish fight for adequate relief and union rates on W. P. A. projects.

Meanwhile, the government relief slashing campaign hit the Civilian Conservation Camps. The corps was ordered by Robert Fechner to be reduced during the first quarter of next year from 500,000 to 428,000 and to 300,000 by July 1.

In Page County, Virginia, wages on W. P. A. have been reduced 10 per cent.

In the nation's capital it was estimated that the President will urge cutting of Federal relief expenditures for the next fiscal year beginning in July from \$4,000,000,000 to between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.

##### Local Units Burdened

Many political sub-divisions throughout the country contend that since the Federal Government has ended direct relief they are without funds to take care of the unemployed.

Of the 20,500,000 persons—one-sixth of population—who depended on the government last January for unemployment assistance, food, and clothing, 2,500,000 are now on federal work projects at sub-standard wages. The rest have been thrown back to state, county and city governments who complain that they are unable to take care of them.

##### Transients Without Aid

Victor Ridder, W.P.A. administrator for New York City, threw more confusion into the already confused relief situation yesterday by saying that he was unable to find projects to employ persons sent to him by the Emergency Relief Bureau. He said that a large number of workers who were sent to him were nervous wrecks, "depression shocked victims" who were unable to perform any kind of labor.

So far no provision has been made by New York City W.P.A. for adequate care of local homeless and unattached unemployed who were cut off of relief when T.E.R.A. was abolished. Two thousand transients were placed on W.P.A. but more than 20,000 remain in the city without receiving any aid whatsoever.

##### Win Prevailing Wage

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—Victor Christgau, state W.P.A. administrator, announced here that the prevailing rate of wages will be paid to skilled and intermediate workers on relief projects in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

This concession, which eliminates the unskilled workers who constitute 90 per cent of the employees on the projects, was the result of joint activities of the American Federation of Labor together with the United Relief Workers Association and the Unemployment Councils who demanded trade union wages for all classifications of labor on W.P.A.

A fight for a minimum of 67½ cents an hour for common laborers on projects in Minneapolis was launched today by the United Relief Workers Association of Minneapolis. The Building Laborers Union of Minneapolis has gone on record for trade union rates of pay for laborers and have placed their demands before the W. P. A. administrator.

##### Rochester Strike Threatened

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Union truckers and other sections of organized labor threatened to strike W.P.A. projects today as the work relief administration prepared

(Continued on Page 2)

#### 1,000 Teamsters Go Out on Strike in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—One thousand truck drivers struck today in this city.

The walk-out, voted at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, headed by Frank P. McGlone, tied up the local market.

Employing interests set up a cry that a shortage of perishable foods would result from the strike, which they stated had prevented the movement of several million dollars' worth of produce.

#### Antikainen Faces Retrial On Dec. 17

(By Cable in the Daily Worker)

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2.—The new trial which the Finnish Supreme Court was forced to grant Toivo Antikainen, heroic Soviet commander who had previously been sentenced to life imprisonment by a Finnish district court because he led the struggle against the invasion of Soviet Karelia by Finnish White Guards in 1922, has just been fixed to begin on Dec. 17.

Antikainen is charged with having contributed to the death of a Finnish White Guardist, Maryaniemi, during the struggle.

The new trial will be held in the Helsinki Provincial Prison. According to reports in the newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, the sessions of the trial will be exceedingly brief

Pravda Hails United Front Parley in Paris

Joint District Meeting of Communists and Socialists Is Cited

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—The urge for mass unity of the French workers found a clear expression in the decisions of the First Joint District meeting of the Paris Communists and Socialists...

Powers Weigh Partition Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

These three imperialist powers. Preparations will be made for participation in a collective oil embargo in the event that the imperialist antagonisms between Great Britain and Italy, together with Ethiopia's smashing victories on both southern and northern fronts...

Facists Gag War News

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A stiff fascist censorship on news from the Southern and Northern war fronts in Ethiopia led military experts here to the conclusion that the Italian forces have made no progress whatever since Addis Ababa reported the routing of the southern army and the fascist retreat from Makala.

Thomas Cites Elections

"In spite of some good campaigning by individuals," Thomas said in his column, "New York City has made a bad Socialist showing, an increasingly bad showing, considering external circumstances in 1933, 1934 and 1935. During these years it has been under the exclusive dominance of the Old Guard faction."

Financial Difficulties Mount

Italian difficulties are not only military, London financial sources report. Both the lira and Italian bonds have received some severe shocks here lately. Italian Fascism is rapidly entering a desperate financial situation which will reflect on the military outlook in Ethiopia. Italy is finding it hard now to purchase supplies in foreign countries, both because of sanctions and because of depleting gold reserves.

Nanking Acts To Placate Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

The Army (forces of occupation on the Asian mainland) is going ahead ruthlessly and relentlessly. Thirty thousand more Japanese troops are reported to have crossed the Great Wall into North China. The Japanese destroyer Kiku arrived at Tientsin today.

8,000 Join in Meeting Of Denver Unemployed

By Sue Adams (Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau)

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 2.—In protest against the shutting off of Federal relief on Dec. 1 and the consequent grave relief crisis in Colorado, 8,000 persons of Denver crowded the huge City Auditorium Thanksgiving Eve for a mass meeting, called by the Allied Council of Employed and Unemployed Citizens of Colorado...

The loudest applause accorded to any speaker greeted the appearance at the speakers' rostrum of William Dietrich, speaker for the Communist Party, one of the 40 organizations represented in the Allied Council.

"The Communist Party has always said if the workers will stand together and fight together they can get anything they want," Dietrich declared. "Already tonight we have made the Governor weaken on his stand against a special session of the legislature. We can force him to back down altogether. And we can make the President and the Congress of the United States grant to every worker the right to work at a decent living wage."

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Farms To Increase Machine Output

(Continued from Page 1)

to have 60,000 combines at work next harvest. It was pointed out that the country thus will have enough of this particular kind of farm machinery. Consequently, the massing of the operation of this machinery will become the deciding factor.

40 College Heads Call for Boycott Of Nazi Olympics

(By United Press)

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Der Deutsche Polizeibeamte, organ of the Police Union, urged policemen today to be alert against the following types of "public enemies":

- 1. Would be suicides who by self-destruction reduce the supply of soldiers and workmen.
2. German girls who visit restaurants and cafes with Jews.
3. Indecent dancers.
4. House owners who refuse accommodations to large "Aryan" families.
5. Persons who consciously refuse to address civil servants with "Heil Hitler".
6. Persons who sell real estate to Jews if the property is considered an important part of the nation's wealth.
7. Grumblers.
8. Persons who act or talk against Adolf Hitler.
9. Persons who spread false rumors injurious to the state's interests.

New Decree Against Church

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—(U.P.)—Dr. Hans Kerrl, Nazi Commissioner for Church Affairs, issued a stern decree today depriving of the confessional opposition within the German Church of almost all spiritual and temporal powers.

Rolland Lauds Soviet Growth Of Inventions

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

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Meeting Plans Nat'l Labor Party

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Philadelphia Rally Thursday

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A city-wide demonstration has been called by the Unemployment Councils to take place at Reymburn Plaza, on Thursday at 2 P. M. to protest against the threatened discontinuation of relief in the State of Pennsylvania.

Backs Committee Bill

Ross pointed out how the Communist Party has fought for the Lundeen and Bennett bills for the genuine social insurance measures which provide for the needs of the unemployed and aged. "Though only Socialism can finally solve the pension problem fully," he said, "yet we should support the committee's proposed bill even if it has serious shortcomings."

Suicide 'Vorboten' Nazis Stress Need For Cannon Fodder

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Green Report Sees Need Of Continued Federal Aid

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Wide Campaign Demands Halt To Deportation

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Hearst Aide's Lies Are Refuted

(Continued from Page 1)

kitchen, and each single man has a room to himself. Zhukovsky and Ivanov did not "flee in disgust" as Niedelmann (Niedbala) says, but on completion of their construction work, decided to return to their families in U.S.A. and did so without hindrance.

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Engineer Faces Certain Persecution at Hands of Nazi Butchers

One of the largest and broadest united fronts ever formed in the United States has developed in the Northwest to demand the release of Walter Baer, a Portland, Ore., engineer, who is being held on Ellis Island for deportation to Nazi Germany.

Jailed for Small Theft

He came to this country from Germany thirty years ago with his widowed father. He grew up in thousands of other young boys in this "dog eat dog" world to live by whatever means presented itself. In such a world, where everyone seemed to advise a young boy to do whatever you are able to get away with, young Baer cashed a few bad checks and when opportunities were scarce he even stole a few things.

Arrested by Immigration Officials

The crash in 1929 brought his dream to an abrupt halt. Baer became an unemployed worker. But half deportation. Governor Martin the rich single handed. He joined with the rest of the unemployed, organized into the Civic Emergency Federation, in the fight for proper care for the unemployed.

Arrested by Immigration Officials

The City Council of Portland sidetracked this issue time and again until it finally became one of the most bitter civic fights in years. In 1933 the fight was carried to the electorate, which voted by a two-thirds majority to endorse the project. The Council rejected this mandate and again this project was buried in red tape.

Arrested by Immigration Officials

Shortly after this election Baer was arrested by the immigration officials and to this day the names of the people who made the complaint have not been made public. He was declared an "undesirable alien" because of his fourteen-year-old crime for which he has paid with years of his life. Today he is being held on Ellis Island for deportation despite a two-year fight by the International Labor Defense, supported by tens of thousands of people.

Two people have the power to this time he did not try to fight of Oregon is often and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is the other. A wave of protest telegrams and letters to these two officials coming from workers and farmers, students and intellectuals, from every lover of justice, can stop this deportation. The life and liberty of Baer can be saved by the united action of the American people.

Labor Party Drive Starts in Vermont

(Continued from Page 1)

Probably with headquarters in Barre. With this in mind the State Federation instructed James Gallagher, president of Local 94, Marblework, to start the formation of a Rutland County Central Labor Union and Richard Trueba to revive the old Central Labor Union in Brattleboro.

The executive committee voted to donate \$10 for the Chest for Liberation of victims of fascist countries and recommended all locals to take similar action.

The question was also taken up of securing Vermont's ratification of the Child Labor amendment to the United States Constitution. The sum of \$25 was donated as a second contribution for the striking marble workers of Rutland. It was noted that there had been a splendid response from all parts of the State for help for the strikers.

The president and secretary of the executive board were appointed to interview Harry Withers, State W.P.A. Administrator, in connection with obtaining prevailing union wages on W.P.A.

German is neither quite German, nor quite English or Polish or Jewish. Zorena also speaks English and Russian fluently. Niedelmann (Niedbala) tells of horrible starvation, "dead thrown to the pigs" which he says he saw on a trip to the Ukraine. Actually he was never in the Ukraine, but resided at Moscow after leaving the Alexandrovsk State Farm. On the other hand I can prove I was in the Ukraine on trips to various factories, and I never saw anybody starve to death. I am sure that Niedelmann (Niedbala) has no proof that he was ever in the Ukraine.



# Defense Nails False Evidence In Alaska Trial

## Testimony Against 25 Union Men Exposed As Contradictory

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 2.—Testimony of the state's witnesses is being exposed as thoroughly unreliable as the "riot" trial of twenty-five workers enters its third week. The defendants, most of whom are members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the International Longshoremen's Association, have from three to fifteen years. They were arrested on trumped up charges because of their participation in the strike at the Alaska Juneau gold mine.

### Militants Singled Out

The prosecution, realizing the growing resentment at the attempted frame-up, has now singled out some of the more militant defendants including Warren Beavert, Simon Gruner, Frank Agoff, Nick Kobak, and is frantically attempting to procure some convictions at all costs. Characteristic of the testimony that has been given by the imported thugs and strikebreakers is that of one witness who testified that, on the day of the alleged riot, one of the defendants was running eight miles an hour while, in fact, this particular defendant had a broken foot on the day in question.

### Danielson, Another Prosecution Witness

Another prosecution witness and one of the leaders of the so-called Juneau Mine Workers' Association, brazenly testified that Warren Beavert struck him in the mouth while he (Danielson) had his back turned to him. McLaughlin, another scab, testified that one of the defendants had a rock in his hand. Upon cross-examination this witness was forced to admit that the person allegedly holding the rock was in the middle of the street while he was on the sidewalk, that about six hundred people were present in the immediate vicinity, and that the person, whom he could not identify, held the rock down by his side.

### Judge Aids Prosecution

From the very first day, the judge, upon motion of the prosecution, ordered the defendants to keep the same seats in the courtroom so the prosecution-witnesses could identify them without difficulty. So glaring did this phase of the attempted frame-up become that the widespread resentment of the defendants and workers crowding the courtroom forced the judge to permit the defendants to take any seats they wanted. Needless to say, identification of the defendants by the prosecution witnesses is now not quite so easy.

On Nov. 20, 1935, Senator Henry Roden, associated with Irvin Goodman, Portland International Labor Defense lawyer in charge of the defense, was ordered to sit down in the courtroom. Until this occurred the judge took out his wrath on the militant Goodman, but now the attempt to convict these innocent men and smash the pending strike is so daring that even Roden, prominent Juneau lawyer, is also a victim of the judge's wrath.

The prosecution will probably rest its case early next week and the defense will then present an array of witnesses to further expose the attempted frame-up of innocent striking workers.

# Akron Rubber Local Favors Labor Party

AKRON, O., Dec. 2.—The large Firestone Local No. 7, of the A. F. of L. Rubber Workers Union, at its last meeting passed a motion in favor of the formation of a Labor Party. The local also expressed solidarity with the truck tire department of the Goodyear Co. plant in their fight against the lengthening of hours to an eight-hour day instead of the six-hour day which previously prevailed. A motion was also passed against the sales tax.

The last meeting of the Akron and Summit County Central Labor Union, for the first time in its history went on record as opposed to contributions by organized labor to the Community Chest. The resolution of the Central Labor Union pointed out that organized labor is not represented on the Community Chest controlling board, and that printed matter of the Chest is non-union. The community fund is a "device whereby the poor are made to support the poor, thus allowing the wealthy to evade just taxation," the resolution said. "Workers are illegally deprived of a part of their earnings by a system of forced contribution in many shops and coercion and threats of discharge and discrimination are used to compel others to contribute against their will."

The Firestone Local of the Rubber Union has also passed this resolution.

### C. P. Plans Banquet

AKRON, O., Dec. 2.—A banquet will be held by the Communist Party of this section, on Sunday at 7 P. M. at German-American Hall, 84 Grant St., Akron, to welcome James Keller as the new Communist Party organizer for the Akron section.

Speakers will include John Williamson, Ohio District organizer of the Communist Party; I. O. Ford; J. Steuben, A. E. Onda, Ben Atkins, and other well known leaders in the labor movement. Workers who took part in the Easton, Ohio insular strike will be present.

Admission is 30 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. serves the vital interests of humanity, defends culture from the barbarism of...

# Guild Fight Is Vital To All of Working Class

## Publishers Organizing Drive on Five-Day Week With Hearst in Vanguard—Membership Campaign Is First Answer Says Brown in Appeal

By Harry Kermit

Of vital importance to the American working class as a whole and to editorial workers in particular is the determined fight the American Newspaper Guild is now making to preserve the five-day, forty-hour week for newspapermen in the face of a recently launched onslaught by the publishers of the country.

It is a struggle whose ramifications are sure to affect the entire labor movement. It means that the N. R. A. holiday is definitely ended and that from now on the editorial pages of the capitalist newspapers will direct a continuous attack on the principles of the shorter working week in industry. The publisher drive will be organized in no haphazard fashion. So far as the five day week for newspaper workers is concerned the attack has been fully formulated and is now being pushed shrewdly and surely.

### Must Build Organization

The American and Journal Workers showed that they understood the significance of the action on the papers when they stated in their joint resolution:

"In view of the establishment of the six-day week on Hearst newspapers in other cities, these units regard with alarm the extension of the offensive against the five-day week to the Hearst papers in New York."

### The American Newspaper Guild

is meeting the anti-five-day drive by solidifying and increasing its membership. The danger of this attack is being cited to all newspaper employees who have not yet joined the Guild and the need for united defense is being stressed. A signed appeal by Heywood Brown, national president, appears in the Dec. 1 issue of the Guild Reporter, calling upon all newspaper men to close their ranks against the publisher drive.

"We are menaced now; we must defend ourselves now," the appeal reads in part. "The membership campaign is the first answer. Let every one start it now. Enroll every possible person! Help build new Guilds where there are none! In the face of this threat of the publishers—for the sake of the guild we have won and those of us who win—let this be the watchword:

### "ORGANIZE!"

Victory for the publishers in this fight against their employees will encourage editorial attacks against the five-day week in other industries. A defeat administered by the Guild will help to muffle the anti-labor guns. It is for this reason that the Guild fight is so important.

# I.W.O. Recruiting Drive Sourts Into Last Lap

Marked improvement is being noted in the Fifth Anniversary Drive of the International Workers Order. The fact that there is only one month left in the drive, the month of December, has spurred the City Central Committees and the branches to intensive activity. The recruitment for the past two weeks resulted in a total of 2,774 new members, 958 for the week ending Nov. 11 and 1,818 for the week ending Nov. 25. These are the combined figures of the recruitment of the language sections, plus the English and youth. In addition, during this period the children's section recruited 384 members.

If the I.W.O. is to achieve its goal of 100,000 members by Jan. 1, the weekly average for December must exceed the totals for the two weeks ending Nov. 25. In other words, there must be a minimum of 2,500 recruited each week in December.

### English Branches Lag

While the slogan of Americanizing the Order calls for the English branches to lead in the drive, it is the Jewish and Ukrainian sections that are actually leading in the number of new recruits. The Jewish section in the week ending Nov. 25 went over the 500 mark. The English Section in this week recruited only 147, a drop of ten from the previous week's total of 157. Very few Negro workers are included in these figures of recruitment, showing that no special efforts are really being made to recruit them.

The Youth Section is likewise extremely weak. The recruitment of the Youth Section for these two weeks was a total of 106.

A real drive in the month of December can erase the early weaknesses of the drive and bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. This requires on the one hand special efforts of concentration by the English branches on shops, mines and mills, on Negro neighborhoods, the arrangement of open meetings and affairs, etc. It also requires the active efforts of the language sections to recruit native workers, Negro and white, and thus carry out their pledge to help in the Americanization of the Order.

Every City Central Committee must put on full steam ahead in this month. If the City Central Committee will become the driving force, giving leadership and direction to the branches in their territory, there is no doubt but that drive will be concluded successfully.

Added stimulus will be given the drive for Americanizing the Order through two more tours arranged by the English sub-committee of the N.E.C. One tour will be conducted by the Vice-President of the Order, George Powers, who has been leading the English drive in New York City. The other will cover the New Jersey territory starting with the District Conference to be held in Newark on Dec. 4.

Comrade Schneider, who did excellent work for the I.W.O. in Camp Unity this past summer, will spend two weeks in Connecticut, mostly in the important industrial centers of Bridgeport and Hartford.

# Detroit Strike Settlement Seen By Union Chief

## Matthew Smith Presses Demand All Strikers Be Taken Back

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—Settlement of the strike of Motor Products workers loomed today as the company, following a conference with Robert Mythen, Federal conciliator, agreed that all strikers be taken back without discrimination, according to Matthew Smith, strike leader of the independent auto workers' unions.

The hitch to a final settlement now is the union's demand that all strikers must get back at once, even if some work only a few hours each during the first few days that the company issue a written statement that all those who were not employed before the strike must be dismissed, and that negotiations on wage questions should be opened immediately after the plant resumes full operation.

Smith expressed belief that a settlement may be made by Monday.

Entering the third week of their strike, the majority of the 3,500 Motor Products workers continued to stay out today.

"With Dillon driving the A. F. of L. workers back to work, a situation arose that makes it impossible for us to force immediate granting of the wage increases," Smith explained.

Toid of the reported visit to Father Coughlin by Richard Frankenstein, president of the Automobile Industrial Workers Association, and strike leader, together with the Federal conciliator, Matthew Smith, who stated in his relations with the radio priest, declared that the visit has nothing to do with negotiations. He did express, however, the belief that Frankenstein's mission was to once more attempt to get the radio priest to call for support of the strikers through his broadcast today, while Mythen went along to "pay a personal visit."

Father Coughlin who spoke at initial mass meetings of the A. I. W. A. promised to call for support, but failed to do so in the two broadcasts since the strike broke out.

While Coughlin did nothing to appeal for direct support to the strikers, it was learned that he contemplates dealing with the inter-union struggle that has sharpened during the strike by again directing an attack against the A. F. of L. and will use Dillon's disgraceful strikebreaking action for his theme.

Such a policy can only promote sharper antagonism between the two organizations and make harder the achievement of unity against the motor manufacturers.

Coughlin who took part in the early formative stages of the A. I. W. A. has from the start directed fire against the A. F. of L. and sought to develop the organization into a company-union-like movement under his own wing. The workers, however took to the line of struggle and broke with Coughlin's program. It is regarded here as the further association with the radio priest and the growing independence of the workers' organizations great harm and will deal a death blow to the steps now being pushed to promote unity of all unions into the A. F. of L.

The conference which recently effected the merger of the three independent unions was given assistance by the A.I.W.A. has no longer any relations with the radio priest.

# Wagner Bill Shows Need For H.R. 2827

Pointing to the inadequacy of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, which has been hamstrung by constitutional obstacles in all but seven states, Congressman Vito Marcantonio yesterday stressed the necessity of a re-united front on the part of unions and unemployed organizations for passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill at the next session of Congress.

Meanwhile, Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils, urged all unemployed organizations to act for the building of a powerful Farmer-Labor Party movement to speed passage of the bill.

Constitutional obstacles of many kinds were seen by the American Association for Social Security as making it difficult if not impossible for all but seven states of the Union to establish even the insufficient form of unemployment insurance which is provided for in the Federal Social Security Act.

"The inadequacy of this act proves the necessity of launching a real big fight now for passage of the H. R. 2827, which would give adequate insurance to all who are unemployed at the expense of the rich," Marcantonio said. "The minute the Wagner-Lewis act goes into operation it becomes inoperative. It is a failure."

Marcantonio said that he and his colleagues had already placed a petition on the speakers' stand in the House to bring the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill on the floor for debate.

Record of Wagner Bill

# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

### Dangerous Reducing Cures

A. B. of New York, writes: "I have been taking Marmola for almost two months to lose some weight, and have lost ten pounds, but I feel nervous and shaky. Could Marmola do this?"

THERE are many patent drug fakes, but the people in the fat-reduction racket have a particularly rich field of exploitation. Since it is considered fashionable to be slender, many thousands of women—and men also—fall easy victims to the high-pressure salesmanship for which these swindlers are so well known. They do not hesitate to use even dangerous drugs, but many use preparations which do no harm—though they do not have the slightest effect on the fat. A form of sea-weed is used by farmers to fatten hogs. When used as medicine, apparently, the same purpose is being served, except that in this case the hogs are represented by the fakers who promote the drug, and the fattening is with the money of their victims.

"Marmola" was investigated by the American Medical Association. When, partly due to the results of this investigation, the postal authorities prepared to bar the mails to Edward D. Hayes, the promoter, on the grounds that he was carrying on a fraudulent business, he fled an affidavit promising to cease business. He simply formed a company under a new name, and continues to do business. He learned the tricks of the trade many years ago, when he was helping "week men," that is, helping relieve them of their money by selling some other fake medicine.

The government put him out of business in 1904, but he is persistent; if nothing else, and it was necessary for the government to repeat this in 1914 after he had formed a new company. He is listed as \$5,000, but an even greater loss was the destruction of over seven tons of his files of "suckers," listing more than 500,000 names.

This drug contains as an active ingredient, a preparation of the dried thyroid gland. Thyroid gland is a powerful and dangerous medicine. When doctors prescribe it they are extremely careful about the dose; they warn the patient repeatedly about the dangers of over-dosage, and they advise the patient not to take the drug at all, unless it is possible to arrange for rather frequent visits to the doctor to make sure that there are no harmful effects. Yet, this drug is permitted to be sold to people, to be taken without knowledge of the dangers involved.

Obesity (over-weight) is best treated by a combination of special diet and regular exercises.

### Spinal Curvature

C. L. E., of Jersey City, N.J., writes:

"A curvature of the spine, termed scoliosis, has just become perceptible and confirmed by x-ray in my young sister of twelve years. The treatment prescribed by the clinic of an orthopedic hospital, is a 'fusion' operation which will necessitate the child being in a cast and at the hospital for eleven months. You can imagine the intense concern of my mother being separated from her daughter for so long a period, not to mention the genuine hardship that we will have to endure to pay for such a period of hospitalization.

"Will you please tell me what you know of the success of this type of operation, and whether a cure couldn't be effected by a course of strenuous exercise or other methods."

A FUSION operation for scoliosis is a procedure now being employed by orthopedic surgeons throughout the country in cases of the rapidly progressive type of curvature of the spine. Before the actual operation is performed, many plaster of Paris casts are applied in an attempt to correct the curvature. When sufficient correction has been obtained, as determined by x-ray pictures, the operation which is primarily a stiffening of the spine, is performed. The results are satisfactory. The difficulty is, however, that it requires lengthy hospitalization, much money, discomfort, and often the procedure is painful.

In mild cases of scoliosis exercises are given, supports are worn, and the child is observed by an orthopedic surgeon, provided sufficient.

If your sister's condition falls under the first category, as described above, that is, she has a progressive type of scoliosis, an operation offers the best procedure available.

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# The Ruling Class



"That reminds me—I'm giving the men who've been with the firm twenty years silver pins."

# Malnutrition Cases Rise As Chicago Cuts Relief

By Jack Martin  
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—What do people eat when their food budgets are only one-half of what they should be by accepted standards? There have been many studies made and many answers given, depending, of course, on who was conducting the survey, the scope of the study, its purpose, etc. One of the most conclusive and revealing surveys ever made was conducted in October, 1933, in the city of Rockford by the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.

The conditions brought to light were evidently so appalling that to this day only part of the revelations have been published. The size of the study—621 families were in the survey—makes its findings unanswerable.

In a report published in the Second Annual Report of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission the quantities of food actually purchased by 621 Rockford families receiving full food relief during October, 1933, are noted, and then compared item by item with the quantities of the same foods that they should have purchased according to the standards adopted by the Nutrition Service of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

### Results of Survey

Put into percentages it was found that the 621 families bought only 47 per cent of the milk they should have bought, even by the inadequate standards of the commission! They were able to obtain only 42 per cent of the potatoes they needed, 40 per cent of other vegetables, 23 per cent of tomatoes! They bought only 48 per cent of enough cereals! Of fresh fruits, their purchases contained only 74 per cent of what they should have contained. Only of proteins did they have sufficient: they bought 90 per cent of the cheese, 91 per cent of the meats, and 153 per cent of the eggs necessary to keep in good health.

Of coconuts, coffee, and tea they bought 117 per cent of the standard quantity, and of sugar they bought 192 per cent. Cocoa, coffee, tea, drunk because one can use old grinds and leaves, and an excess of sugar to go with them. But less than half enough milk, cereals, vegetables! However one may talk of bad dietary habits, poor buying, etc., one cannot explain away these figures. And it should be remembered that Rockford has the highest standard of relief outside of Chicago. With the higher prices prevailing in 1935, the deficiencies are even greater.

### Undernourishment Results in Anemia and Rickets Among Children

The children die first! It is the coming generation that will exhibit the effects of starvation in its childhood. Russia today boasts of the fact that its Red Army recruits are taller, bigger around the chest, larger in lung expansion than the larger Army recruits under the Czar. The America of tomorrow will not be able to repeat this boast when today's children grow up.

The following letters by school principals were introduced by Miss Edith Abbott, Dean of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, before a Senate Committee on Unemployment in January, 1933:

"... We have 240 children in school who have been examined by a doctor and declared clear cases of malnutrition—anaemia. For these children we are providing milk and rest. They should have hot, nourishing lunches at noon but only half of them can pay for these lunches and we do not have sufficient money to do so ourselves for the remainder.

"Last year we exhausted our surplus, almost, in providing lunches for a group of 150 children examined by the doctor and diagnosed as anaemic. The larger number of families are dependent upon charity. . . ." (Principal of Haines School, at 23rd Place and Princeton Avenue.)

### Most on Relief

"Up to the present time we have been feeding an average of 177 children a day, 77 of which are from the anaemic divisions. Eighty-five of these children report that their parents are receiving aid from some charity."

"The High Cost of Living is the organization that did such fine work in the most strike a few months ago. It is planning to continue the fight against the meat wholesalers, and to fight for lower prices in other food necessities. One of the leading organizations that makes up this Action Committee is the Women's Council that engages in many activities for the betterment of women's conditions and does much work toward educating women, especially housewives, to their position and role in society."

"The League of Women Shoppers is a group of consumers who are interested in strikes directly affecting consumers. They find the 'merits of the strike,' as they term it, and once satisfied that the strikers are striking against rotten conditions, use the strength of their organization to force the employer to settle. They did effective work in the Ohrbach strike, and in the strike of the Ansonia Shoe strikers, joining in picket lines of the strikers, protesting to the bosses, distributing leaflets to consumers informing them about the strike and what caused it."

(Continued Tomorrow)

# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

I HAVE received quite a few letters that go like this: "I am wholly and deeply in sympathy with the work and aims of the Communist Party. Some day I will join. But for the present, certain personal reasons hold me back. I have a few hours a day when the children are in school when I could give my time. I would like to do some useful work in those hours. What organization could I join? What kind of work could I do?"

FOR these women, I hope the following list will be helpful. These organizations are not Communist. They are united front organizations, composed of people who represent every political point of view, many religions, who join together in the object of their organization. The Communists, in these organizations, in line with their work for the united front, are most anxious that these organizations shall not be limited to Communists, but shall include a united front membership. Addresses of any of these organizations can be obtained by writing me.

### The American League Against War and Fascism

organizes anti-war, anti-fascist committees in the neighborhoods, in the shops. It organizes meetings and demonstrations against war. It organizes symposiums, debates. There are clubs for youth. If you would like to organize particularly women against fascism and war, there is a women's section. A woman joining this organization could join a branch in her neighborhood and help to build it and engage in its activities as described above. Or she could be organizing such a branch in her own neighborhood.

### The Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living

is the organization that did such fine work in the most strike a few months ago. It is planning to continue the fight against the meat wholesalers, and to fight for lower prices in other food necessities. One of the leading organizations that makes up this Action Committee is the Women's Council that engages in many activities for the betterment of women's conditions and does much work toward educating women, especially housewives, to their position and role in society.

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(Principal of Graham Junior High School.)

"I am particularly anxious to take care of the children in the anaemic divisions. . . . There is no question of the need. These children should be fed. We estimate that 75 per cent of our families are receiving aid from the relief agencies. The children are very generally in rags and tatters. . . ." (Principal of Goodrich School, located in Hull House area.)

The above letters were written in the fall of 1932. Since then we have had the New Deal, we have had studies, and surveys, we have had social service schools turning out hundreds and thousands of case-workers trained in the proper "professional spirit"

What is happening to the children's "anaemic divisions" and the children clad in "rags and tatters"? We must report that today the anaemic divisions are larger than ever, the rags and tatters are still more ragged and still more tattered.

### Springfield Survey

The Illinois Medical Journal for November, 1934, reports the results of a study made by Dr. S. G. Koehler in the Springfield schools. He found that of 11,710 children examined in the elementary schools in October, 1932, 13 per cent were dangerously underweight. A year later, in October, 1933, 21 per cent were dangerously underweight.

And lest some well-fed bourgeois hasten to inform us that children of the rich may also show evidences of malnutrition as the result of improper foods, let him read further: in neighborhoods where the parents were financially well off, less than one-tenth of the children were undernourished, but in the districts where the largest proportion of the families were on relief, the figure ran as high as 42 out of every 100.

### And the Infants Die Also

Strive as a working class mother may to deny herself food that her baby may have enough there is a limit to how far an inadequate food budget can be stretched.

And so, "during 1933 . . . the infant mortality rate failed for the first time to show a significant decrease from that of the preceding year . . . the rate remained stationary in 1933, and . . . for the first six months of 1934 showed an increase." This is the report of Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, in the American Journal of Sociology, May, 1935. Her report covers the country as a whole. But Illinois and Chicago were no exception to the fact that the long years of crisis and starvation food allowances of a capitalist government are resulting in undernourishment of babies.

The most serious problem discovered by the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago in 1934 was the increase in malnutrition among babies. This is the report of Miss Jeanette Townsend, secretary of the society, in the Chicago Tribune, April 28, 1935.

[In the next article we will discuss the question of poverty diseases, such as tuberculosis, and expose the kind of medical care furnished the unemployed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Following that we will visit the homes of the unemployed on the South Side of Chicago, we will see how the terrible poverty and the policies of the commission are breaking up the family, resulting in widespread prostitution and vice of all kinds. Other articles will discuss the W.P.A., the social work system, the role of the newspapers, the question of the sales tax, sources for funds that will not tax the poor, the role of the Unemployment Councils, and the move to a Labor Party.]

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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IF AT the Madison Square Garden debate the other night Norman Thomas had mentioned the name of Ramsay MacDonald and the Socialists in the vast audience had booed that traitor soundly, I am sure Comrade Thomas would not misunderstand this natural reaction.

But he seemed chagrined when, after he praised Trotsky, the Communists in the audience booed. It seemed to him ungrateful to hiss a fallen leader, who as he said, "had done much for the revolution."

Ramsay MacDonald did as much for British Socialism, however, and the Socialist miners of Seaham heckled him, chased him off the platform, called him a traitor, snowed him under their ballots to an ignominious defeat.

They were as little grateful to him as Communist workers are to Trotsky, and why should they be? I doubt that Norman Thomas would chide them for this; and no one who understands the role of Trotsky in this past decade can blame a Communist worker for disliking this slanderous Ramsay of ours.

Do you expect us to love the man who tells the world that the Soviet Union is living under a Napoleon, that the Communist Parties everywhere have sold out to capitalism, and that writers like Romain Rolland, Andre Gide, John Strachey and Waldo Frank are "artists in uniform," the paid agents of Stalin?

It was interesting that many of the arguments raised by Norman Thomas followed the Trotsky line. It is the Trotskyites especially who are the fountain head of every slander and confusion that goes on among the masses; they are the Hearsts of the revolutionary movement, engaged gleefully in a perpetual red-scare campaign. As in France, when the united front comes, they will be for years an irritating splinter causing pain in a healthy body. Are they much good at anything else but sabotage? It is now a habit with them.

### That Second "Boo"

The other boo came during the last five minutes of the debate, when Norman Thomas again brought up the question of sanctions, and the fact that Soviet oil is sold to Italy.

He had harped on this theme all through the debate, and then had chosen it for his clinching argument. The Communists in the audience had not interrupted him hitherto. But when at the last he made a moral melodrama of it, it was a bit too much.

Thomas pictured the battlefields of Ethiopia. Young Italian soldiers lay there in forgotten graves. Mussolini had dragged them there in an unholy war. He had sent them there in ships driven by Soviet oil, and in battle tanks using the same oil. The Soviets, in brief, had helped Mussolini slaughter them.

Previously, Earl Browder had given the answer to this oil question. The Soviets, at the beginning of the sanctions, were faced with two alternative measures:

1. They could take a pure and isolated position, save their face before the working class, and refuse to sell any more oil to Italy—or
2. They could continue in the diplomatic arena, carry out their oil contracts temporarily, and use all their tremendous weight as a factor in the international scramble to force all the other nations to stop selling oil, also.

The Soviets chose the more effective road; they did not take an isolated stand, but were working at Geneva for a genuine world boycott on Mussolini. They have not withdrawn from the battlefield where the great issue is being decided, nor remained in solitary and useless purity. And it is a policy that is bringing results; it may yet prove the chief stumbling block in the way of British and French sabotage of the boycott.

The Ethiopian diplomats understand this dangerous fight the Soviets are putting up for the Ethiopian cause. They have expressed their gratitude; they have told the world the Soviets are their friends.

But Norman Thomas wanted the Soviets to isolate themselves. And he charged them, as do the Trotskyites, with the mean and horrible capitalist crime of preferring cash and oil sales to peace. Murder for profit, in short.

This is what brought a deep gasp of amazement from the Communists in the audience, and then the boo.

Could Norman Thomas really believe this? Had he not praised the Soviets as a land where Socialism was being built? How then could he believe that men who had made enormous sacrifices for eighteen years to build Socialism would now sell their Socialist ideals for a mess of oil? Is the Soviet Union only another Standard Oil Company? What a horrible and baseless charge this is, and what distrust it shows of the motives of the Soviet people.

### We Must Explain, Explain, Explain

IF THERE is one lesson I learned in the debate, it is that we ourselves have failed in clarifying this, and other similar slanders, before the masses. If a Norman Thomas can speak this way about the Soviet Union, it means that thousands of Socialist workers have been poisoned by the same slanders.

We do not pay enough attention to the daily lies of our enemies. The Hearsts, Abe Cahans and Trotskyes are more active than we, it seems. We underestimate their power to repeat a lie so often that it begins to take on the semblance of truth.

Our propaganda does not follow what people are thinking at a certain moment. We are still somewhat remote from the streets.

And when we do explain, we talk to ourselves. Until we develop a popular journalism that is close to the American people, we will not go very far, I believe, even in the united front.

The Communists have nothing to hide, but some of our writing is still a mysterious jargon as if they were talking only for some mysterious "insiders." Explain, explain, patiently explain, that is our duty. Lenin once said:

## THE 18th BRUMAIRE of LOUIS BONAPARTE

by KARL MARX

The classic analysis of the role of the petty-bourgeois and proletariat in the democratic revolution.

Cloth, Marxist Library No. 35 . . . 90c

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS  
381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### LITTLE LEFTY

The panic is on!

by del



# 'We Shall Work with Song'

## Busygin, Stakhanovite Auto Worker Tells His Story

SATURDAY, in this page, Alexei Stakhanov told how he worked out a method to break all production records in coal mining. . . Today, Busygin, "Stakhanovite" foundryman of the Gorki Auto Plant, tells how he broke all records forging crankshafts. . . These are Socialist workers of the Soviet Union, members of the class which holds power and owns everything. . . These are workers joyously working for their own class, and not for capitalists, showing the way to the most abundant life the masses have ever known.

ONE of the 3,000 workers at the recent Stakhanovite Congress in Moscow was Busygin, foundryman. Here is the speech he made to the Soviet leaders and his fellow-workers:

"We have all gathered here today, who have risen to fight for genuine, good work. I found it very interesting to listen to how you carried on this struggle in your factories, mines and mills. And I want to tell about my brigade, to tell how we achieved success, how the forge shop of the Gorki Auto Works came to establish the records it did."

Busygin described how the plan was being fulfilled unsatisfactorily in the forge shop and how he was recalled from his vacation and sent to stamp crankshafts for the automobiles.

Things Begin to Hum  
"Things immediately began to hum," he continued. "On the very first day, with the same brigade and with the very same equipment, we stamped 986 crankshafts, with a norm of 676. The lads under me were immediately delighted. I had organized their work better."

"The brigade was a flabby affair when I first tackled the crankshafts. During the period of the work I carefully observed the equipment. I readjusted the men in the brigade in such a way that each had suitable work. One kind of work calls for brains, another—skill, third—strength. The comrades had no reason for complaint in the changes I made. They see themselves what good it has done both to the work and to themselves. They immediately saw what a great benefit it meant to themselves. When we began to turn out 1,000 crankshafts a shift, earnings rose. I, in one shift, earned 40 rubles, my comrades as much as 20

### Economic Notes

Beware of Phoney Wage "Charta," a feature of Economic Notes for December. Labor Research Association shows the basic fallacy of Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner statisticians who try to show that labor's real wages are up considerably. What they do is to relate cost of living to wage rates instead of to actual weekly earnings, which latter show that in September, 1935, real wages were only 1 per cent to 2 per cent higher than in the darkest days of Hoover's reign and at least 14 per cent below the boom days in 1929.

Compare this to the 44 per cent net profit increase over last year of 64 leading companies who reported "net incomes" of \$1,000,000 or more during the first nine months of this year.

A review of the Roosevelt silver purchase policy and its effects show how hundreds of millions are being poured out to buy silver in foreign markets and from domestic profit-greed and war-minded-dudders at artificially high prices.

The confidential recommendations of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America shows upness of air-transport, manufacturing and engine building firms. There are reviews of works dealing with the role of farmers in world trade and Japan's drive for conquest.

The current Economic Notes likewise carries its regular analysis of the business situation with some nine-month comparisons showing how the capitalist class has fared far better than the toilers. There are also quotations from government and other official sources on the continued rise in cost of living.

Economic Notes sells for 5 cents a copy at Workers Book Shops. A special trial subscription offer brings it to you for 20 months—send a dollar bill to Labor Research Association, 50 East 11th St., New York City.

rubles each. Later, we began to produce more than 1,000. "Our whole brigade pays particular attention to the preliminary work on production. At the beginning of the shift we examine all equipment and tools. After that we work for 15 minutes, more slowly than usual. And only when we are sure that the hammer is fully in order do we begin to work in full swing. The stoppages have been greatly reduced as a result of this. We have begun to set ourselves tasks: today we must make so many shafts. And we have fulfilled our tasks."

"That means that we turned out 986 shafts the first day. The next day—1,001 shafts, and then 1,006, 1,015, 1,144 and the month's plan was completed Oct. 19.

Glad to Be Outside  
"We were able to set records because we began to be much more attentive to our work, utilizing every minute. Furthermore every day we think of how better to organize our place of work every day we think of something new and more ahead."

"Velikhanin returned to the plant at this time and we began to compete with him. We began to beat each other's records, and it was very noisy in our forge. I am very happy when Velikhanin has a good output. His brigade has set records more than once, and my brigade also. But neither of us takes it easy because of these records. It is interesting to know why there were no such records formerly. I shall tell you something of our former work."

Busygin related how he came from the village to Gorki, where, in May, 1932, he happened to come to the forgeshop of the automobile plant. There he himself learned how to work on the forge, and they appointed him as an apprentice.

Foreman Surprised  
"I developed the habit of watching attentively," he continued, "how the others work, and to wonder if they were working correctly, and how I would work in their place. There was one case when one of the blacksmiths worked badly. I looked closely, thought how to set up the detail better, and began to work myself. My work turned out better, and there was almost no waste. The foreman even was surprised."

"How long we have been tormenting ourselves with this detail, and you make it so skillfully." They began to shift Busygin from one work to another, and he continued to exceed the norms. He asked that they leave him for at least one day on the one detail, but the chief of the department did not want to do this and discharged him for insubordination.

The chief was later fired. Busygin was reinstated and things then began to go all right.

Earnings Tripled  
"Formerly I earned between 300 and 350 rubles," said Busygin, "but in September I made 690 rubles plus a progressive bonus of 130 rubles and 223 rubles for reducing scrap, so that I received 1,043 rubles. In October I was sick and then went to Moscow. My boys who formerly earned between 130 and 180 rubles (in the third and fourth categories), earned in September between 500 and 600 rubles. The boys are pleased. Before the holidays they received an advance. Formerly they used to get 40 to 60 rubles, now they got 240 rubles. We shall earn our due."

STALIN: The quality of the shafts does not deteriorate from quick work?  
BUSYGIN: On the contrary, we get less scrap and better quality. Formerly I used to make 450 shafts, of which 20 were scrap. Now I make 1,100 and only two are scrap.

Things Are Different  
"At the present time both the chief of the department and the director of the plant help us all they can," Busygin continued. "Pre-



BUSYGIN

viously we did not receive much help. Before the introduction of the Stakhanov method you couldn't catch any of the chiefs in the shops. Now things are different: behind the back of the foundryman stands the senior foreman, the shift foreman and the superintendent of the shop. At first they stood so behind me, Faustov and Velikhanin, I said: 'Comrades, supposing we stand behind everybody.'

"On the whole it will be possible to make more than 1,000 shafts. All that is necessary is that there be no slacking time. At the present time we have much standing time on account of the factories which supply us with materials and parts. . . ."

Happier, Less Tired  
"Another remarkable thing is that the better one works the less tired one is. The more smoothly and efficiently the work proceeds, the healthier and stronger one feels."

"We shall work with song!" I have heard that one-sixth of all the workers of our factory work on the basis of our method. It is necessary that no less than half should work that way. In that case we will overfulfill the program throughout the factory. As soon as we began to work in the new manner, as a whole began to change. "I look back at my past life, and to this day I cannot believe that it has all been actual fact instead of something in a fairy tale. Why, before September I had never been in a city outside of Gorki, and I was not used to this noise and the lived at the auto plant. I only went to the cinema and our theater."

"Just Beginning to Read Books"  
"When I first found myself in Moscow I was quite bewildered. I was not used to this noise and the big streets. And both times I have visited Moscow I went at once to the theater and the Zoological Gardens, and went for a ride on the subway. I walked the streets, admiring our Moscow, and thinking to myself: And is that you, Busygin, who was born in the Veluga forest, who lived his whole life in

the village on a crust of bread? Can it be you, Busygin, who sits in the Bolshoi Theater and is beginning to read books. Why, I am semi-literate. I had never read books until a couple of months ago when I read Pushkin's tales—I like them very much. Only to tell the truth, reading comes hard to me. But I am very anxious to study. There is nothing I dream of so much as of studying."

"I remember how a week ago, before the November holidays, a newspaper man came to me and said: 'Well, Busygin, what do you want? You have got everything, you earn a lot, and are quite a notable.'

Wants to Make Hammers  
"But I told him that I was very anxious to go further. I want to be not only a smith but to know how a hammer is built and to make hammers myself. And I know that I shall study and shall work still better. There are still many things which I cannot make out. Thanks for having helped me in this and given me teachers, and study I will. I shall come and set about working and studying with all my force."

"I now earn a lot. And, to tell the truth, I do not know how to spend my earnings. I am not used to this. Before, the money went chiefly on food, and now I think the food will have to be improved, and new clothes bought, and the flat better furnished."

"When I set my record, some of my comrades took offense. As much as to say, we are no worse than he, but why has he established a record?"  
"But this afterwards passed, and I did not feel that the others took offense. I, on the other hand, am always glad when my comrades succeed. As I understand things, the real Stakhanovite is the man who is concerned not only about his own records, who does not think about his own work, but is always ready to help a comrade with his advice, who rejoices not only at his own successes, but the successes of his shop and his whole plant." (Stormy applause, cries of "Bravo!")

### ART

#### The Capitalist Crisis in Art

Reviewed by JACOB KAINEN

THE John Reed Club has put on the best exhibition of paintings and sculpture in its history at the A.C.A. Gallery, 52 W. 8th St. In the past, John Reed Club shows have been uneven. First-rate pictures were hung side by side with laudable but technically feeble efforts to the detriment of the show as a whole.

Today proletarian art is understood in its broader aspect as class-experiences. The current exhibition at the A.C.A. Gallery, titled "The Capitalist Crisis," is a more rounded expression of the essentially revolutionary character of the working class than previous shows with their one-sidedness.

Even surrealism has invaded the gallery. This is not surprising when one realizes that Surrealism deals with symbols and states of mind. To be sure it deals with the subconscious. Erotological painters have dispensed with the Surrealist dream-world and have used fantasy and symbols to express a conscious revolutionary outlook.

WALTER QUIRT'S little panel "Capitalism," small in size and large in conception, is the most consistent example of the cerebral approach. Every horror of capitalism is tellingly synthesized into a pictorial unit. One thinks of the old Flemish painter Bosch in the savagery of conception. However, Quirt's panel is more decorative and mural in feeling.

L. Guglielmi's "Portrait and Background" is a tour-de-force of impeccable craftsmanship in the latter-day Surrealist tradition. A portrait of Lenin rests against an industrial structure with the background of a world on the scrap heap. This picture makes one want to see more of Guglielmi's work.

Mexico is represented by David Alfaro Siqueiros' "Demagogue," a painting in duco on copper, has the usual dramatic presentation one has come to associate with the Mexican master.

Our young American master, Joe Jones, has a picture here which is a real gem. When I say gem, I mean that the picture sparkles. "Dispossessed," a family group, marks a new development in Jones' style towards a less literal and more evocative use of color, with no lessening in his characteristic human warmth.

The absence of the customary critical sneer, which may astonish some readers, simply means that these pictures are of a high order. So are many others. Harry Gottlieb's "Workers" has monumental rhythms. Jules Halfant's "Listening to a Worker," in monochrome masses, catches the sign of the gesture. T. G. Haupt's "Imperialism" is a delightful fantasy, depicting bizzards in top hats in a skeleton-strewn field.

Eliaro Ishigaki is represented by one of his best canvases, "South-U.S.A." A white worker is defending a Negro from the Ku Klux Klan. With this solidly painted harmony in muted greys, Ishigaki moves forward as a painter.

"Sunday," by Jim Guy, requires too much "figuring out" to be effective. "Subway," by A. Harrison, represents a move towards more direct realism on the part of the artist. However, in color and feeling for form, it is not up to Harrison's best work, but it is still a good picture.

Reisman, Refregier, Tamotzu, Ribak, Grunbaum and others have solid achievements which deserve extended comment.

The sculpture, unfortunately small in number, is all first-rate. Goodleman's fine plaster, "Ficket Line," has been discussed before in these columns. Herbert Ferber's "Worker," beautifully cut in wood, Adolph Wolf's "Lenin," dramatic in white plaster, and Minna Harkavy's portrait head round out an impressive exhibition. Until December 14.

The first two classes in the John Reed Writer's School, The Novel and Poetry, opened on Monday, Dec. 2. Edwin Seaver, well-known novelist, is the instructor of the course in the Novel; and Kenneth Fearing, author of Angel Arms and Poems, is the instructor of the course in poetry.

The guest lecturers are: Josephine Herbst, Langston Hughes, Isidor Schneider, Genevieve Taggard and others. One may still register for these two courses until tomorrow evening, when the remaining courses in the John Reed Writer's School will open.

Ben Field will instruct the Thursday class in the short story, with the assistance of guest lecturers. The opening lecture in the series on "Major Trends in Modern Literature" will be given tomorrow. Registration continues daily and evenings at 430 Sixth Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts.

# Questions and Answers

Question: In case of war should the Communists refuse to enlist, or enlist and organize the soldiers?—J. M.

Answer: The Communist's place is in the army and navy. In every struggle of the working class, the place of a Communist is in the very thick of the struggle, right among the other workers and toilers, winning them for the fight against capitalism. This is true above all among the armed forces, which are the capitalists' final weapon against the working class. What good can a militant worker do for his class locked up or shot as an "objector"?

In the Resolution on War of the recent Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, you will find the following:

"The Communists, while fighting also against the illusion that war can be eliminated without the capitalist system still exists, exert and will exert every effort to prevent war. Should a new imperialist world war break out, despite all efforts of the working class to prevent it, the Communists will strive to lead the opponents of war, organized in the struggle for peace, to the struggle for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war against the fascist instigators of war, against the bourgeoisie, for the overthrow of capitalism."

"The Congress at the same time warns Communists and revolutionary workers against anarcho-sindicalist methods of struggle against war, which take the form of refusing to appear for military service, the form of a so-called boycott of mobilization, of committing sabotage in war plants, etc. The Congress considers that such methods of struggle only do harm to the proletariat. The Russian Bolsheviks who, during the World War, fought energetically against war and were for the defeat of the Russian government, rejected such methods; these methods merely make it easier for the bourgeoisie to take repressive measures against Communists and revolutionary workers, and prevent the latter from winning over the toiling masses, especially the soldier masses, to the side of the mass struggle against imperialist war and for its transformation into civil war against the bourgeoisie."

Read the pamphlets containing the reports and resolutions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, and on this particular question, "The Fight for Peace," by M. Ercoll, and "Resolutions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International," both 10 cents, from Workers' Bookshops or from Workers' Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

### Not Too Late

FOR THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

By MAXWELL BODENHEIM

(To the Scottsboro Boys)

IT WAS not sheer forgetfulness that made our purpose tired, destroying each new line. In spend-thrift rooms they touched a shoulder-blade,

The freight-car rattled, and we saw these nine Scottsboro boys flung to an actual rape. More subtle and prolonged than carnal rind. Forced to supineness, finding quick escape—The cage-thrift suffering of flesh and mind. We did not care for manly attitudes,

For valiant talk in arm-chairs far from song. And poetry, the scourge of platitudes. Needs space to place the right word, chase the wrong.

But now we must be challenging, exact. The tortures that these nerve-whipped boys endure. Return to brand our faces with the fact. That every worker's life is insecure.

The earth sags near our feet, we spy the mob Invading black and white homes, scattering rage. Stung, crazed by ruling spider-men to rob. The flesh of life and burn the truthful page.

The road is long, the Negro masses doubt. Our friendship, they have been too often tricked. By honeyed word and sympathetic shout. Brought to a cold fence, violated, kicked. Action is final, splicing hearts, the tramp Upon the picket line, the ever-close

Revolt against the gag, the Jim Crow clamp. The feast, the auction, insolent and gross. Poets have no exemption, sacred might. We are not intellectuals alone.

But workers in the apex of a fight— To keep our class from writhing, gagged and prone. We join the cradle-pushers on the docks. The veterans, sharecroppers bending backs.

The miners blending, spitting more than rocks. The steel mill swingers, men on railroad tracks. To break the locks upon the Scottsboro sale. To tear these boys, forever, from their plight. And then to lunge against the wider jail. And find the end of walls, the morning light.

### TUNING IN

WEAF-660 Kc. WOB-119 Kc. WJZ-130 Kc. WABC-340 Kc. WEDV-1300 Kc.

- 7:00-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy
- WOR-Metropolitan
- WJZ-Edna Bernie Orsch
- WJZ-Easy Aces-Sketch
- WABC-Mary and Margaret
- 7:30-WOR-Sports-Stan Lombart
- 7:15-WEAF-Popeye the Sailor-Sketch
- WOR-Mary and Margaret
- WJZ-Northern Quartet
- WABC-Mary Orsch. Vera Van, Songs, Parade
- WOR-Black Orch. Revelers Quartet
- WJZ-Lum and Abner
- WABC-Kate Smith, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF-Planning as a Municipal Function—George McAneny, President, Regional Plan Association
- WOR-Washington Merry-Go-Round-Drew Pearson; Robert Allen; Postmaster General James A. Farley
- WEDV-Contract Bridge School
- 10:30-WJZ-Ray Heaton, 10:30-WEAF-Great Moments in History
- WOR-Variety Musicale
- WJZ-William Orchestras
- WABC-March of Time
- WEDV-Top Hat Parade, Music
- 10:45-WEAF-David Ross, 11:00-WEAF-David Ross
- WOR-News; Dance Music
- WJZ-News; Carr Orch.
- WABC-Dance Music (1:30 A. M.)
- 11:15-WEAF-Keller Orch.
- 11:30-WEAF-Medical Society Orchestras
- WOR-Dance Orchestras
- WJZ-Childs Orchestras
- 11:45-WEAF-Joe Crawford, Orchestras
- 12:00-WEAF-Studio Orch.
- WOR-Sync. Orchestras
- WJZ-Studio Orch.; King Orchestras
- WEDV-Dance Music

# Answer Relief Cuts with United Fight Against Hunger

MILLIONS TODAY ARE WITHOUT JOBS YET DIRECT FEDERAL AID IS STOPPED, C.C.C. IS PARED DOWN, AND W.P.A. END IS IN SIGHT

TRY to make sense out of all the government figures being released on unemployment, relief expenditures and budget estimates, and what do you get?

Probably sore eyes and a headache. But to the W.P.A. workers in several counties in Virginia, for example, who have suddenly had their pay cut by 10 per cent, it means a headache and something more. Hunger and emaciated bodies!

And it is this experience of thousands of Virginians that runs like a thread through the maze of government figures if we only put them together correctly. For when they are all added up, the sum total gives a prospect of starvation of a magnitude never yet known by the American people.

First, put down 12,000,000. That was the number of unemployed workers in the United States on March 1, 1935—according to statistics just released through Works Progress Administrator Hopkins.

Then note the figure of 969,000. That's the number who regained jobs during the twelve-month period just ended on Nov. 1. Even if this entire amount is subtracted from the 12,000,000, we still get more than 11,000,000 unemployed at the present time. To this add the unknown number of young people who have reached working age during the past year and, remembering that their ranks will be swelled year after year—you begin to get an idea of unemployment in the United States.

But the government has immediate work relief plans for, at the very highest, only 3,500,000 workers out of all these millions. Direct federal aid has been stopped completely. What about these millions of others, part of whom need relief at once, the rest of whom will need it in the near future?

Well, what about them, the government answers, while Roosevelt announces that the "peak of appropriations has been passed."

And this is only part of the story!

What is happening in Virginia and elsewhere shows that the federal government is determined to rid itself of the burden of even the 3,500,000 relief workers.

Beginning Jan. 1, for example, the number of those in C.C.C. camps will be cut from 500,000 down to 428,000!

The present work relief program ends July 1. What does the government plan to do then? Chairman Buchanan of the House Appropriations Committee has announced, after a conference with Roosevelt, that only one billion dollars will be asked of Congress for relief for the twelve months beginning with July. Less than

one-fourth of the inadequate amount appropriated for the present twelve-month period!

In the face of this situation, trade union and unemployed forces have but one recourse. Uniting their strength everywhere, they must fight against the slashing of existing W.P.A. rates; for speeding up the opening of projects with trade union rates on all jobs; against the cutting off of federal relief, and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

To pay for such a program, the government must TAX the bankers and industrialists instead of BORROWING money from them and paying them for the privilege of using it.

There are thousands of idle factories throughout the country with millions of workers clamoring to get back on the job. Demand that the government take over these factories and run them at union rates.

There must be no hunger this winter!

## Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1935

## Another Dodge

IN the New Leader, Socialist Old Guard organ, and in the capitalist press has suddenly appeared "a heartrending appeal for assistance to Socialists held in Soviet jails."

The nature of the appeal can be judged from the fact that much is made of the case of Michael Bronstein Vateriaff. This case is termed "one of the most notorious frame-ups in Soviet history."

What are the facts in this case? That Vateriaff was convicted in the Menshevik trials of 1931. That at that time, leading Mensheviks confessed to a counter-revolutionary plot to overthrow the Soviet state. That the said Vateriaff was definitely implicated in this plotting.

The appeal, referring to similar cases, is maliciously injected at a timely political moment for the purposes of the Old Guard. It is designed to throw dust in the eyes of the rank and file of the Socialist Party, who are increasingly demanding a united front.

Socialist workers should not be confused by the injection of this false issue into the question of the united front. The black menace of Fascism, which threatens Communists and Socialists alike, calls for united action.

Such action cannot be defeated in the name of those who are guilty of viciously plotting against the Soviet Union, the workers' revolution, and the interests of the world's working class.

## Progress in Minnesota

TWO events in Minnesota show the growth of the possibilities for developing a broad, militant Farmer-Labor Party.

Saturday and Sunday a conference of 450 delegates from Farmer-Labor clubs, trade unions, cooperatives, farm organizations and including representatives of the Communist Party adopted a program of progressive legislation and called for the building of a national Farmer-Labor Party to lead the struggle against reaction and for the everyday needs of the masses.

Meeting a week earlier, the State Central Committee and the county chairmen of the Farmer-Labor Party adopted an aggressive legislative program on agriculture, taxation and social security for presentation to the special session of the Minnesota legislature, which opened yesterday.

The program adopted calls for measures to relieve the farmers, for old age pensions in excess of the sums provided by the Roosevelt Social Security Law, and for increased taxation on the rich. A sales tax is flatly opposed and the program calls for memorializing Congress to pass the Lundeen Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

Though the Communist Party believes that the Marcantonio Bonus Bill (H. R. 8635), and not the inflationary Patman Bill, should have been endorsed, the legislative program of the Farmer-Labor Party is on the whole a progressive program in the interests of the toiling population of the state.

While the existence of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota provides a base

for building it into an even broader movement, possibilities for developing such a movement are present in one form or another in all states. Immediate united efforts of all labor, farm and progressive forces can be a powerful factor in defeating the drive of Big Business reaction and in building a national anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party for the 1936 elections.

## To Victory in Steel

NEVER in recent years has the prospect for organizing the steel workers into the A. F. of L. been so bright as it is today.

It is the revolt in the company unions that makes these prospects stand out in bold relief.

Representatives of 4,000 workers in the United States Steel plant at Duquesne, Pa., refuse to withdraw their demands even after a two-day debate with company officials.

Company union representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois plant in Chicago present a list of demands, call for a conference of Carnegie-Illinois representatives on a national scale and on a first ballot—are tied on the question of affiliating with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Certainly the A. A. will recognize this great opportunity for becoming the mass union of the steel workers. A vigorous organization drive today is bound to win!

## Rubber Workers Act

WHEN the key Firestone Local of the A. F. of L. Rubber Union in Akron went on record for the formation of a Labor Party, its action was born of bitter experience.

The striking rubber workers in nearby Barberton had just had a taste of tear gas at the order of both Democratic and Republican officials.

In Akron itself, the rubber workers are weighed down with the burden of a sales tax. The Community Chest is trying to bleed them further. And to top it all, the Goodyear and Firestone companies are attempting to lengthen hours without pay increases.

It is amid such conditions that the Labor Party movement takes root. Progressive workers will be encouraged by the action of the Firestone local to extend the drive for the Labor Party, not only into every rubber local, but throughout the entire A. F. of L.

## On Unity in Auto

A STRIKING opportunity has been presented to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to promote unity in the auto field.

Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society, involved in the Motor Products Corporation strike, has wired Green, inviting the A. F. of L. president to speak to the auto workers of Detroit.

Smith suggests that, at that time, Green propose affiliation of the independent unions with the A. F. of L., the merger to be based on industrial unionism and internal union democracy.

We welcome this move by the leaders of the independent unions, who have conducted the militant strike at the Motor Products plant. It is a challenge to the scandalous splitting policy of Green and Francis J. Dillon, whom he appointed as president of the A. F. of L. auto workers' union.

We urge the independent unions to continue this policy of driving toward unity. One effective, militant, truly industrial union in the auto industry, to offset the gigantic corporations of the employing interests, is an imperative necessity.

We call upon A. F. of L. progressives, in the auto local unions and in all other affiliated labor bodies, to demand that Green and Dillon act toward this end. No time can be lost. Unity in auto is a requisite to the strengthening of the entire union movement.

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Problems of a Shop Unit Lack of Organization Some Helpful Proposals

THERE are 115 workers in our shoe shop. When we first started work there, there were only three comrades. That was two years ago. Now we have eight Party members and four Young Communist League members.

There is lack of cooperation between the Unit members. We have a shop paper which is not functioning right. There was only one comrade functioning as a committee. He wrote our paper all by himself, except for two articles. Afterwards, the comrades realized, and criticized the fact that the paper had not enough about shop life. There is not good results in selling the D. W.—only 18 "Dailies" and five Armenian dailies are sold in the shop and no literature is sold. This is the result of a failure on our part to read and study the political line of our Party. Only lately, one Party member and one Y. C. L. member attended the Section Training School, and this one member, who is also writing these lines, is a foreigner, but I can see the big weakness in our unit. The new members did not attend any classes. The old members, also do not; and in the matter of assignments, the old members always find good excuses for not taking them.

For the last four weeks we have tried to arrange an open unit meeting for a discussion on the 7th World Congress, but my proposal (I am a member of the Bureau) to hold it on a certain evening for two hours, was voted down by the members. One old member took the floor and said, "We have got too much activity," but this member always, when there are any assignments to take, never accepts; has no time even for the Section Training School. I am discouraged as I know it is important for us to have at our unit meeting a political discussion, but we can't make it at a regular unit meeting; we must have an extra night to have a successful discussion on the 7th World Congress for the workers of our shop.

Please give us an answer as to what to do. The Bureau called the whole unit this week to the Section on Friday to straighten out a lot of our problems. Besides, we built a branch of the American League Against War and Fascism. Just when we succeeded in getting a few workers to attend a meeting and were promised a speaker for the next time, the speaker from the League did not show up. Also we arranged to have a speaker at our shop meeting from the League on the question of the Congress to be held in Cleveland, and the speaker also did not show up. Since we only have a shop meeting every four weeks, this will put us back a little.

But if we were more developed in our political line this would not happen, and we would not have to wait another four weeks to bring it before the workers to elect a delegate to that Congress.

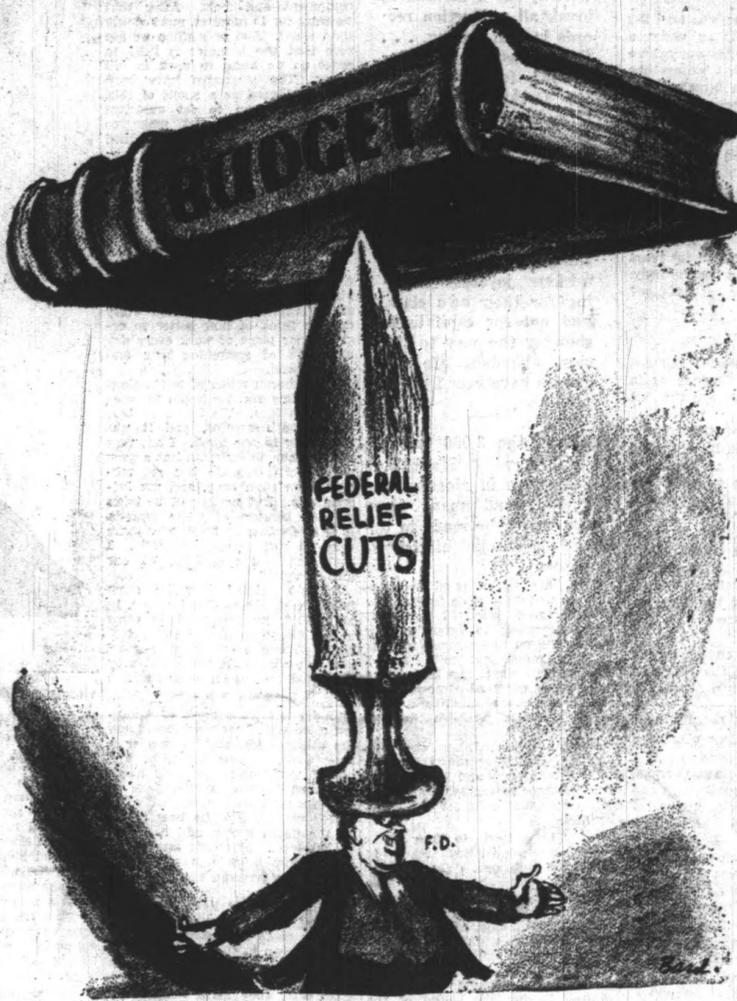
C. B. Unit 20-S—Section 24.

EDITORIAL Note:—First, in regard to holding an extra unit meeting to discuss the Seventh World Congress. This should not be necessary. It is not advisable to burden the unit members with too many meetings. If the bureau of your unit is working correctly, and carefully plans the meetings, handling in the bureau meeting all matters which do not have to be brought before the unit, then the business, assignments, dues, etc., can be taken care of quickly and the balance of the meeting devoted to discussion. Many units find it works best, if the discussion is held first. If you adopt this procedure, and begin your unit meeting promptly at 8 o'clock, devote an hour and a half to discussion, you will be through with the discussion at 9:30, and will still have an hour left for transacting your business.

As to the question of the failure of the American League Against War and Fascism to send a speaker to the shop meeting, this is unfortunate, but this should not have prevented the Communists in the meeting from presenting the question, and securing the affiliation of the shop to the American League. Surely out of a shop unit of 115, someone could have taken the floor in this vital question.

## BALANCING THE BUDGET

By Phil Bard



## Letters From Our Readers

Hoover's Slogans of Liberty—for the Chamber of Commerce Seattle, Wash.

Comrade Editor: Hoover is trying to make a comeback. He is trying to get the 1936 Republican nomination. In many articles written by people who formerly used to write his state addresses, although now they sign their names to them, there is a preposterous attempt to take him out of any responsibility for the crisis. He is supposed to have licked the depression again and again only to have some European catastrophe give it a lift again.

That, however, is not so important as the slogans which he is raising in advance of his campaign. As Dimitroff pointed out, in his analysis of fascist forces in America, slogans of liberty will be the demagoguery with which their attempts to destroy American liberty will be launched. Hoover, in his most recent speech, spoke up for liberty and posed as the defender of true American liberalism. To whom did he come as a defender of American liberalism? His speech was made before the Junior Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco. In that fact alone we can tell whose liberties he is thinking of; and in his next statements, which drew the red herring again into view, he spoke of defense against imported social philosophies of government, which is the usual characterization, when reactionaries try to be subtle, of the revolutionary movement.

M. P.

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

Threat to Schools, Teachers in Regents' Board Survey New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The New York State Regents Board, through a committee that it has established for the purpose, is going to make a survey of the schools of the state. Initiator and sponsor of this so-called study is Owen D. Young, member of the Regents Board, and banker-industrialist. He has obtained a grant of \$500,000 from a Rockefeller agency, the General Education Fund.

This capitalist-engineered and-supported survey of a public institution—education—is fraught with the severest consequences to our schools, unless our teachers and parents and students arise to the occasion. Capitalist economy finds itself with a surplus of professional labor which the market cannot absorb and which is fast growing rather than diminishing. If nothing is done, the capitalist class knows full well this situation will aggravate the already developing anti-capitalist movement on the part of the professional worker, allying itself with the labor movement in general.

Now if the schools are to continue to graduate bookkeepers, stenographers, accountants, lawyers, teachers, whose certain fate is unemployment, the situation will

become still more serious for the rule of the capitalist class. The stream of graduates must therefore be stopped. This is the purpose behind the Regents Survey of the schools.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the conclusions of the Regents Board will be such as to further and deepen the retrenchment policy in education, very probably to the extent of cutting down college education for many thousands of young men and women, further limitations upon the appropriations for the elementary and high schools, and increased attacks upon the salaries and tenure and working conditions of the teachers.

There must be raised therefore a cry against the Regents Board Survey. It would be a mistake to call for the abolition of this survey. We must, instead, demand representation in this survey of labor and the teaching body. If we act quickly enough we can transform this capitalist survey for retrenchment purposes into a real examination of our schools, resulting in exposure of conditions and the need for further expansion and development.

A TEACHER.

Sub and Moneys Donation Out of First Pay in Three Years Crosby, Minn.

Comrade Editor: I am sending you \$1.50, for a one-year Saturday sub of the Daily Worker to be sent to—. He also sends one dollar for the Tom Moneys Defense Committee. This fellow worker sent this money for sub and donation from the first PWA check. He has been unemployed for the last three years. He was a former I.W.W. member.

M. T.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Nazi Religious Conflicts "Pure Doctrine Alone" Butter and Theology

IN their self-acclaimed process of making history instead of butter, the Nazi rulers of Germany are coming more and more into sharp clash with important religious forces.

But just as certainly as the Nazis are not making abstract history so much as concrete profits for the big armament trusts and banks, so the conflict between Nazi ideology and middle class theology is more in the nature of a class than a spiritual battle.

Engels in his book, "The Peasants War in Germany," long ago showed the religious cloak which, in given periods, shields the forces of class struggle behind it.

SINCE the June, 1934, purge, which created such a huge chasm between the Nazis and their mass base among the middle class, the struggle of the Catholics and Protestants against the fascists has grown much fiercer.

It is precisely now when the Nazis tell the masses to eat history instead of butter (and bread) that the impoverished middle classes express themselves most sharply by proclaiming the right to preach the Kingdom of God in accordance with their conscience. This becomes a battle against the Nazi dictatorship. It is so recognized by Hitler who sics his young pups against the protesting Protestants at Darmstadt, placing the supporters of an independent church on the plane of Marxists—marked for extermination.

Draped in a rather historically threadbare and transparent cloak, the Rev. Martin Niemöller, regarded as the most widely known of the independent Protestant pastors, and Confessional Synod pastors, takes up the gauntlet. It is not primarily that "pure Christian doctrine alone is to be suppressed and forbidden," that agitates the forces giving impetus to the religious opposition to the Nazis. Though one cannot deny, even here, that there are factors of struggle for liberty of expression. Most significant, in this whole fight, however, is the growing discontent with the open finance-capitalist nature of the Nazi regime. The middle class dupes their first wall against it in their churches and through a holy war over the gospel.

THE fundamental issue was brought out much clearer by a hard-headed and clear-sighted committee of four Norwegian workers. They recently returned to Oslo from Berlin whence they were sent by a committee to aid the re-establishment of the Free Trade Unions in Germany, a committee backed by 16,000 Norwegian union members. On the committee were two members of the Norwegian Labor Party, one non-partisan worker, and one Communist. They reported back: Everywhere they saw queues lined up in front of foodshops. (They visited nearly all of the industrial North of Germany). In Berlin, fat was unobtainable. Stark fear of hunger this winter haunts not only the workers but large portions of the middle class who thought the Nazis would bring milk and honey to Germany and now find they can't even get lard or margarine.

Wages are so low that many workers will not be able to buy fuel this winter, the committee reported. The average wage is below \$9 a week from which is taken a flock of taxes. Prices are as high or even higher than in the United States.

A NEW wave of arrests is sweeping Germany, the committee reported. Trials are nearly all secret. New murders are reported daily. This is further confirmed by the news just cabled from Berlin that "Der Deutsche Polizeibeamte," organ of the German police, has prominently published new instructions ordering the police to look out for all "Gambler," "Persons who act or talk against Adolf Hitler," "Persons who spread false rumors injurious to the state's interests."

In the nine points, point number one is especially significant, both because of its prominence and its wording. The police are told to look out for: "Would-be suicides who by self-destruction reduce the 'unity of soldiers and workers.'" This is the first official intimation that the suicide rate in Germany must be frightful.

It is safe to prophesy in this situation that heretics, religious and political, will multiply faster than the number of Goering's uniforms.

## From Dimitroff Report on Fascism

"While fascism has undertaken to overcome the discord and antagonisms within the bourgeois camp, it is rendering these antagonisms even more acute. Fascism endeavors to establish its political monopoly by violently destroying other political parties. But the existence of the capitalist system, the existence of various classes and the accentuation of class contradictions inevitably tend to undermine and explode the political monopoly of fascism." Dimitroff—Report to Seventh World Congress of the Comintern.)