

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

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

STALIN'S SPEECH On Lenin's Death Will Appear in January 6th 'Daily'!

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1933 (Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS WAR NOTE IN PEACE TALK ON WILSON

Jobless Prepare for Nat'l Convention; In Washington Feb. 3

Convention Postponed To Allow Better Preparations

NEW YORK.—The national Unemployed Convention, scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, has been postponed until Feb. 3 to 5, at the request of state organizations, to allow time for more adequate preparations, the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils announces.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS

"Complying with the request of several state committees, which have not made adequate preparations for raising funds to finance their delegations to and from the Washington Convention Against Unemployment, the National Committee, Unemployed Councils, has decided to postpone the convention till Feb. 3 to 5.

"In many cities and states conventions have already been held and delegations have been elected. These delegates should be used to reach more organizations—opponent and unopposed unemployed organizations, A. F. of L. unions, independent unions, reformist mass organizations, Negro, veterans' organizations, etc., in order to get them to elect delegates to the national convention.

"Above all, the three weeks' postponement must be used for intensification of struggle for jobs or adequate relief, against evictions, etc. The hundreds of thousands of workers on the city works jobs must be organized and struggles be initiated. The recent exposure in the Daily Worker of secret instruction revealing discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers, efforts to give the A. F. of L. strikebreaking officials control of giving out C. W. A. jobs, and lowering of pay, should be used to build organization on the C. W. A. jobs.

"The National Committee, Unemployed Councils, particularly appeals to all liberals and sympathizers of the unemployed movement to raise funds to enable the National Committee to intensify the struggle against the false unemployment insurance bills that are cropping up in all sections of the country, and which will be presented not only to Congress but to the state legislatures. The purpose of these bills is to hamper the struggle for the Workers Bill. Funds are badly needed to carry on the fight for jobs or relief for every worker, to organize the workers on the C. W. A. jobs. Send all contributions to National Committee, Unemployed Councils, 80 East 11th St., Room 437, New York City.

"All shoulders to the wheel! The National Convention in Washington must sound the voice of the millions of unemployed who do not intend to starve in a country where profits of the big corporations are mounting while food is being destroyed.

"NATIONAL COMMITTEE, UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS, I. AMTER, National Secretary."

In the Daily Worker Today Page 2 Sports, by Si Gerson. Page 3 Negro Cropper Facing Death for Self-Defense. Communist Party Leads Struggle for Jobless Insurance. Raw Deal for C.W.A. Workers. Page 4 Negro Reformists Help Cover N. E. A. Attacks. Miners at U.M.W.A. Convention Will Face Experienced Strikebreaker. Page 5 'Lenin and N.R.A.' by Sam Don. 'American Third Party,' by J. Stachey. 'Wall Street's Capitol,' by S. Waldman. Page 6 Workers' Correspondence on Negro Struggles. With Our Young Readers. 'Party Life.' Page 7 'What a World!' by Michael Gold. What's On. Page 8 Editorials: The Unemployed Convention; Hall 5th Anniversary of Needle Trades Union; An Apt War Fable; Green's Boycott Swindle. Report Achievements at Soviet Conference.

SMALL BOSSES REVOLTING AGAINST N.R.A.

Maneuver to Calm Restlessness Made By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Striking Massachusetts truck drivers were ordered to stop their strike immediately by the National Labor Board, regardless of the action of the bosses.

Philly Shipyards Take Strike Vote; Drivers Stay Out

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Nearly five thousand shipyard workers in the New York Shipyard Co., the Sun Ship Co., and in the Wilmington shipyards are voting today on strikes to force through their demands for a 32-hour week and the 1929 wage scale.

The strike move is being led by the Shipyards Workers Industrial Union, an independent organization.

More clerks joined the strike of the grocery and meat store workers. Twenty-four of the largest chain stores are closed down, with efforts being made to spread the strike to small stores. All the truck drivers, members of the transportation workers' unions, are striking along with the clerks.

The milk drivers who stayed out on strike after the general truckers' strike was broken by the N.R.A. and A. F. of L. officials, are continuing their walkout. One large company was forced to settle with the drivers.

Distribute Free Milk The milk drivers union, together with the united farmers' organization, has established the first of 500 milk stations to distribute milk in workers' neighborhoods free.

Delegations representing the Working Women's Councils of West Philadelphia, Strawberry Mansion, South Philadelphia, pledged support to the strike. They are mobilizing picketing demonstrations in all neighborhoods to force out all scabs.

After the Socialist leaders had rejected the united front proposed by the Communist Party, the rank and file opposition of the taxi drivers' union forced through the proposal for a united front conference of all working-class organizations on Sunday.

Socialist Leader Retreats A. Daniels, Socialist leader, after the united front was adopted by the workers, said the words of rejection, and declared he was always for the united front. The next day he declared that only the Communists can mobilize their forces in such a short space of time, and therefore it would only be a Communist conference.

Friday night a special meeting called by the General Labor Union will be held of all executives, organizers and business agents of A. F. of L. locals to consider sending a telegram of greetings to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his birthday.

Shoe Worker Shot By Cop; Five Union Members Held By Police

Wm. Straus Shot While Arguing With Scab; Frame-Up Plot Seen in Arrest of Union Men

NEW YORK.—William Straus, union shoe worker, was shot in the lung and arm by a policeman during an altercation about the union with a scab, Sam Resnick, on a Brownsville Street last Thursday night while on his way home from a mass meeting of shoe workers called by the Industrial Union. Details of the shooting are not yet available. Straus was removed to Kings County Hospital in a critical condition.

At 5 a.m., yesterday morning, the homes of five active union members were raided and the workers were dragged from their beds to police headquarters for questioning. The

Miners' Union Wires Order for 5,000 of Anniversary 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—The National Miners Union wired yesterday an order from its headquarters in Pittsburgh for 5,000 copies of the 26-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on Jan. 6.

This is the largest single order received from any union. How about the textile and needle trades organizations? Which will be the first to equal or beat the order from the miners?

N.Y. Workers to Hold 10th Year of 'Daily' In Coliseum Tonight

NEW YORK.—Revolutionary workers of all the boroughs of this city will celebrate tonight in the Bronx Coliseum a decade that the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., has carried on uncompromising struggle for the liberation of the American working-class from the oppressive capitalist system.

So deep and wide-spread is the realization among class conscious workers of the significance of the tenth triumphant year of our 'Daily' that numerous organizations, including Workers Clubs have cancelled previously arranged affairs and, closing their headquarters tonight, to allow their memberships to attend the celebration in the Coliseum.

The tenth celebration of the Daily Worker promises to be most colorful and gay, with close to a thousand workers' organizations having mobilized their memberships to enter the Coliseum in solid marching groups. The program arranged for the celebration includes such features as New Soviet songs by the noted tenor, Sergeant Radamsky, recently returned from his successful musical tour in the Soviet Union; new dances, dramatic numbers, choruses by cultural groups including the Workers' Dance League, Theatre of Action and the Daily Worker Chorus.

C. A. Hathaway editor of the Daily Worker and Maurice J. O'Leary, editor of the Morning Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily newspaper, will deliver short addresses. Michael Gold will act as chairman of the evening.

Class-conscious workers of Greater New York, mass in your full proletarian strength at the Bronx Coliseum tonight! Bring the banners of your organizations. Bring your friends and fellow-workers to help celebrate the tenth victorious year of our only American working-class daily newspaper, our Daily Worker.

300 Coal Drivers Strike in Detroit

Demand Union Recognition, Pay Increase

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—About 300 coal wagon drivers and yardmen are on strike in nine yards of four companies here.

The strike started yesterday under the leadership of the A. F. of L. Coal Drivers and Helpers Union.

The strikers are refusing to call a strike of all workers in this trade, following the usual policy of keeping groups of workers in while others are out on strike.

There are about 325 coal dealers in the city, but only a handful are affected, giving the bosses an opportunity of crushing the strike.

The demands put forward are: Union recognition, wage increases to 75 cents an hour minimum for drivers, and 35 cents an hour for helpers.

NEW YORK.—Increased misery and suffering for the unemployed workers followed the wake of the cold wave that is sweeping the country. Early reports show that at least 150 throughout the country have died from cold, exposure and starvation.

In New York City, where the temperature reached 3 degrees below zero, many of the unemployed who had succeeded in getting jobs shovelling snow were forced to leave work because of the extreme cold. Many of the men were poorly clad in thin coats and had to either seek shelter in doorways or leave work. Others, homeless and without a place to sleep, walked into police stations, threw themselves on the floor, and went to sleep.

SEEK PLANE FOR 3 BULGAR COMMUNISTS

Ask U. S. Workers to Raise \$2,000 for Safety of Dimitroff

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense Attorney, is here seeking to charter an airplane to rush George Dimitroff and his three comrades, acquitted in the Reichstag fire trial, out of Germany in the event that world mass pressure forces their release from the fascist dungeons.

With Gallagher on a committee here representing the International Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism are Douglas Bonabue, of England and other British, French and Bulgarian representatives.

See Nazi Officials Demanding the release of the four men into the safe-keeping of the international anti-fascist committee, Gallagher and his colleagues saw the Nazi Interior Ministry today. They were informed that they must await the return of Chancellor Hitler next week. Hitler, they were told, will decide whether or not the acquitted Communists will be tried for "high treason."

The English physician Hastings and an English lawyer left for Leipzig to accompany the Reichstag trial defendants out of Germany and to protect them against the threatened attack by Goebbels.

The defendants are still confined in Leipzig jail under "protective custody." They have been permitted to see their relatives, but are not allowed to speak to each other.

Need Funds For Plane

NEW YORK.—"The action of the International Committee in chartering a plane shows the great danger to Dimitroff," said A. Wagenknecht, Secretary of the U. S. Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism.

One American quota—an immediate one—is \$2,000. Rush dollars, nickels and dimes at once to the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, 870 Broadway, New York City."

Civilians Battle Argentina Police

Armed Uprising Occurs in Several Cities

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 29.—Fighting between civilians and the police broke out last night in many sections of Argentina in what appears to be a wide-spread attempt to overthrow the government.

Twenty persons were killed and hundreds wounded in Rosario, in Northern Argentina, in a pitched battle between civilians and the police for control of the arsenal. The civilians are said to have been repulsed.

At Santa Fe, police fired into a large crowd, which stormed the mounted police headquarters.

Fifty persons, wearing red and white arm bands, said to be the insignia of the uprising, were arrested in Buenos Ayres, where the police claim to have thwarted plans for a city-wide uprising.

The entire police force of Buenos Ayres was held in readiness along with the first and second regiments of infantry here after reports of fighting in the interior reached the capital.

At Rosario, syndicalists held a convention and did not participate in the forthcoming elections shortly before the attempt was made to seize the arsenal.

A state of siege has been declared. U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull planned to leave the city, but the situation caused him to change his plans indefinitely. He will remain here for the present.

Sen. Wagner To Quit NRA Labor B'rd Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York will resign as active Chairman of the National Labor Board some time next week, it was reported today.

Bids Against Great Britain In Fight for Latin America

"Wilson Is My Teacher" By Burck

Talks Peace as Huge War Preparations Increase

Naval War Machine To Get Another Grant of \$460,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Deliberately donning the mantle of the late Woodrow Wilson, war president who led the United States into imperialist war in 1917, Roosevelt yesterday proclaimed his policies to be an extension of Wilson's, and promised that from "now on the United States is opposed to armed intervention" in the affairs of other countries.

Immediately after this promise, Roosevelt declared one exception, in the case where "the failure of the orderly processes in a country affect the other nations of the continent."

It is obvious that this exception completely nullifies the effect of the promise.

Wilson Promises Bringing the present international situation into historic analogy with the war period of Wilson, Roosevelt declared:

"It is, I believe, true that the events of the past ten months have caused a greater interest in government, the problems of government, and the purpose of government than in any similar period in our history; and yet this recent interest and comprehension would have been impossible for the American people had they not had from Woodrow Wilson the original stimulus and the original understanding of which he spoke twenty years ago."

Trade War Directing his remarks particularly to the Latin and South American countries for whose trade Wall Street imperialism is vying against the opposition of Great Britain, Roosevelt sought to cement closer bonds between them and Wall Street imperialism, by declaring any desire for "territorial expansion."

Roosevelt declared that through the League of Nations "the nations of the world have groped forward to find something better than the old way of composing differences." "Today," he said, "the United States is co-operating more openly in the fuller utilization of the League of Nations machinery than ever before." He declared, however, that the U. S. does not "contemplate membership."

London Talks of Trade The real meaning of Roosevelt's non-intervention promise can be gauged by the reaction reported in the foreign press. London, for example, recognizes openly the trade war character of Roosevelt's peace diplomacy, when a prominent government member stated, "The President's hands-off attitude in Latin America affords renewed assurance of Anglo-United States commercial competition with a decidedly fair field on their respective merits."

French Imperialism Pleased French imperialism, the most powerful military machine in Europe, found the speech "gratifying." Paul Boncour, French Foreign Minister calling it "magnificent." This is because French imperialism has nothing to lose from Roosevelt's hint that disarmament is now impossible because of "a 10 per cent of the world's population who may go along with their leadership which seeks territorial expansion." French imperialism sees in these words a

heavy fees levied on small savings deposits, balances, withdrawals

C.W.A. Workers To Get Cut in Spring, In New Bank Code

Would Charge for All Deposits, Balances, Withdrawals

NEW YORK.—The banks of New York will levy a whole series of fees on all depositors, if the Banking Code reworked by a group of more than 100 banks to the N. E. A. is accepted, it was announced here. The code will go into effect Jan. 1.

It provides for fees on practically every bank transaction, including withdrawals and deposits. Small depositors will have to pay a fee on their balances, amounting to a base fee of \$2 per month on all balances less than \$500. On top of this there will be a fee of 2 1/2 cents on every check of deposit (over a certain minimum) to be figured out by the bank on the basis of the balance in the account. A depositor with a \$100 balance would be permitted to make 8 banking transactions. All other deposits or withdrawals will be charged for.

The larger the balance the greater will be the number of free transactions permitted, and the smaller the fees charged.

In addition, the code proposes to eliminate all interest payments on the small thrift accounts, Christmas accounts less than a fixed amount. There will be charges of 13 to 23 cents for cashing a check drawn on another bank. All postage to the depositors will be charged to them. Small depositors who are forced to close their thrift accounts before three months will be charged 50 cents.

LaGuardia Threatens "Major Operation" to Pay the Bankers

Writes "Economy Bill" Authorizing City Wage Cuts; Relief Slash, 7-Cent Fare Loom

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The possibility of new wage cuts for the city Civil Service employees, headed by LaGuardia, has been threatened by the Mayor-elect LaGuardia, who has written a bill authorizing the State Legislature for the power to cut wages and abolish jobs not protected by law.

"The budget must be balanced, and a major operation will be necessary to do it," LaGuardia said yesterday.

A hint of what these acts will be was given in LaGuardia's statement that his "economy bill" will resemble Roosevelt's recent emergency act, whereby the wages of Federal employees and veterans' compensation

peace - war Profits = 10 million Total sum - world saved for democracy



Heavy Fees Levied C.W.A. Workers To Get Cut in Spring, In New Bank Code

Would Charge for All Deposits, Balances, Withdrawals

C.W.A. Workers To Get Cut in Spring, In New Bank Code

Asks Limited Funds, Hopes for "Break" in April

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Civil Works Administration, seems to think the unemployed are going to eat some nice warm weather during April and May. During those months, he said today, "we'll get a pretty good break."

Asked what appropriations he would seek from Congress to continue C.W. A. work, he replied that present funds will carry them until April 1, and that with the "good break" (meaning the opportunity to cut the program during the spring weather) they would ask only about 100 million dollars to carry through until July 1.

Asked whether anything is contemplated to increase the announced goal of 4,000,000 C.W.A. jobs, which admittedly would still leave millions out in the cold if and when the present program fully materialized, Hopkins said:

"We've thought about it, but I wouldn't think it probable that anything would be done."

HACKER SPEAKS IN McKESPOT PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—Carl Hacker, District Organizer of the International Labor Defense, will speak on the subject of "What can the Workers Expect in 1934," at a lecture and social of the Scottsboro branch of the I. L. D., at the Workers Hall, 1129 Walnut St., McKeesport, Jan. 1, at 7 p. m.

Hacker will also speak at the terror of the Scottsboro branch of the I. L. D., at Universal, Pa., Jan. 5. The meeting will be held in the Unemployed Council hall, at 620 p. m.

Gov't Issues Call For All Gold Coins

Seen as Step Toward Dollar Devaluation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—New drastic order calling for the turn of all gold coins to the Treasury was issued today by Secretary Morgenthau.

The order is especially directed against the small holders of \$1 coins, etc., who are threatened to have their coins melt down if they do not turn them in.

The Treasury order is a preparation for further Roosevelt action, particularly toward the dollar, which would double the price of an existing gold. The Treasury denies this, however, just as it denied the Roosevelt plan of going off the gold standard earlier in the year.

(Continued on Page 2)

Fur Workers Cheer in NRA Halls as Potash Presents Union Code

Sharp Battle Looms With Fur Bosses on N.R.A. Code

BULLETIN

Nearly 200 fur workers applauded and cheered wildly as Sen. Gold, national secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, mounted the platform to oppose the proposed N.R.A. fur code.

"It is generally understood that the National Recovery Act was drafted to help the workers. The code submitted by the manufacturers will not spread employment, will not increase the purchasing powers of the workers and generally will make the workers' conditions worse," said Gold.

The militant fur workers, many of whom are unemployed, collected \$30 for the Morning Freiheit on their way to the Capitol.

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Irving Potash, the spokesman of a delegation of nearly 200 fur workers of the militant Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, today presented the workers' proposals to N.R.A. Deputy Administrator Earl D. Howard. The impressive delegation of fur workers, led by Potash, was seated in the Commerce Department auditorium with their cheers as Potash ascended the rostrum.

Potash spoke emphatically against the slave wages of the proposed code.

"The larger part of the audience more interested in what might be called the labor provisions of the code," announced Howard at 10 o'clock, six hours after the opening of the hearing. "Perhaps it would be well to say something on labor provisions," he added.

"Now there are two groups represented," the Fur Workers Industrial Union (the N.T.W.I.U.)—the fur workers and the N.T.W.I.U. lasted for nearly a full minute. "And the International Fur Workers Union (I.F.W.U.)—not a hand clapped."

"Howard Goldstein of the International Fur Workers, will speak first," Howard declared. The N.T.W.I.U. workers laughed at Howard's sense of proportion. "I repeat that the membership I am speaking for is a bona fide, real, existing membership. It does not consist of agreements, charters and paper locals mentioned by the A. F. of L. representatives who preceded Potash," said Potash. The workers applauded heartily.

Shortly after the opening of the hearing, Herman Pask, a member of the N.T.W.I.U., voiced the protest of the workers' delegation against the presence of Pietro Lucchi who, as N.R.A. labor advisor, sat behind his big cigar at the administrator's table.

"We object to the presence of Lucchi because he is connected with gangsters," said Paul.

"That's enough," Howard interrupted imperiously.

A special policeman pushed Paul down into his seat.

"We wish to be heard as the various code provisions come up," Potash declared.

"At other fur hearings we were forced to wait all day and have not had ample time in which to speak."

The proposed code, drawn up by the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., provides for a work week of 35 hours. The N.T.W.I.U. proposed 40 hours.

The employers' N.R.A. code of 1933 a reduction in the established minimum wage scale while the N.T.W.I.U. asks a 20 per cent increase on the established scales ranging from \$36.96 to \$60.72 a week.

The code provides for a 14 week minimum for floor boys. The N.T.W.I.U. proposes 20.

The code gives the employer the right to discharge. The N.T.W.I.U. says "No discharge."

Concerning Section 7-a of the N.R.A., which supposedly provides for the workers' free choice of their own unions, the N.T.W.I.U. opposes "any discrimination against our union, the one chosen by most of the workers. No coercion shall be exerted on our workers to join the American Federation of Labor Union to have their own union." No unemployment insurance is provided in the code. The N.T.W.I.U. proposes an unemployment insurance fund contributed to by the employers only 3 per cent of the total weekly payroll.

The employers' group, which de-

For the \$40,000 Fund

Thursday's receipts \$ 152.37
Friday's receipts 163.97
Previous total 38,426.81

Total to date \$38,742.25

New Shoe Union Hears Delegates at First Meeting

NEW YORK.—The New York District of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union held their first official meeting Thursday night in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, and heard the reports of delegates to the recent Amalgamation conference in Boston which resulted in the forming of the united union with 70,000 members.

The meeting was opened for the last time in the name of the old union, the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and closed in the name of the new.

A telegram received Thursday by Fred Biedenkopf, secretary of the New York District, from the National Labor Board, stated that the union elections to be held Jan. 2 by unorganized shoe workers, according to paragraph 7-a of the N.R.A., were postponed one month to Feb. 2. This was looked upon by the union as an attempt by the Labor Board, cooperating with the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade and the scab A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union leaders, to starve the unaffiliated workers into submission to the A. F. of L.

Union Greets N. Y. District

A telegram of greeting was sent to the meeting from the secretary of the co-ordinating committee of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union saying that "with elimination of divisions in our ranks we can march forward to gain decent working standards. In solidarity lies our strength."

In his report to the Union, Fred Biedenkopf said:

"Our meeting tonight marks the end of one period and the beginning of another. History in the organized life of the shoe, slipper, stitchead and repair workers is being made in a manner that spells decided progress and advancement."

Biedenkopf stressed the fact that while 70,000 shoe workers were now united in one union, there were still 500,000 in the shoe and leather industry, tannery workers included, to be drawn into the organized workers' ranks.

Anti-Injunction Conference

George Martin, organizer of the Shoe Repair Department of the Union and L. Rosenberg, delegate to the Amalgamation conference spoke together with several other delegates.

An anti-injunction conference has been called by the Union for Jan. 26 at Irving Plaza Hall. About 50 injunctions have been granted the bosses against the union by Judges Wenzel, Dunn and Steinbringer. The last 12 injunctions include a suit for \$600,000.

Workers' Center Sends Thanks for Help at the Delegates' Banquet

NEW YORK.—The Arrangements Committee for the recent banquet held for the raising of funds for the continuation of the Workers' Center, has issued a statement thanking the organizations that participated and those which contributed funds.

"We send our revolutionary greetings to the clubs, unions and mass organizations which took part in the banquet arranged by the Central Committee for the support of the Workers' Center."

"We send thanks to the Freiheit Singing Society, the Artel, the Workers' International Relief and the John Reed Club for help given in arranging the entertainment at the banquet, and to the New Health Center for preparing the food, and to those employed at the Workers' Center for co-operating in the preparations for the banquet."

"Seven hundred delegates attended, and the proceeds amounted to \$1,200."

CHARLES KELLNER,
Manager of the Workers' Center for the Arrangements Committee.

"We bated their 'ethics,' or trade practices and the degree of exploitation to which they would continue to exploit workers, included: Edward Fillmore of the Wholesale Manufacturers; R. M. Grossman of the Chicago Fur Trimming Association; and D. C. Mills of the National Furriers Guild.

SALTZMAN BROS.

MEN'S SUITS

FINE CLOTHING FOR WORKERS
READY MADE AND TO ORDER

181 STANTON STREET
NEW YORK CITY

NEAR CLINTON STREET.

Delegates Force L.I.D. Conference Into Unity Move

By SOL LARKS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Unexpected strength was revealed by the left-wing group in the League for Industrial Democracy Convention yesterday, when a motion was carried to invite three representatives from the National Students League to address the Convention on the subject of student unity.

Joe Starobin, Ed Stevens and Joseph Cohen spoke for the N.S.L. and urged unification of the students on the basis of the N.S.L. program. Just previously, a motion to table consideration of the constitution until the question of unity was settled, was defeated by the close vote of 22 to 19. Socialist and Young Peoples Socialist League delegates from New York then raised the "Red" scare, declaring that "unity meant affiliation with the Communist Party, that it was necessary to align themselves with the 'official' labor movement, to which the N.S.L. is opposed."

The Socialist leadership of the convention, in order to defeat the union group, was forced to make the proposal for united front action with the N.S.L. on specific issues, but postponing the question of unity. This was carried.

Only about 50 delegates were present, with just two Negroes.

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Workers' Center Sends Thanks for Help at the Delegates' Banquet

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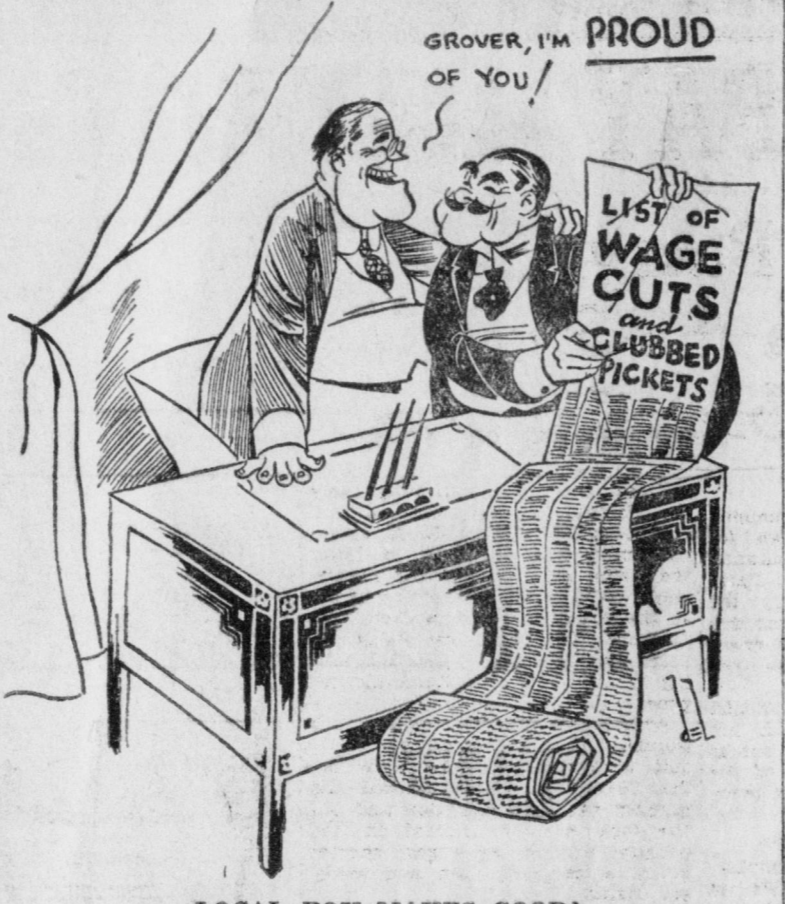
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GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



LOCAL BOY MAKES GOOD!

"Grover Whalen has gone to Washington to report on his N. R. A. activities to the President."—News Item.

Roosevelt Sounds War Note in Peace Talk on Wilson

reference to Hitler's desire for rearmament for a new struggle for the revision of the Versailles Treaty, which will give German capitalism new colonies.

This explains the bitter comment of one of the German spokesmen of the Foreign Office that "present day America is far off from the Geneva spirit."

Cuba Government

The present government in Cuba, which is rapidly attempting to establish relations with Wall Street, and is moving toward the complete crushing of the workers' and peasants' anti-imperialist revolution found Roosevelt's speech completely "satisfying and gratifying," despite the fact that American gunboats are now anchored in the Havana harbor.

War Program

Roosevelt's "peace speech" takes place after Roosevelt has already authorized over one billion dollars in a record-breaking war building program. He is preparing to authorize another \$400,000,000 for the Navy in the next few weeks, since it has been his consistent policy to lead the world in the speedy building up of a Naval fighting machine. Roosevelt is giving the naval office full scope to build a navy second to none in the world.

The entire New Deal has been a program of persistent mobilization for war, behind an increasing cloud of pacifist demagoguery. The rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals plant, the concentration of railroad control, the projected unification of the telegraph and telephone lines, the subsidies to the war airplane industry, are all indications of a gigantic organization for the coming imperialist war.

Protect Bankers

The amount needed to meet the immediate payments to the Wall Street Morgan-Rockefeller banks is about \$30,000,000. LaGuardia has pledged the bankers to raise this money.

In addition, LaGuardia is using the proposed R.F.C. loan for the Eighth Avenue subway as a club with which to bludgeon down resistance to any enlargement of the relief payments, which even the official investigators admit to be terribly inadequate.

On the contrary, LaGuardia has expressed his purpose of making the present relief payments go a longer way, through a "more scientific" application of the present appropriations. This means further slashes in individual relief payments.

Brownsville Workers To Protest Jim Crow Eviction This Noon

NEW YORK.—Brownsville workers will hold an anti-Jim Crowism demonstration at 2 o'clock today in front of 131 Herz St., from which a Negro family was ejected after the landlord had accepted a month's rent for the apartment.

Bryan, a Negro worker, had rented the apartment and moved in on Dec. 12. When the landlord discovered that he had rented to a Negro family, he had squads of police eject the family, throwing their furniture into the snow and endangering the life of Bryan's sick child.

The Brownsville International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights immediately mobilized the workers in protest. A Bryan defense committee was formed and has arranged a series of mass protest actions to commence with today's demonstration.

Delegates Force L.I.D. Conference Into Unity Move

By SOL LARKS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Unexpected strength was revealed by the left-wing group in the League for Industrial Democracy Convention yesterday, when a motion was carried to invite three representatives from the National Students League to address the Convention on the subject of student unity.

Joe Starobin, Ed Stevens and Joseph Cohen spoke for the N.S.L. and urged unification of the students on the basis of the N.S.L. program. Just previously, a motion to table consideration of the constitution until the question of unity was settled, was defeated by the close vote of 22 to 19. Socialist and Young Peoples Socialist League delegates from New York then raised the "Red" scare, declaring that "unity meant affiliation with the Communist Party, that it was necessary to align themselves with the 'official' labor movement, to which the N.S.L. is opposed."

The Socialist leadership of the convention, in order to defeat the union group, was forced to make the proposal for united front action with the N.S.L. on specific issues, but postponing the question of unity. This was carried.

Only about 50 delegates were present, with just two Negroes.

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Thousands to Greet Needle Union at 5th Anniversary Meet

NEW YORK.—Greeting the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on the celebration of its fifth anniversary, the International Committee of Needle Unions with headquarters in Moscow, U. S. S. R. conveyed its heartfelt wishes to the Industrial Union in behalf of the millions of workers in the Soviet Union and the thousands of needle workers in its ranks in other parts of the world in a cable to the Union.

The cable received at the Needle Union headquarters Wednesday says in part: "Fraternal proletarian greetings to the needle workers on the 5th anniversary of your revolutionary leader and organizer, The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The International Committee Needle Union and Opposition groups follow your struggles with the greatest interest."

The Union has completed final arrangements for the mass celebration of the fifth year since the founding of the Industrial Union, at Mecca Temple Sunday evening.

Walters' Demands Won as AFL Heads Stop Hotel Strike

Force Park Central To Grant Pay; Led by Industrial Union

NEW YORK.—While Walters' Industrial Union officials were calling off the proposed general strike on the pretext that a new hearing would be called at a future date to take up changes in the N. R. A. code, more than 100 waiters of the Park Central Hotel presented demands to the management and won substantial gains under the leadership of the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

Before the demands were made, the waiters at the Park Central were working without wages. The management fearing a strike yielded to their demands and conceded \$2 a month for two meat steady waiters, \$3 extra for New Year's Eve, a 9-hour day and a 6-day week, reinstatement of two waiters fired for union activity, loyalty and recognition of an elected shop committee.

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C. W. A. WORKERS FIGHT FOR PAY AND UNION IN MANY CITIES

NEGRO CROPPER FACING DEATH FOR SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST HIS LANDLORD

I. L. D. Calls for Mass Protests; Exposes Economic Theft

ROXBORO, N. C., Dec. 29.—Charged with murder because he shot and killed his landlord in self-defense, Emanuel Biddings, Negro tobacco cropper, faces lynching or a lynch verdict of death when he comes up for trial Jan. 12.

The International Labor Defense, investigating the circumstances of the case, has uncovered the full story, revealing the direct relation between the lynch-charge of murder and the oppression and robbery of the sharecroppers by the white landlords of the South.

Biddings raised a crop of tobacco on shares with his landlord, Clayton, shares being officially set at 50-50. The tobacco was placed in a barn. Biddings went to Clayton's house to tell him he was going to take his half out so he could sell it. Clayton being out, Clayton's wife told him to go ahead. Biddings took his share and brought it to his house.

Soon Clayton arrived and told Biddings the tobacco must either be returned to the barn, or placed in the pack-house. They went together to the pack-house, where they found tobacco belonging to Clayton strewn all over the floor. When Biddings asked the landlord to have the tobacco moved so he could bring his in, he was told the landlord would do no such thing, and ordered not to touch it himself.

Biddings returned to his house, and began to store the tobacco in his loft, his children passing it up to him. Clayton soon arrived and knocked the tobacco out of the children's hands, pushing one boy against the wall. Biddings' wife, Mrs. Katie Biddings, called to him:

"You'd better come downstairs! Mr. Clayton is fighting with the children."

As soon as Biddings came downstairs and spoke to him, Clayton called to his wife:

"I want you to come and hear the last words I am going to tell this god-damned nigger before I blow his brains out." At the same time he put his hands into his pockets as though to draw a gun.

In self-defense, Biddings took down the shot-gun that was just over his head as he stood inside the doorway, and shot down his landlord.

Lynch sentiment among the landlords of Person County, where Roxboro is situated, is running high, the I. L. D. reports. The case involves directly the right of croppers to sell their produce, whether tobacco or cotton. By denying this right, the white Southern landlords keep the Negro and white share-croppers working for them in perpetual debt-slavery.

The I. L. D. is raising mass protest among share-croppers, poor farmers and city workers, demanding the immediate release of Biddings; quashing of the indictment against him on the ground of unconstitutional barring of Negroes from the Grand Jury; change of venue from Person County to the industrial city of Durham, N. C.; exclusion of landlords and inclusion of white and Negro share-croppers in the trial jury.

Protests should be sent to the county court at Roxboro, N. C.

Reservation Indians Form Jobless Council

CASS LAKE, Minn., Dec. 29.—Indians on the reservation here have organized the Indian Workers Council and are fighting the forced labor schemes of work at a dollar a day. A reservation conference was held on Dec. 24 to strengthen the organization and to formulate the issues and many grievances of the Indians.

News Briefs

Five Killed Due To Sled Mishaps

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Five children were killed yesterday in various parts of the city by autos when the boys were coasting down hills were struck by autos. None of the auto drivers were held responsible for the tragedies.

Ask Autopsies in Kings Hospital Deaths

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the request of the mother, Mrs. John J. Kelly, of 576 39th St., Brooklyn, an autopsy will be performed on the bodies of two brothers: John, Jr., 3, and Andrew, 2, who died Tuesday at Kings County Hospital.

While the mother was visiting the children in the hospital, who were apparently recovering, two doctors entered the ward and asked her to step out a moment while they examined the boys. When she returned the boys were dead with a hypodermic needle still in the body of one of them. The hospital said the patients were unable to take nourishment and a sugar solution had been administered in an unsuccessful attempt to save their lives.

Girl, 13, Admits Killing Child

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 28.—Mary Kala, 13, confessed yesterday to the killing of Josephine Waropay, 8, whose mutilated body was found near her home Sunday morning, according to police here.

The 13-year-old girl said she killed her because the younger girl constantly teased her concerning her reputation in the neighborhood and called her no good.

Baby Left in Church

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—A baby boy, born in the basement of St. Peter's Catholic Church this morning, was abandoned one hour later in the prayer room. The baby was found and well. Police are seeking the mother.

Hit-Runner Victim Found

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The body of a middle aged man, the victim of a hit and run driver, was found at the entrance of the Northern State Parkway this morning.

TWO BURIED ALIVE IN BLIZZARD

MESSINA, Italy, Dec. 28.—Antonio Galati and Rosario Magnozzi, shepherds, were buried alive in a blizzard in the mountain district near here. Seventy goats were also lost.

THE FIGHTING VET

By H. E. BRIGGS

GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR! I'm not going to say Happy New Year because from this date on it doesn't look as though it would be a particularly happy one for the veterans. That is, if we depend on our "would-be" friends. However, we can make it happy by tightening up our belts, clenching our fists and organizing.

There are several obstacles in our way. The main one as we all know is the National Economy League. And now there is a new one on the horizon. It is called Citizens Budget Commission. These birds are friends of the newly elected Major LaGuardia. They aim to do for New York what the N.E.L. has already done for the veterans throughout the United States.

They are going before the Albany Legislature with the purpose of removing the two N. Y. State Veterans Relief Laws; Article 14, Section 117, which says, all New York veterans are entitled to cash relief, and shall not be pauperized; Section 119 which says, New York City shall provide a cash fund for relief of veterans and dependents coming under Section 117.

The other is Chapter 235, New York State Veterans Laws, which provides \$30 a month to World War veterans with a ten per cent disability or over, \$10 a month for dependent widows or wives and \$5 for children or each other dependent. This is to be paid to all those not receiving \$30 a month from the Federal government. It is not to exceed \$60 a month or \$250 a year.

They are going to try to remove these laws which have never been applied if we veterans sit on our hands and do nothing about it. But there is one organization that is doing something about it. The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, as always in the forefront of the veteran struggles is carrying on a united front of all to prevent the cutting down of state and local veterans laws, and to demand an increase and enforcement of the laws now in existence.

There are to be several Post rallies next week: Post No. 204, No. 35, No. 201, No. 165, No. 205, and No. 75 are already organizing local rallies with the intent of electing two delegates from each Post to go to Albany. Coupled with this, there will be mass borough rallies, also rallies in Mineola, Great Neck, Glen Cove and Jamaica. Delegates elected at the rallies will be in Albany early in January to see that the Veteran Relief Laws are not removed. Following this, there will be a mass veteran march on the State Capitol, demanding adequate veteran relief.

All veterans who want to be insured against starvation this winter, must get behind this united front. Watch for further details in the press.

Only Party Fighting N. R. A.

It is the unity that the Communist Party is building in the struggle of employed and unemployed, farmers, Negroes, and veterans that the bosses fear.

CWA Workers of South Demonstrate For Wage Checks

3,500 in Chattanooga Protest; Organize in Dayton

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 29.—While State C.W.A. officials were here conferring over the protest of C.W.A. workers in Dayton, Tennessee, against discrimination in giving out jobs, it was recalled that the protest of the C.W.A. workers of Dayton was preceded by spontaneous demonstrations of 3,500 C.W.A. workers in Chattanooga.

The C.W.A. workers of Dayton are standing firm in their refusal to accept back into Rhea County, J. M. Miser and his wife who had been run out of the county by the C.W.A. workers. The Dayton workers met in the court house, elected a committee, and asked that this committee set up by the state C.W.A. and now functioning in Rhea County.

Dayton Workers Organize

George Hawkins, a plasterer, was elected secretary of the Workers' Association in Dayton, it is reported here. Hawkins said that he has been out of work for a year and has received no relief. His children are home without stockings, or school books, and his wife, a stenographer, is also jobless. At the same time Miser and his wife, the latter the C.W.A. head for the county, gave the wife of James Frazier, the biggest landowner in the county, a C.W.A. job "sewing," and gave other politicians and rich people jobs.

3500 Demonstrate in Chattanooga

In Chattanooga, when the pay checks were given out on Dec. 5, the 3500 C.W.A. workers refused to leave when told to go back to their jobs, and the police were called. The checks were finally paid after the workers refused several times to go home as late as 11 o'clock at night. The State Relief Administrator Evans

Pop Goes the W.E.S.L.

We have just received thru one of the boys in the National Office a most encouraging letter from May Lee and husband. Working against terrific odds, they are establishing posts of the W.E.S.L. in and around Tampa, Fla. They have high praise for the local I.L.D., which is cooperating 100 per cent. They recently lined up a Negro post of the American Legion. When the American Legion leadership refused to let this Post send delegates to a recent American Legion convention in Cuba, they dropped the idea of building an American Legion Jim-Crow Post and decided to transfer into a W.E.S.L. Post. We veterans are sure grateful to the I.L.D., they are fighting comrades and staunch defenders of all the workers and veterans. Besides this, they were the first mass organization to recognize the importance of the veterans movement. If the other mass organizations would realize that the W.E.S.L. is a mass organization and cooperate as well as not be long before the veterans would be one of the most powerful allies of the workers. It is up to the working class organizations to support the veterans.

Warning to All Vets

All those suffering reductions or discontinuance of Pension, Compensation or Retirement Pay under "Roosevelt's New Deal" take note. The local Review Boards have been discontinued and appeal for review of your case must be filed in Washington. As you probably know, there is to be a final Board of Appeals set up in Washington. Those sitting on this Board have been chosen by Roosevelt and will, of course, not represent the rank and file. Since the American Legion, V.F.W. and D.A.V. are not going to do anything about repealing the Economy Act and restoring compensation, there remains but one thing to do. The rank and file must see to it that they are represented. We have the right to choose our own representative. And in that case it means choosing the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, for this is the only veterans' organization that truly represents the rank and file. There will be a representative of the W.E.S.L. in Washington. All veterans with cases which they want honestly represented should get in touch with the National Office of the W.E.S.L., 789 Broadway, Room 523, New York City.

Join the Party That Leads in the Struggle For Jobless Insurance

By I. AMTER

On March 6, 1930, the Communist Party launched the campaign for unemployment and social insurance. At that time the Communist Party declared that this was only the beginning of a long crisis—that this was not an ordinary cyclical crisis, but was a basic crisis of the system under which we live.

From that time the Communist Party has been in the lead, not only analyzing the situation, but as the fighter for the interest of the unemployed and employed workers, suffering from the crisis.

Communists Lead Struggle

We raised the issue of unemployment and social insurance. We led in the formation of militant Unemployed Councils. The Communists have been in the forefront fighting for relief, against evictions, against discrimination of Negroes.

The Communists have led in the local, county and state hunger marches, which have occurred in all parts of the country. It was the Communist Party which gave full support to the national hunger marches that stirred the country and made the bosses and the government understand that the unemployed in this country refused to starve.

These marches brought results! They were instrumental in developing marches of farmers and the veterans.

Only Party Fighting N. R. A.

It is the unity that the Communist Party is building in the struggle of employed and unemployed, farmers, Negroes, and veterans that the bosses fear.

Cleveland Workers On C.W.A. Demand \$18 Minimum Pay

Relief Workers' Union Organizing for Mass Struggles

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Thousands of Cleveland workers here were taken off the job because of the cold weather and paid for only one or two hours work instead of a full day.

The workers on the C.W.A. projects at Son Center and North Woodland Road elected a delegation of seven to present demands to the local administrator for full pay for time lost in the past due to inclement weather and for a guarantee of a minimum of \$18 a week in the future.

When the committee went to see Administrator Cannon, they were refused an interview because the officials "were too busy to bother about such questions," and were told to see the federal inspectors, who drive out to the place of work once a week.

Under the excuse that the quota for Cleveland is overfilled, although there are still 100,000 unemployed here, a campaign of firing all single men on C.W.A. jobs has been started.

The Relief Workers Union is calling a series of meetings in workers' neighborhoods in order to crystallize the mass sentiment for the demands of the C.W.A. workers into mass organization and militant struggle to achieve them.

Evans Spoke to the C.W.A. Workers

Evans spoke to the C.W.A. workers urging them to go, but they howled him down.

Evans secretly removed the checks from the relief headquarters at 1211 Chestnut St., via the back door, to the Purse Building, blocking traffic, and the police were called. The checks were finally paid after the workers refused several times to go home. They demanded immediate pay or food for their families.

Skilled Workers on CWA Job at Bear Mt. Get Laborers' Pay

Cleveland Jobless Hold Conference

NEW YORK.—Carpenters and mechanics with their own tools, employed at Bear Mountain as skilled workers, are being paid wages of unskilled workers, although they are working at their trade.

When the Bear Mountain workers complained about the low rates of pay, the foreman was instructed to pick out about 15 carpenters who will receive 90 cents an hour, the rest were made to re-register as unskilled laborers under threats of losing their jobs.

On Tuesday, during a snowstorm, the men were forced to make the trip to Bear Mountain. On their arrival they were not put to work, but they were forced to stand in the freezing snowstorm for five hours before the trip back to New York. Many of the men had no overcoats, but were dressed in the thin cotton overalls that they ordinarily wear to work.

On their arrival back in New York, the workers were forced to again register as unskilled workers at 23rd St., a point remote from the place where they left the train. They were told that if they did not register as laborers they would not be permitted to work during the month of January.

On Wednesday, when the men arrived at Bear Mountain, they were herded into an open shed, and told to again register as laborers. Those who protested that they should be given jobs as skilled workers were told that they must accept jobs as laborers. Those who refused were fired.

NRA, CWA, PWA, AAA, and Breadlines



From the very beginning only the Communist Party exposed and fought against the N. R. A. as an instrument of capitalism to lower the living standards of the masses and increase the profits of the bosses at the expense of the workers and farmers. The Communist Party exposed and branded the strikebreaking measures of the Roosevelt regime as advancing fascism.

While the Socialist leaders like Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit were welcoming the N. R. A., the Communist Party aroused the workers to strike struggles and led the most militant strikes in the country for higher wages, shorter hours, union recognition and workers' rights.

It is the Communists and real revolutionary workers who not only advocate but fight for the united front of all workers against the N. R. A. for relief, for workers' rights, for the rights of the Negro people, for real unemployment insurance.

Does this not prove that the Communist Party is the real and only working-class party? Does this not prove that the Communist program is the working-class program? Is it not your duty, therefore, as workers to join the Communist Party and put an end to the system of hunger, misery, discrimination and war?

You have shown your fighting spirit in many struggles and demonstrations. You have shown your class solidarity. Take the next step. Join the Communist Party—your Party, the Party of the working-class.

St. Louis CWA Men Form Union; Want Equal Pay, Shelters

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Forty delegates representing 6,000 workers met to discuss grievances, formulate demands and form a provisional committee for the building of a C.W.A. organization. The workers present came from 13 various C.W.A. projects in the city and county.

Workers told of how they were forced to come back to receive their pay checks and had to wait from 6 to 14 hours before the paymaster arrived. On one job the men waited from 8 a.m. until midnight before they got their checks. On another job at the Jefferson Barracks the men demanded coal for fires on the job and when this was not granted they burned up the lumber on the jobs and when that ran out all the pick and shovel handles were used as fuel.

On many of the jobs the straw bosses (whose jobs in most cases are political awards) have been met with united resistance of the workers when they tried to run the job with an "iron hand."

Demands of C.W.A. Workers

The main grievance is the unequal pay for the same work; pay ranging from 45c to 75c per hour, slave driving of the foremen, heat and shelter on the job. On the basis of the discussion, 9 workers were elected as a provisional committee to call a mass organizational meeting to be based on the following slogans and demands:

1) Equal pay for equal work. Wages to be the minimum prevailing union scale. 2) Recognition of job committees; all grievances to be settled by job committee; all foremen guilty of abusive attacks on the workers to be immediately demoted or expelled from job. 3) Shelters and fires on all open jobs to be provided by the C.W.A. 4) Regular pay day with pay-off on the job on last day of each work week. 5) Full pay for time lost due to sickness or bad weather. 6) Workers to be protected against accidents by insurance equal to that which is provided by the Mo. state compensation laws. 7) No worker to be forced to contribute to the Community Fund. 8) Part time workers and all workers upon completion of job to be put on relief roll. 9) For the Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill.

Texas CWA Workers Get Short Pay Checks

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 29.—Forty-seven C.W.A. workers here were given pay checks of \$9.50 after working a full 30-hour week.

They had been receiving 40 cents an hour—20 per cent less than the minimum promised by Roosevelt—but were not paid for a day that the timekeeper failed to come to work and check their time.

Attention! — DETROIT — Attention!

Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Weekly "SAZNANIE"

CONCERT and DANCE

At WORKERS HOME — 1343 E. FERRY AVE. NEW YEARS DAY, JANUARY 1ST

Program, including the best working class chorus, starts at 3 P.M. Dancing until late at night. Admission Free.

ANTI-WAR MEET TO BE HELD IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH.—The Young Communist League of the Pittsburgh District is holding a Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Anti-War Meeting, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1934, at the Lithuanian Hall, 142 Orr St., Pittsburgh.

Raw Deal for CWA Workers in the New Compensation Rules

Classifications Limit Payment to Judgment of Administrator

By HOWARD BOLDT

NEW YORK.—The original Civil Works Administration Act, since its institution on Nov. 15 has been amended and revised with regards to compensation for C.W.A. workers by Bulletin No. 5 of the C.W.A. issued and signed by Harry L. Hopkins, federal C.W.A. administrator.

Bulletin No. 5 issued on Nov. 27, amends the United States Employees' Compensation Act of 1916 and applies this amended act to all C.W.A. employees in such a fashion as to give no adequate protection to the C.W.A. workers.

"Misconduct" Decided on by C.W.A. The bulletin states that C.W.A. employees "are entitled to compensation similar to those provided by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Act of 1916, as amended, except that the minimum rates of compensation established in Section 6 and Section 10K of that Act shall not apply to employees of the C.W.A."

In other words the minimum compensation provided for U. S. employees shall not apply to C.W.A. workers. That minimum is too high in the opinion of C.W.A. officials.

The bulletin further states: "The Act provides for the payment of compensation . . . except when the injury or death is caused by the willful misconduct of the employee or by the employee's intention to bring about injury to himself."

Again we find an interpretation of the compensation act to apply specifically to C.W.A. workers, and leaving it up to government officials to decide whether the worker's conduct was good.

Should a worker sustain serious injury requiring long hospital and medical care, the C.W.A. bulletin provides that "medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies . . . transportation to the hospital . . . and funeral and burial expenses are not to exceed \$200." By this provision of bulletin number five of the federal C.W.A. a worker who might be injured in such a manner that he be invalidated for the remainder of his life can not be compensated for more than \$200.

Underlined in the bulletin is the sentence: "Where these instructions vary from those contained in the regulations of the Compensation (Federal Compensation Act) the instruction herein shall govern."

Work on all Civil Works projects is outdoor work where the employee must work in rain or snow or lose his pay. Workers are subject to colds, influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis as a result of sickness contracted on the job. But what has the C.W.A. to say about that? Paragraph 9 of bulletin 5 states:

"The mere fact that disease develops while the employee is employed on a Civil Works project cannot be accepted as sufficient basis for an award of compensation. The common disease, such as colds, pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, rheumatism and the like, which may be and usually are due to causes entirely outside the employment, can be very rarely, and only under the most unusual conditions be the basis of a compensation award."

Negroes working in the swamps

Jobless Organizer of Richmond Released

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29.—T. H. Stone, Unemployed Council organizer, before a packed courtroom assailed the police attack on a Hunger March last Saturday. Stone, arrested in the march and charged with "resisting arrest," declared the attack by police was an attempt to prevent the passage of the Workers Relief Ordinance which the march was presenting to the city government.

Judge Haddon was forced to dismiss the cases after a thorough exposure of the fact that Captain Holt and Policeman Johnson had assaulted the marchers. Many workers, including rank and file members of the Socialist Party, were present at the trial.

UNION OF Soviet Socialist Republics

7% GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable Quarterly on The Chase National Bank of New York

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Safety: Throughout the sixteen years of its existence the U.S.S.R. has unfailingly met all its financial obligations.

Gold Stability: The bonds are issued in denominations of 100 gold rubles, at a price of par—100 gold rubles—and accrued interest (A gold ruble contains 0.774234 grams of gold). Principal and interest payments are based upon this fixed quantity of gold, payable in American currency at the prevailing rate of exchange.

Market: The State Bank of the U. S. S. R. will repurchase these bonds on demand of the holder at any time after one year from date of purchase at par and accrued interest.

Descriptive Circular D-3 on request

SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.

30 Broad Street, New York

and bayous of Florida and Louisiana, according to this statement of Harry L. Hopkins can hardly ever get such occupational diseases as typhoid fever or rheumatism. At least when they do get sick, they cannot get compensation.

That no worker will get compensation for occupational diseases is further provided for in paragraph 23 which is underlined for emphasis and states: "A statement by the foreman must be submitted" to the Compensation Commission a "must be signed by the local Civil Works administrator." This statement must show just how the worker was injured on the job, and must be signed by witnesses.

Under the heading "Payment of Compensation," the bulletin states: "In no case will the administrator pay more than 18 days compensation. If there is any doubt as to the right of the employee to receive compensation, the claim should be referred to the Commission and no payment should be made." (This apparently applies to the local administrator.)

The rates of pay set by the Civil Works Administration for Southern states is 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor. By this wage rate, the highest pay a worker can receive would be \$12 a week. The compensation bulletin, in its instructions for the payment of compensation takes this as the basis for the payment of compensation. Should a worker be totally disabled by injuries while at work, his compensation will amount to two-thirds of his pay. By reference to the paragraphs above, a worker injured on the job should receive no more than 38 weekly compensation, a lowest possible starvation minimum.

Throughout the entire bulletin there are references to legal technicalities, references to various forms to be signed by the injured worker, foremen, witnesses and administrators that can only mislead the workers, and end by the maximum payment of compensation only after a prolonged fight through legal channels. The length of time of payments is unclear in the bulletin.

To a penniless worker, who has received his first pay after years of unemployment, this can only mean that C.W.A. compensation is compensation that does not compensate.

C.W.A. workers must demand payment of compensation for injuries received while on the job or during transportation to and from the job on the basis of full payment of lost wages. C.W.A. workers must demand full payment of compensation for diseases contracted while working on Civil Works projects, all payments to be made without delay and legal technicalities.

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Watch for This Ad in the Anniversary Number

We are pleased to announce to readers of the Daily Worker that the Crawford Clothing Company, one of the largest metropolitan chains selling men's clothing, will be a prominent advertiser in the 10th Anniversary Number of the "Daily."

Watch for this ad! It announces a price reduction on the entire stock of Crawford suits and overcoats in all sizes and in a wide variety of fabrics and patterns.

It is of particular importance that Daily Worker readers investigate this offer and give this company their patronage

Hosiery Union Rank and File Opposition Is Gaining Strength

Call for Militant Action at Meeting of 800 in Philadelphia Local Union

By a Worker Correspondent
Eight hundred members of Local 900, Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, attended a special meeting on Saturday, Dec. 23, at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, to consider the revision of the Hosiery Code and the National Labor Board's decision in the case of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers vs. the Hosiery Manufacturers of America. (The latter is a group of about 25 full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers who maintain contractual relations with the union.)

The Code revision, which was authorized by the Code Authority on Oct. 16, consists of a curtailment of hours from 40 to 34 for all knitting operations to be effective for not less than five weeks nor more than eight, from Dec. 18. The National Labor Board's decision granted the union an increase of 5 per cent, to be distributed by the union and the manufacturers to whatever crafts and in whatever amounts they jointly decide. The union's demand had been for a 16 1/2 per cent increase for every department. The Labor Board's decision was handed down one day after the Code Authority's curtailment decree. The Labor Board's decision had been pending since the beginning of the season (Sept. 1) and was not handed down till the end of the season.

Rank and File Force Meet
The special meeting held on Dec. 23 was called at the instance of the rank and file opposition. At the hearings conducted by the Code Authority before it made its curtailment decision, Smith, the secretary-treasurer of the federation, had read off a paper demanding the 30-hour week, with no reduction in weekly income. But when the curtailment became effective, neither the federation nor local officials would countenance any form of militant protest.

Indeed, the special meeting was only a few minutes over when Leader, the vice-president of Branch 1, offered a proposal for adjournment. "This meeting was called for no good purpose," he declared, "and the sooner we get it over with, the better." The local had spent over \$100 for individual postcards for every member, had expended \$25 for the largest hall in northeast Philadelphia, and before anyone had even made any kind of proposal, the vice-president of the local urged adjournment. The rank and file overwhelmingly voted the adjournment motion down.

During the course of the subsequent discussion an opposition speaker made a motion that: "Since we cannot hope to wage a successful strike while only 30 per cent of the mills in this area are operating, I move that we hold a one-day strike on Friday, Dec. 29; that we send a rank and file delegation of fifty (one from each mill, if possible) to Washington on that day to demand the introduction of the 30-hour week with a corresponding increase in piece rates, so that we shall make as much under a 30-hour week as we made in a forty-hour week; that we acquaint the other branches of the union with our action and invite them to emulate our example; that we issue a

The NEW MASSES is throwing a BIRTHDAY PARTY

The Editors invite you to come to meet the contributing artists and writers.
Friday, January 5, 1934, at WEBSTER MANOR 125 E. 11 St., N.Y., 8:30 p. m.
Outstanding program by talents of John Reed Club; Theatre of Action; New Duncan Dancers; Workers Music League; the Pen and Hammer Club; and Film and Photo League—Until 10 P.M.—with Carl Brodsky as Master of Ceremonies. AND THEN—Dancing until dawn.
The party is free—to secure an invitation purchase a 15-week subscription to the New Masses, price \$1.00.
On Sale
NEW MASSES — 31 E. 27th Street, N. Y. C.
WORKERS BOOKSHOP—50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

Militant Miners at U.M.W.A. Convention Fight Experienced Strikebreaker, Lewis

By TOM MYERSCOUGH

"The next regular International Convention shall be held on the Fourth Tuesday of January 1934, etc.," reads Section No. 1, Article 12, of the U.M.W.A. (International) Constitution and this means that on January 23rd, 1934, miners from all over the United States and Canada will assemble at Indianapolis, Ind. in what may become one of the most historic conventions ever held by this miners' union.

It is safe to assume that the never-elected president of the U.M.W.A., John L. Lewis, and all of his henchmen look to it with considerable apprehension. And this because the recently acquired membership has been behaving in a manner far from Lewis' liking.

Thousands of these members are new to the union and without knowledge of how the "machinery" of Lewis works. Many other thousands used to belong to the U.M.W.A., not only at the time it was smashed by Lewis, but many of these when it was a real miners' union and before Lewis was so much known of by the miners, except in the town of Panama, Ill. whence he came.

What Lewis Knows
But Lewis and his henchmen know that all the members, new and old, are not contented with things as they are. They know that recent conditions in the mines are such that many strikes have been and are still called to correct the intolerable conditions complained of. And this in spite of the opposition of Lewis and his appointees, as well as in utter disregard of the threats of one and two dollar-a-day strike fines, provided for in the "Appalachian Agreement" which was foisted upon the miners, under the code accepted by the operators, the U.M.W.A. and the National Labor Board created under the N.R.A. of President Roosevelt.

Lewis and his men know too, that all of the membership of the U.M.W.A., old and new, as well as the thousands who have openly revolted to set up other unions, are aware of his betraying policies being responsible for the present plight of the miners. They do not whisper the charge of sell-out in 1922 in Fayette, Westmoreland and Somerset Counties of Penna.; miners sent out to work. The same trait of the fatal steps which ended in the loss of the "Jacksonville Agreement" and the complete ruin of the U.M.W.A. as an organization capable of defending the interests of the miners.

These are only a few of the reasons for the grave apprehension which Lewis has, as the fourth Tuesday in January 1934 rolls around. But Lewis is gambling on many things. One thought is that the delegates will come to Indianapolis as a straggling army of individuals, disorganized in methods of action against him and lacking convention experience. Such a delegation, Lewis believes, will be easy victims of the parliamentary wiles of himself and his payroll "scoundrel" machine. And, since the reorganization, the chances of "packing" the convention with "Blue Sky

(non-existent) local union delegates" will be greater than ever, for the reason that nobody but the Lewis gang knows what mines are organized and which are not.

Time to Organize Opposition
There is still some time, however, for the rank and file to overcome these advantages which Lewis now has. That wide discontent and considerable open revolt prevails is a foregone conclusion, and if this is harnessed for action immediately, much can be done.

Lewis realizes this and all the miners must be gotten to realize it.

of his clever and "crying" speeches. The miners must not lose sight of some important facts if they are to make this convention serve the purpose of meeting their needs.

Decisive Convention
Fact number one is—that when this convention assembles, it immediately becomes the highest—the one and only—tribunal of the U.M.W.A. and supersedes everything else. If precautions are taken immediately upon convening and an early organization of the opposition is effected, it would not be so terribly difficult even to unseat that supercilious tyrant Lewis

which both the officials of the union and the local operators can hog-tie and sell the miners to each other and must be changed if the miners ever hope to realize their demands for increased wages or improved working and living conditions, as well as their fond hopes for real unionism. And as they read, of course, they must organize for action.

Full of Tricks and Schemes
From the very first page and the preamble of the constitution to the last page, the tricks and schemes to defeat the aims of the miners can be seen. Contradictions stand out glaringly. Even the preamble has been changed to meet the demands of capitalism as against the intentions of the founders and original builders of the union. At the founding of the U.M.W.A. and through the years until John L. Lewis became the "Czar," there appeared in the preamble the following words: "The miners are entitled to full social value of their product," etc. This is now changed to read "are entitled to protection and an equitable share of the fruits of their labor," etc. And what worker doesn't know what "protection" and "equitable" means under the present scheme of things?

Read and Act!
Turn page after page and let your blood boil, but this only if you intend to do something to make the most of the convention which convenes in Indianapolis on the fourth Tuesday in January 1934.

Let me give a few samples. The 5th section of article No. 2 (International Constitution, top of page 4) finds its contradiction in section 8 of article 14 (second paragraph on page 8). Read also the whole of article 11 dealing with "elections" but take particular notice of sections 15 and 22. The former (No. 15) tells how long a time is permitted to make local union returns, and section 22 appraises the membership of the time allowed and other requirements for protesting corruption and vote stealing.

Get Resolutions Ready
Get suitable resolutions ready and get ready yourselves, also get your delegates ready to fight for their adoption by other locals and to have them "carried" at the coming convention. They are supposed to be in 10 days before the convention, but before you adopt any rules and order of business, be sure to provide for introduction of any needed document any time during the convention.

Woll's Rackets
And for those of the miners who get—"Snakes"—"Duck Eggs" and "kisses" on pay days, let me refer you to a reading of Article 10 on page 20, dealing with Lewis' \$12,000 a year salary and the other "plums" which are paid from your money while you starve. This alone should make you ready to put the "greased slide" under the Lewis gang at "the next regular election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in January 1934."

Woll's Rackets
Woll's Rackets stepped into the White House," continues the Memphis Labor Review, quoting the Woll release, "the only office which he retained among his many other interests was the Presidency of the Warm Springs Foundation. The retention of that office shows how near and dear that potentially great medical and charitable institution is to his heart.

"This is not the usual kind of drive for funds. Our committee is not soliciting large amounts from any person. We ask only that our fellow citizens spend a part of their usual and normal recreation budget on the President's Birthday Ball in their own communities on January 30, not only as a personal tribute to the President for zealous and unselfish devotion to Warm Springs, but also for the purpose of having a good time without increasing that week's expenditures. It is a small thing for each of us to do for him."

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Negro Reformists Help Cover N.R.A. Attacks on Negroes

"Advisers" to Gov't Silent on Jim Crow Mass Firing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A Negro Advisory Board of the Department of Commerce studied "vital needs of the American Negro," and today the Department made public a summary of their report—a summary which disclosed that they were driven to an "inevitable" discussion of new problems created for the Negro by the N.R.A., but had nothing to conclude except that Negroes should be represented on some of the boards that are executing the New Deal.

While this Board, composed of colored men and women who had gotten up in the world of the white ruling classes, was studying in one room of the Commerce Building, another Negro was just starting to work as a Negro expert adviser to the N.R.A. This Negro, Mabel Byrd, was being Jim Crowed and hamstrung in her work. Later, because she insisted upon attacking fundamental problems of the Negroes under the N.R.A., Mabel Byrd was fired and the whole business of Negro advice dispensed with by the N.R.A.; but of this there is no mention in the Advisory Board's report.

Reformist Leaders Duck Issue
Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the reformist National Urban League and a permanent Negro advisor of the Commerce Department, as well as a member of the Negro Advisory Board, was asked today by the Daily Worker, why the Board forgot about the Byrd case.

"Our report was written last September," Jones replied, "and the Byrd case hadn't come up then." It happened, however, that the Jim Crowing of Mabel Byrd was known at that time, and that many protests against her being fired have been made direct to the Commerce Department lately.

Besides Jones, the Advisory Board includes Robert L. Vann, Assistant to the Attorney General in the Department of Justice; Harry H. Pace, Chicago Negro life insurance company man; G. David Houston, principal of a Washington high school; Marshall A. Talley, Negro preacher of Indianapolis; Dr. Mary F. Waring, of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and several others. All are, of course, good Republicans and Democrats.

They are picked carefully by Secretary of Commerce Daniel G. Roper—precisely because they could be depended upon to tread lightly on conditions which have brought more and more of the 15,000,000 American Negroes closer and closer to militant labor unions and the Communist Party during the economic crisis.

Supreme Expedition of Bosses
But they did their job better than Roper could have asked. They were more supine, more supplicating, than could be expected. He replied, "The summary says they studied business, agriculture, education, the N.R.A. program, Labor Unions and the Federal Government 'as each affects the Negro.'"

On Labor Unions, the summary says nothing of the militant unions which have drawn hundreds of Negroes into the struggle against N.R.A., and neither did it directly condemn the American Federation of Labor leaders' rank discrimination. It just straddled the question:

"An exposition is given of the general barriers set up by such organizations (labor unions, though they didn't name A. F. of L.) and the consequent embarrassment to Negro labor."

Silent On N.R.A. Attacks On Negroes
Nor was anything reported of the colossal whacks the N.R.A. has taken at Negroes—by increasing discrimination against them on public relief and work programs; by countenancing both direct and indirect wage discrimination under N.R.A. codes; and by allowing employers to use N.R.A. as an excuse for firing Negroes.

Discussing "business," the Board was more frank. It complained that Negro insurance companies (page the insurance man Board member) lost profits "because it was the Negro worker who was the first to be dropped from the industrial payroll, when retrenchment set in." And, to remedy this, the Board suggested naively that a Negro should be placed on the Industrial Advisory Board of the N.R.A.—a board restricted in membership to heads of the U. S. Steel Corporation and similar big-fry.

Ignores Fight of Share Croppers
Under "Agriculture," the report pointed out that 2,000,000 Negroes are farming—and suggested that Federal Farm Loan Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks should ease up on credit to Negroes. (What of the thousands of Negro tenant farmers and share croppers? The Board didn't seem to think of them.)

"The report further expresses the feeling that the American Negro is being placed at a disadvantage," said the summary, "with respect to his economic and social advancement, through the curtailment of the elementary school term, the inadequacy of educational facilities of the secondary school level and the frequent inability of the Negro parent to guarantee his child an education on the collegiate level." (Page the Negro educators on the Board!)

Seek Crumbs From Masters' Table
In other words, each member of the Board, apparently, recommended that some reforms ought to be forthcoming to make it possible for Negroes in his profession or business to collect a few crumbs from the white ruler's table.

The Department of Commerce refused to make public the entire report. Jones was asked whether the Board didn't demand that the entire report be disclosed. He replied, "That's up to the Department of Commerce." Asked why they didn't go into the fundamental problems of the Negro under the N.R.A., he exclaimed, "This is a very good report!"

'Right To Strike,' to Be Issue at U.M.W. Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The right to strike, despite the bartering away of this right by Lewis to the N.R.A. and the coal operators, will be the demand of many delegates at the forthcoming U.M.W.A. convention which opens in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 23.

We print a series of resolutions which many rank and file delegates from U.M.W.A. locals will present against the N.R.A. shackles, and for union democracy. All delegates to this convention seeking to break the slave grip of the N.R.A. and the strikebreaking Lewis machine are urged to present these resolutions and to fight for them on the floor of the convention.

Resolutions on the Right to Strike
Whereas: The right to strike was won by the American workers through numerous struggles in which thousands of working class lives were sacrificed; and

Whereas: The strike weapon is the most important defense of the miners against the coal operators and for higher wages and for better living conditions, and

Whereas: President Lewis, International Executive Board of the U. M. W. A. and all District Officers have agreed together with representatives of the coal operators and the N.R.A. Board to take the right of the miners to strike away; and

Whereas: The coal miners of the United States without this most important weapon, "the right to strike and picket," will be subjected to even worse slavery and misery than they suffer at this time; and

Whereas: The newly signed agreements go to the extent of providing penalty for the miners who come on strike to protect their rights; and

Resolved: That the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America repudiates these strikebreaking provisions of the agreements, declares them invalid and decides that the membership of the U.M.W.A. has the right to strike and picket at any time to protect their interests against the attacks of the coal operators, without being subjected to any fine whatsoever, and be it further

in steel, automobile and several other industries, preventing the organization of labor and resulting in the growth of the company unions; and

Whereas: The N.R.A. Labor Boards are the official instruments of the government and the employers to enforce compulsory arbitration, hated by all the workers; and

Whereas: Large numbers of the United Mine Workers of America officers are members of the N.R.A. Labor Boards throughout the country, thus acting in the official capacity of breaking strikes of the workers; and

Resolved: That all the officers of the United Mine Workers resign at once from the N.R.A. Labor Boards; and be it further

Resolved: That we condemn the program of the N.R.A. as a starvation, strikebreaking program of the employers.

Resolution Against Appointive Powers
Whereas: The appointive power is not in harmony with trade union democracy but its opposite; and

Whereas: The appointive power concentrates the rule of the U.M.W.A. into the hands of the few officers and deprives the membership of the right to elect their representatives; and

Resolved: That every officer of the U.M.W.A. who fails in any way to perform his duty in the best interests of the miners, be subjected to removal by membership at any time.

Woll Woos Roosevelt Support By Birthday Affairs Racket

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has a new political racket. A sentimental endeavor, no doubt a labor of love. This time it is President Roosevelt's birthday.

Since he offended the White House by supporting Father Coughlin, the overt inflationist, "Matty" has been in bad odor at the big mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue. So what better way to crawl back into favor than by staging a national birthday party for the President at the expense of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. "Matty" is back of an announcement that appeared in various papers touting the launching of Presidential Birthday Balls "to be held in every community in the nation" on January 30, the fifty-second birthday of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, father of the strikebreaking National Recovery Act. Blurbis state that the proceeds are to go towards raising a permanent endowment fund for the Warm Springs Foundation. It is understood that "Matty" is charging all that the traffic will bear.

The Memphis Labor Review, the A. F. of L.'s "official" newspaper, organized labor in Memphis and West Tennessee" announces in the lead article of its Christmas edition: "Labor will join with a committee in all fields of American life to raise a permanent endowment fund for the Warm Springs Foundation on a single night at Presidential Birthday Balls to be held in every community in the nation."

"Reports from the American Federation of Labor's headquarters in Washington state that a national committee already numbering more than fifty leaders in all walks of life has been formed. Additions are coming in hourly by mail and telegraph."

Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the board of the Cities Service Corporation and a dominant public utilities magnate, is chairman of this "na-

When President F. D. Roosevelt stepped into the White House," continues the Memphis Labor Review, quoting the Woll release, "the only office which he retained among his many other interests was the Presidency of the Warm Springs Foundation. The retention of that office shows how near and dear that potentially great medical and charitable institution is to his heart.

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WALL STREET'S CAPITAL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The \$238,000,000 allotted by President Roosevelt for naval construction under the guise of "public works" is just an appetizer in comparison with what the United States naval command plans to recommend to Congress.

The Admirals will ask Congress for a blanket authorization for a five-year construction program to cost about \$515,000,000.

"This program, of course, has the approval of President Roosevelt?" I asked the Navy Department.

"Well, it would hardly be proposed without his approval."

The new war program calls for the building of 102 warships to supplement the present 32 ship program which is being fulfilled under the "public works" action. When completed, it will bring the steel manufacturers, their uniformed floggers and other imperialists to "full" (London) strength by 1939, according to Navy Department figures.

War preparations are prominent everywhere in Washington. Bullets, armor and gas, rather than federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government, comprise the major part of the budget. Imperialism is the only solution for the unemployed laborer is either to starve or slaughter him.

Starving workers will also be interested to hear that the Budget Bureau is supporting the Navy Department's request for more cannon fodder. Provision has been made in the Navy budget for the next fiscal year for a naval personnel of 62,500 men, a gain of 2,000 over the present personnel. In addition, the list of the Marine Corps will be increased after July 1, from 15,200 to 16,000. It is understood that the Navy estimates that a personnel of 109,000 men will be necessary for an 85 per cent "peace-time" complement for the warships.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the W. A. R. Federation of Labor, has just shown the hollowness and hypocrisy of his impassioned Federation convention speech in which he thundered, returned, and half-cried for "a boycott against German-made goods and German services."

Last Thursday, Green officially called upon all officers and members of organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. to make the boycott "self-enforcing." In fact, he even suggested the formation of committees: "I suggest that committees be appointed to deal with the problem in accordance with economic, social and business requirements of each community. Let these committees make up other committees created for the same purpose representing other groups of people whose opinions are in harmony with the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor."

AGAINST AN AMERICAN THIRD CAPITALIST POLITICAL PARTY

By JOHN STRACHEY

Today the overwhelming impression which the United States makes upon an outside observer is ferment. There is ferment in every key of society; there is uneasiness, doubt, self-questioning to an unparalleled degree among the capitalist class; there is despair, mingled with wild and almost hysterical hope in the New Deal amongst sections of the lower middle class; there is smouldering revolt amongst the farmers; there is a deep, slow-moving and as yet confused tide of anti-capitalist sentiment amongst the working mass.

What, in such a situation, is the function and role of the American Communist Party. It is not, of course, for me to attempt to answer this question. But certain very broad questions are surely beyond dispute. First, of course, the question of the Party is to disseminate the broad principles of Marxism. For Marxism, the only guiding light in the current struggles which the workers and farmers are forced into undertaking—not because they are Communists, but because capitalism leaves them no alternative. For if these struggles are not infused with Marxist consciousness, they will remain blind, confused and foredoomed to failure.

His Life in Danger



ERNST THAELEMAN

Nazi Forgers Busy On Evidence for Thaelmann Trial

Also Seek to Avoid Mistakes Made in Reichstag Trial

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Nazi forgers and perjurers are working overtime in feverish preparations for the lynch trial of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, now over nine months in jail although no indictment has ever been brought against him.

These preparations are directed toward avoiding the weaknesses of the Reichstag trials, which were utilized by George Dimitroff and the three other Communist defendants for a brilliant exposure of Nazi responsibility for the Reichstag firing. To this end, not only is the indictment being kept secret, but the largest possible amount of forged material designed to implicate Thaelmann in acts of arson, etc., is being collected from police spies and renegades from Communism.

In this connection, a certain Georg Schwarg, expelled from the Communist Party in 1928, has been supplying material to the secret police for some time, in the form of publications in periodicals and books, with regard to Communist functionaries. The latest book published by this renegade and police spy deals in particular with Thaelmann, and the questionable "revelations" concocted by the author are likely to play a considerable role in the impending trial.

Big Gain in Soviet Gold Production

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—A tremendous rise in Soviet gold production is reported during the past few months, with a production of \$10,000,000 for September, a total 83 per cent higher than for the same month last year.

One side of the medal will be further speeded up as a result of the discovery of extremely rich deposits along the Laha River in the North Caucasus, and in Tadzhikistan, near the Afghan border. Two gold veins in these districts are said to surpass in richness any similar deposit in the world.

But the men who came to the top, both as practical organizers and as the guiding thinkers and theorists of the new party, were deeply imbued with the characteristic doctrine of British capitalism, i. e., with Liberalism. The most important of these leaders was Ramsay MacDonald and Keir Hardie, as active parliamentarians and organizers, while Bernard Shaw, whose prominent part in the foundation of the Labor Party is often overlooked, and Sidney and Beatrice Webb were the dominating theorists.

Historical Background of British Labor Party

The crisis of British capitalism in 1889 produced a rapid growth of trade unions in the British Isles, somewhat similar to what appears to be happening now in the United States.

Unfortunately the resulting movement towards independent working-class political action split up from the very outset into two divergent streams. Two antithetical and complementary errors quickly developed. First, the majority of those who felt the need for a new working-class party in Britain seem to have felt that need instinctively rather than rationally. They knew that a new "third party" was needed, but they did not seem to have realized what it was needed for. In other words, though they rejected the existing Liberal Party, which the organized British workers had hitherto mainly supported, they had no clear conception of what to put in its place. They had rejected the Liberal Party, but they were quite unable to free their minds from Liberal principles and Liberal ideas.

Lenin, the N. R. A. and the Historical Fraud of Liberal Journalists

By SAM DON

The following article by Comrade Sam Don is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared in the Dec. 23 issue of the Daily and dealt with the article by L. Fisher entitled "Lenin to Roosevelt" on the basis of Lenin's pamphlet "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It."—Editorial Note.

How extraordinary is the capacity of liberals for untenable historical analogies!

For example the New Republic, a leading liberal organ, wrote in its issue of May 7, 1933, as follows:

"... rather striking general likeness between Lenin's prescription and that now being suggested (N.R.A.—S.D.) in Washington."

What was the occasion of this very liberal analogy? It was the review by Prof. Beard of Lenin's two volumes which contained the pamphlet "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It."

Wherein did the editors of the New Republic see the "striking general likeness" between the revolutionary proposals of Lenin and Roosevelt's proposals? They saw this "striking likeness" in the fact that Lenin's proposals speak of the need of "regulating economic life" and that the N.R.A. also set out to "regulate economic life"....

But what did our "impartial" liberal friends fail to "notice" when they read Lenin's pamphlet? They completely overlooked and failed to understand the striking difference between "regulating the economic life" of the country with power in the hands of the proletariat and "regulating economic life" with power in the hands of the capitalist class, in the hands of finance capitalism.

A Paradise for Bankers

Lenin in his pamphlet (which our liberal friends have completely failed to understand), refutes any possible analogy which would connect a "striking likeness" between his revolutionary proposals and that of the N.R.A. Lenin prophetically warned against any such analogy. He wrote:

"Both America and Germany 'regulate economic life' in such a manner as to create a MILITARY PRISON for the workers (partly for the peasants) and a PARADISE for the bankers and the capitalists. Their regulation consists in 'lightening the screw' of the worker to the extent of near famine and securing for the capitalists (secretly) LARGER profits than those they had before the war." (Lenin's emphasis.)

The Striking Difference

Not a "striking general likeness" but a striking difference, gentlemen of the Nation and New Republic! When Lenin speaks of "regulating economic life" he has in mind regulation under the rule of the workers which will do away with the capitalist profit system. When you gentlemen speak of "regulating the economic life" of the country, regardless of what your pious wishes are, it creates in the words of Lenin, "a military prison for the workers" and a "paradise for the bankers."

And a no more striking example of "a military prison for the workers" and a "paradise for the bankers" can anywhere be found than in the N.R.A. as it is developing.

Take the N.R.A. as it was conceived and as it operates. The supreme purpose and effort of the N.R.A. is to assure the regular flow of profits in the midst of growing market misery. This and nothing else is the "social function" of the N.R.A. In short, the N.R.A. was consciously created as the instrument of monopoly capitalism.

N.R.A. Has Not Failed Wall Street

Has the N.R.A. failed monopoly capitalism? By no means. But before we prove this point, let us answer the question whether Roosevelt and his administration conceived of the N.R.A. as the instrument of trusts, banks, of finance capitalism, or whether the huge profits made by finance capitalism is due to the fact that there are chiselers and labor is not taking advantage of the N.R.A.

Let us consider a few programmatic statements made by the President and the press. On June 10th the President declared:

"No employed and no group of less than 25 employers as a single trade could do this alone and continue to live in business competition. But if all employers in each trade now band themselves faithfully in these modern guilds, without exception, and agree to act together and at once, none will be hurt."

What is the substance of the President's statement? Let Mr. Samuel Untermyer explain. "The anti-trust laws will be virtually scrapped and trade combinations and associations, instead of being proscribed, dissolved, and punished as crimes, will come under governmental supervision with price fixing and restrictions of production, which is the antithesis of the present law and system." (Our emphasis, S. D.)

Hastening Trustification

Mr. Untermyer is quite right. The N.R.A. is to "regulate economic life" in such a manner that it will hasten trustification in order to curb competition, restrict production, so that monopoly capitalism can fix prices. All for what purpose? To exact exorbitant profits from the tolling masses in a world of falling prices!

If you examine the individual "codes of fair competition" the robber's hand of monopoly capitalism grabs you by the throat. Take the first code, the textile code. The language is quite clear.

We read, "It projects the development of an open trading association through which, as in the case of commodity exchanges, prices and terms of trading would be reported by all companies with a view to avoid and eliminate unfair and destructive competitive prices and practices. It further proposes to fashion instruments of self-government for dealing with the problems of over capacity and overproduction by subjecting the installation of additional produc-

tion machinery to its scrutiny, and to the approval or disapproval of the administration." (Our emphasis, S. D.)

What then is the purpose of the textile code and all other codes? It is to maintain high prices by avoiding "destructive competitive prices."

It is the purpose of the textile code, that of all other codes, to solve the "problem of over capacity and overproduction" not by reducing prices, so that a ragged population is in a position to buy, but to "control and regulate" overproduction so that production will be restricted in order that prices are kept up high—starvation wages for the workers as producers, high prices as consumers and mounting profits for the handful of trust and bank magnates. This is the "social function and social vision" of the N.R.A. code.

Lenin on Monopoly Capitalism

As far back as 1916 Lenin spoke of the American trusts "as the highest expression of the economics of imperialism or monopoly capitalism."

The N.R.A. is the "highest expression" of imperialism in this period of the general crisis of world capitalism was created for the purpose of hastening the process of trustification and strengthening the death grip of monopoly capitalism. Lenin, in his "Imperialism" written as far back as 1917, said:

"Crises of all sorts and in particular those of an economic nature strengthen to a tremendous extent the tendencies to concentration and monopoly."

How exactly, to a detail, one might say, does the N.R.A. confirm Lenin's analysis contained in his immortal work "Imperialism."

To give a few examples to illustrate further the nature of the N.R.A. in the light of Lenin's teachings.

Mergers to Increase Profits

Willis B. Rice, a lamp manufacturer, voicing the opinion of the small producer, said the following at the hearings on the electrical code:

"The electrical industry is dominated by five big corporations. They have 88 per cent of the business. The code tends to perpetuate the monopoly and might easily be designed to eliminate the independent manufacturer."

And the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in its issue on July 29th, 1935, as follows: "It is almost altogether probable that the scheme of the blanket code for increasing mass employment will result in decreasing the number of those in gainful occupations, instead of increasing them, inasmuch as if enforced in the way indicated, it will drive many of the store keepers and shopkeepers out of business, thereby offsetting the number of extra workers who will find employment through the reduction in the number of hours of those now at work."

A recent announcement of the merger of the telephone, telephone and radio companies is in line with the general purposes of the N.R.A. The Journal of Commerce in its Dec. 15th issue, tells us that this proposed merger "... would doubtless tend to advance the role level (read raise profits) for some or all of these communication services."

Only a few comments are necessary. In one case the complaint is made in an industry which is already highly monopolized, that the code will drive out the few remaining independent producers and "perpetuate the monopoly." In the other case it is admitted that the purpose of the blanket code is to "drive many of the store keepers and shopkeepers out of business" and increase unemployment....

N.R.A. and Imperialism

We have purposely quoted and discussed the earlier statements on the N.R.A. and its codes to prove our contention that if the N.R.A. operates to create profits for monopoly capitalism, it does so precisely because it was conceived and called into being as the organ of the most greedy, murderous monopoly capitalism in the world—U. S. FINANCE CAPITALISM. The present occupant in the White House, the creator of the N.R.A. and its slave codes, is the most loyal, faithful servant of the "money bags and the toilers."

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The N.R.A. is the "highest expression" of imperialism in this period of the general crisis of world capitalism was created for the purpose of hastening the process of trustification and strengthening the death grip of monopoly capitalism. Lenin, in his "Imperialism" written as far back as 1917, said:

"Crises of all sorts and in particular those of an economic nature strengthen to a tremendous extent the tendencies to concentration and monopoly."

How exactly, to a detail, one might say, does the N.R.A. confirm Lenin's analysis contained in his immortal work "Imperialism."

To give a few examples to illustrate further the nature of the N.R.A. in the light of Lenin's teachings.

Mergers to Increase Profits

Willis B. Rice, a lamp manufacturer, voicing the opinion of the small producer, said the following at the hearings on the electrical code:

"The electrical industry is dominated by five big corporations. They have 88 per cent of the business. The code tends to perpetuate the monopoly and might easily be designed to eliminate the independent manufacturer."

And the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in its issue on July 29th, 1935, as follows: "It is almost altogether probable that the scheme of the blanket code for increasing mass employment will result in decreasing the number of those in gainful occupations, instead of increasing them, inasmuch as if enforced in the way indicated, it will drive many of the store keepers and shopkeepers out of business, thereby offsetting the number of extra workers who will find employment through the reduction in the number of hours of those now at work."

A recent announcement of the merger of the telephone, telephone and radio companies is in line with the general purposes of the N.R.A. The Journal of Commerce in its Dec. 15th issue, tells us that this proposed merger "... would doubtless tend to advance the role level (read raise profits) for some or all of these communication services."

Only a few comments are necessary. In one case the complaint is made in an industry which is already highly monopolized, that the code will drive out the few remaining independent producers and "perpetuate the monopoly." In the other case it is admitted that the purpose of the blanket code is to "drive many of the store keepers and shopkeepers out of business" and increase unemployment....

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Got Any Property?

NEW YORK.—Have you any private property to protect? If so, go to the Ford "Exposition of Progress" in the Federal Laboratory building, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, and see the fully equipped riot car that Mr. Ford is selling.

Innocently enough, it looks like any Ford car that tours the streets. It is only when you look inside that you see the weapons for murder, supplied for the exhibition "by courtesy of the Federal Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Thucked away on one side is a Thompson machine gun and magazine in a velvet case. Other equipment includes: one 20 gauge sawed-off shotgun, one gas riot gun of which the placard says: "A perfect weapon for dispersing mobs... protecting private property... used by large industrial corporations. It is capable of shooting either a short range or long range projectile. A gas billie lies on the rear seat of the car. Six gas bombs line the rear wall, and six gas hand-grenades line the right wall of the car. A gas mask lies on the floor and, ironically, a complete first aid kit makes up the full complement of riot equipment.

the trusts under the protection of Blue Eagle. (The question of the R.F.C. subsidies will be discussed later.)

Indeed, as Lenin has prophesied, "... larger profits for the bankers, near famine for the toilers."

Stalin on Monopoly Capitalism

The purpose of monopoly capitalism to raise prices is clearly stated by Comrade Stalin at the 17th Party conference of the C. P. S. U. held two years ago. He said:

"Present-day capitalism, as distinct from the old form of capitalism, is monopoly capitalism, and that determines in advance the inevitability of a struggle on the part of the capitalist associations for the maintenance of the high monopoly prices of their commodities, despite the existence of over-production. It does not need to be stressed that the N.R.A. is really to which makes the crisis particularly distressful for the masses of the people—who are the chief consumers of commodities and impoverishes them, necessarily leads to a protraction of the crisis and must hinder its normal solution."

It is precisely the purpose of the N.R.A. to help the "maintenance of high monopoly prices, despite the existence of overproduction" and it is exactly this "which makes the crisis particularly distressful for the masses of the people who are the chief consumers of commodities and impoverishes them."

It is not clear that to see "any striking likeness" between what Lenin wrote in his pamphlet on "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It" and the N.R.A. is really to obscure the "striking difference" between the N.R.A., the organ of oppression, murderous monopoly capitalism, and Lenin's program, the program of struggle against monopoly capitalism.

In our next and last article we shall deal with the question of state monopoly capitalism and the role of the state and the distortions which the liberals of the Nation and the New Republic have made of Lenin's writing on these questions. Their glorification of the N.R.A. and Roosevelt is based on the distortions of Lenin's teachings on state capitalism and the role of the state.

on exactly these lines—who "promised to nationalize all the big banks and trusts" while leaving "property of the small man untouched?"

It was Hitler.

It is true that Mr. Amle's speech is incomparably more rational, more "Marxist" than anything which, so far as I know, was ever said by the German fascists. Moreover, I am sure that Mr. Amle and his friends today sincerely believe not only that they are not fascists but that they are the one true bulwark against the rise of fascism in America. Alas who we believe about ourselves however sincerely, is of very little importance. What we do is everything—what we are doing, nothing. And the ominous fact remains that the present leaders of the Farmer-Labor Political Federation have chosen a line of policy and propaganda which have the typical characteristics of all Fascist parties.

If, as seems to me probable, parties of this type arise in the United States, important and difficult decisions will face the Communist Party. For it will not be sufficient to point out the errors, and in some cases, crimes of such parties. It will be necessary to observe that they will almost certainly contain large masses of sincere and potentially revolutionary workers and also farmers and in the first class large sections of the petty-bourgeoisie. The winning of these masses to a clear-sighted revolutionary policy, and away from leadership which will range all the way from the cynical and vile betrayal of the Fascists, to the well intentioned confusions of farmer-labor groups, will be the vital task of the Party.

When we come, however, to the aims of the new movement, we find that Mr. Amle defines them as the carrying by force of an amendment to the American Constitution forbidding "absentee ownership" of any part of the means of production, and providing for their public ownership and operation. The effect of such a law would be, of course, to nationalize all large-scale, and indeed medium-scale, production, leaving private hands only such small-scale enterprises as could be conducted by a man and his family without hired help.

The political objective of this demand is obvious. Mr. Amle hopes to swing the lower middle class to him by the promises that he is attacking "big business" alone. Immediately, however, he leaps to mind the fact that Mr. Amle is not the first to make such promises. Who was it who conducted the most violent and apparently ultra-radical propaganda

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 1936 Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, 24 Pages. The big news and Daily Worker in the history of our party.



JOHN STRACHEY

This group founded the Social Democratic Federation. (A sub-group immediately split off from the Federation under the leadership of the poet, William Morris, and called itself the Socialist League.) But, if these two groups had a much clearer conception than had the Independent Labor Party or the Labor Party of the need for rejecting capitalist economics and philosophy, they had opposite and just as serious defects. From the first they began to exhibit the most ruinous forms of sectarianism. With disastrous folly, they cut themselves off from the real and powerful, if extremely confused and politically unconscious, struggles in which the British workers were actually engaging in at the time. They committed acts of folly, such as refusing to assist in a great London dock strike because the workers would not use the red flag on their platforms.

Non-sectarian Markets

Again, they boycotted the main working-class party, the Independent Labor Party, which was founded, as I have said, in 1892, and which might conceivably have been prevented from becoming Liberal and opportunist if the Marxists of the Social Democratic Federation had worked inside it. Hyndman and his followers hugged their own theoretical superiority, misunderstood the practical application of Marxism as seriously as it proved, a most imperfect grasp of working-class economics and philosophy, as they had just been scientifically formulated for the first time by Marx and Engels. Their most characteristic leader was a talented, if perverse, figure, Hyndman.

Liberalism of the Fabians, the Trade Union leaders, and the Independent Labor League, and the barren sectarianism of Hyndman and the Social Democratic Federation. This is how Engels, interviewed by a Liberal newspaper, the Daily Chronicle, defined his position in 1933. I quote from a valuable book which has just come out in England entitled, "The Class Struggle in Britain in the Epoch of Imperialism" by Ralph Fox.

The Fabian Society I take to be nothing but a branch of the Liberal Party. It looks for no social salvation only through the means which that party supplies. We are opposed to all the existing political parties, and we are going to fight them all. The English Social Democratic Federation is, and acts, only like a small sect. It is an ineffectual body. It has not understood how to take the lead of the working-class movement generally, and to direct it toward socialism. It has turned into an orthodoxy. Thus it insisted upon John Burns unfurling the red flag at the dock strike, where such an act would have ruined the whole movement, and, instead of gaining credit for the dockers, would have driven them back into the arms of the capitalists. We don't do this. Yet our program is a purely socialist one. Our first plank is the socialization of all the means and instruments of production.

What Engels wanted was, on the one hand, to create a group of men and women who had really understood Marxism, and freed themselves from the whole capitalist point of view, yet did not on that account think themselves superior in any way to the workers, but, on the contrary, would devote their whole energy to furthering the practical, if half blind, political struggles of the British working masses.

Engels on British Labor

This is, of course, the policy which all Communist Parties today seek to pursue. That it is the correct policy has now been proved over and over again, and although Engels forty years ago in England was only able to persuade a tiny group to follow his lead, he was able to achieve some notable successes. True to his principles of having his front on practical limited demands, which the workers really felt, he led an agitation for the eight hour day. A United Front Committee was established, and powerful demonstrations, which shook middle-class opinion badly, marched from the East End, the workers' part of London, through the whole of the West End to Hyde Park. Later the

United Front Committee became the League of Hours and International Labor League.

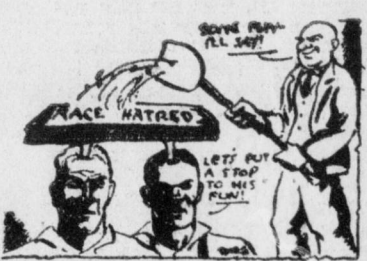
In spite of these successes, however, the forces which Engels was able to muster were not sufficient to prevent the disastrous divergence of the British movement into the opposite errors of Liberal opportunism and Social Democratic sectarianism. In 1885 Engels himself died, and there was no one left to carry on his work. This is how Fox sums up the reasons for this failure:

There can be no doubt that the reason why the group of able proletarians and intellectuals who grouped themselves around Engels in the 60's and 80's failed to form leading cadres for the new labor movement was the inability to absorb the theoretical positions of revolutionary Marxism and apply them to English reality. They were drawn to Engels by their dislike of the sectarianism of Hyndman and the S. D. F., but one by one the difficulties of manoeuvring in the sea of English opportunism overcame them and they went back to opportunism themselves, or even as in the case of John Burns, directly into the camp of the bourgeoisie. Tom Mann alone, after many years of wandering was to find his way back again into the camp of the revolutionary proletariat, the Communist Party of Lenin.

Divide Negro and White Workers at City College

Separation Plan Based on Desire To Speed Up Loading of Dirt, Correspondent Writes

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I am working at the City College, and they seem to think that we are not doing enough work. We are loading trucks of dirt, and they have found some excuse to divide the Negro workers from the white workers on the ground that the white workers insulted the Negro worker. That is a lie. That is not why the boss is going to separate us workers from each other. He thinks he can get more work done. The workers are not feeling so good. Today the boss discharged the white worker who was foreman and made a Negro worker boss. So you can see what the boss has in mind to do.



what were they preparing for. Yes, they reply, but not on the other side. They also give us pamphlets to read on conditions that are not so good. We have a big fight ahead of us and we are going to fight it to a finish.

White Southern Woman Calls for Unity of Negro and White Against Starvation

Southern Schools Make Life Hard for Negro Children

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) SOUTH NORFOLK, Va.—I have visited the schools in South Norfolk. The children in the colored schools have to pay for their own school books and other supplies. The mothers and fathers are not able to support these needs and that is why many children cannot go to school here. There are about 300 colored kids in South Norfolk (which has a population of 3,000), who would go to school if they could.

Children Have Not Had a Cup of Milk in 19 Months; All Four Under Weight

(By a White Southern Woman) BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—I am a poor and working woman. My husband has been out of work 19 months. We have got only enough relief from the Red Cross and public welfare to keep from starving, but not enough to keep from going hungry. It sure does make a mother's heart ache to see her children go hungry. Our children have not had a cup of milk in 19 months. Our baby will be eight years old in March, and weighs 33 pounds. We have four children and all underweight. Our 18 year old son was forced away from home 17 months ago because we could not get enough to eat. He works hard all the time and gets nothing but what he eats. He went away so his little sisters and brothers could have more to eat. My husband is now working for cash relief, but does not get enough for food and clothes. Our three smallest are going to school. We cannot furnish supplies for them, such as paper and pencil and other things they need. We cannot pay their fees.



The teacher wrote up on the blackboard: "We have enough self-respect to pay our fees." She knew they could not pay fees. Our children do not get hot lunches. It is not just our little children, but the children of all the working class. There are three little children going to school "bare-footed." They have not had shoes this winter. So the only way to stop all this trouble is for the working class, white and Negro, to organize together and fight together for our rights.

In the Home

Comrade George L. T. of Chicago, who sent some suggested meatless menus for use at "red affairs," has promptly sent the recipes for three of the items that we requested. The first one, for muffins, requires no egg or shortening and is obviously very easy to mix. (Formula for 12.)

- Special Muffins
1 cup graham flour
1 cup wheat flour
1/2 cup brown sugar
2 teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk
2/3 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup raisins
1/2 cup nuts
2 teaspoons baking powder (no fat or butter)
Mix all dry ingredients, then add milk, nuts and raisins and work well together. Bake about 15 minutes in moderate oven in greased muffin pans or in paper baking cups in same.

- Okra and Tomato Soup
1 can okra
1 can tomato
2 small onions
1/2 stick butter
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper
If fresh okra is used, slice in small pieces and fry (saute) until done. Melt the butter, add the minced onion, brown a little, then add the tomato and last the okra and seasoning. Simmer slowly 10 to 15 minutes. (By "1/2 stick" butter I think "2 tablespoons" is meant.)

- Spaghetti Creole Style
Break one pound of spaghetti into boiling water; cook until done, and drain. Mince 2 onions and 4 beans of garlic and simmer in butter until done. Add two minced red peppers and one teaspoon of paprika, then the cooked spaghetti and a quart of tomatoes. Season to taste and boil slowly 20 minutes.

Our best thanks to George for these recipes. And perhaps it is a good time to make another suggestion in regard to benefit affairs. This concerns the matter of entertainment. These affairs are usually not solely for financial purposes, but serve to introduce to the revolutionary movement workers previously strangers to it. Whether or not they will become revolutionaries and stay with us depends on what kind of a reception they get at their first red affair.

NEW YEAR'S PARTY DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT

Monday, Jan. 1st, at 8 p. m. INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CLUB 146 BROAD ST. Hot Check 35c

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

The Business Department of the Daily Worker is undertaking an intensive campaign to secure advertisements from various business concerns. The income from such advertising would help us reduce the deficit which the readers of the "Daily" have been meeting every year. In order to obtain more large space advertisers for the Daily Worker, the business department must be able to convince advertisers and advertising agencies that our readers have confidence in the Daily Worker and that they will patronize those who advertise in our paper in preference to non-advertisers.

Name..... City..... State.....
Occupation..... Employed..... Unemployed.....
How many adults read your copy of the Daily Worker regularly?.....
Do you buy any other newspaper every day?.....
Do you patronize Daily Worker advertisers in preference to firms who do not advertise, or who advertise in some other paper?.....

DAILY WORKER

50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Negro Employees Are Fired by Webster Hall Hotel, Detroit

Separation Plan Based on Desire to Speed-Up Loading of Dirt, Correspondent Writes

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, Mich.—The Webster Hall Hotel, at Cass and Putnam Sts., Detroit, is only one of the examples of labor exploiters, but they are typical of the entire group. It is owned by the "Transcontinental Hotel Co.," an outgrowth of the former Strauss Investment Co., notorious labor-hating organization, who went into bankruptcy several years ago, defrauding through its highly watered stock, thousands of workers who had placed their money in "safe" investment stocks.

Webster Hall Hotel is carrying on its record of anti-working class tactics, under the legitimate leadership of General Johnson and his N.R.A. bird. On Friday, Nov. 24th, at 6:30 in the morning, when the shift of Negro bell-boys and elevator girls reported to work, they were met downstairs by an assistant manager, who was instructed to tell every one of them that they were "fired."

These men have unfortunately not been able to feel their solidarity with their Negro brothers, and have not joined with them in the battle to end this exploitation and discrimination. One of the assistant managers was also fired without any notice.

Norfolk Jail Is a Torture Den

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) NORFOLK, Va.—In Norfolk City Jail they have unsanitary toilets, the plumbing being neglected in some cases for years. Most of the toilets are stopped and do not flush, causing an impossible odor. The walls are full of cobwebs. No proper place for sleep for the prisoners—just a stool bunk with no mattress and only one lousy blanket to cover with these cold nights. The place is swarming with lice. They keep the windows open but with the films covering the prisoners have colds all the time. They get two meals a day made up of black molasses, lousy corn bread and half done beans. Although 60 per cent of the population of Norfolk are whites, the jail is practically full of Negroes. Six months in a place like this can surely kill a man.

Scottsboro Verses

CITRONELLA, Alabama.—In lynch infected Decatur, In the jail there you will see Nine innocent Scottsboro boys, They ought to have been freed. Only mass protest of millions of workers like you and me Will keep these boys from burning And cause them to be free. So workers join in union, Let the bosses hear your cry. The Scottsboro boys are innocent, These boys they shall not die. Hurray for the I. D., They are fighting days and nights, Not only for the Scottsboro boys, But for the workers' rights. J. H.

10-Year Old Boy Helps Drive for Scottsboro Brothers

(By a Young Worker Correspondent) BENTON HARBOR, Mich.—I'm a young lad 10 years old. I am very much interested in the Scottsboro boys case. I have been singing at the Colored churches here in Benton Harbor to raise funds to help these boys. I long for the day when both Negro and white will unite in one mighty army to dump the capitalists off our backs. As long as we are divided, the capitalists can exploit us and keep us in wage slavery. My dad is working at starvation wages under the N.R.A. or the National Recovery Act. I am a little white boy!

Southern White Boy Apologizes for Use of Boss-Inspired Terms

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) FORT KNOX, Ky.—I have been a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps exactly 27 days. During that time I have cut down trees, worked on roads, in kitchen work, worked in the rock quarry and on trucks, and done many other types of work. I shall relate one incident that happened to me and a group of eight boys a few days ago. Our day's work was finished and we were waiting to check our tools. A group of white boys marched to a stand-still. The leader stepped out of formation and quickly checked the tools for his group. Then he asked the sergeant, "Shall I check the nigger's tools also?" "One of the boys in our group gasped, 'What did he say?' A braver lad repeated the question to the white boy. The white boy calmly repeated his original question. Then, he added, 'I'm from the South. That's what we call you down there.' That made all of us angry. One of the boys even threatened to smash his face in with a shovel. We all told him that we respected him, and we didn't want to be called niggers but Negroes. He didn't say another word. The group of boys with him were as silent as death. Later, he saw one of the boys at the show and told him to tell us he was sorry. He said he wasn't trying to be funny, but that's what he had called Negroes all his life. Company J-5, C.C.C., Fort Knox, Ky.

Urges United Fight on System of Inequality

(By a Worker Correspondent) CINCINNATI, O.—I would like to add to the story of the missing Parsons boy who came home after his family house burned down, to find no mother or father, and only a brother, 17 years old. What has the future in store for these Negro boys, Rufus and Raymond Parsons? I can judge that the highways and freight trains will be their next hunting grounds, and starvation will be following them wherever they go. This is a good example of the capitalist society. One family of two live in a mansion with plenty of room for 10 humans to live in; the other family of 8 live in a dog house or one-way rat holes that have no outlets for a fire escape. These dog houses are built of old boards that burned like gunpowder in dry seasons. Fellow workers, let us wake up and unite shoulder to shoulder with our fellow workers that are struggling to break the chains of slavery. Fellow workers, you have one task to perform immediately and that is to propagandize wherever you may be to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Here is a leaflet written by the Chelsea Troop in Boston, calling the kids of the neighborhood and school to protest against raising the price of milk in Boston. This resulted in gaining 40 new kids for the troop. Not only that, but when the teacher in school asked the children (the same school in which the leaflet was distributed), "Who are the Pioneers?" all the children got up and answered, "We are the Pioneers." This is swell! Are you doing the same in your neighborhood and school? Write and tell us.

Can your parents afford to give you enough food and clothing now when they are not working? Most of us can't even bring lunch to school, because our parents can't afford to give it to us. Our parents pay taxes to the city and the city is rich enough to provide free lunches and clothing for the children of the unemployed. Monday afternoon, Dec. 18, 1933, at 4 o'clock the Pioneers are calling a meeting at 88 Hawthorne St., Chelsea, where all the school children will get together and see what they can do to get FREE LUNCHES and CLOTHING. Bring your friend. Take this paper home. CHELSEA PIONEER TROOP. What Are Cops Good For? What are cops good for? For raising our tax. And breaking our backs. That's what cops are good for.

For running down Reds And splitting their heads; For swearing at bootblacks, For slugging a woman; For everything nasty And nothing human— That's what cops are good for! —by Leonard Spier, New York.

A Letter Dec. 23, 1933. Comrade Editor: I am 12 years old and am reading the "Daily" steady. I get it from a paper boy in our district. I am sending greetings to the 10th Anniversary Edition to be off the press Jan. 6. I like to read Jim Martin but it keeps me guessing too much until the next day. Your comrade, CHARLES FELDMAN, Hartford, Conn.

PARTY LIFE Mass Organizations Are Not Duplicates of Party

F.S.U. not Communist Organization; Accepts Anyone in Sympathy with Soviet Union

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) BERKELEY, Va.—I live in a hell hole called Berkeley, where the landlords and the rental agents have the rule as the devil is the boss of hell. I have been out of work for two years and have moved and moved until I haven't anything more to move, so I found a little old house that did not belong to anyone with no rent to pay at all, so I moved in there with my five little ones and wife. I fitted it so that I could live there. We stayed there about two weeks without water, making out the best way we could, when one of the largest and wickedest rental agents in Berkeley, E. C. Savage, knocked at the door and asked if I had seen him before moving in. I replied no. He said that if I did not see him at once he would arrest the whole family and see that we got locked up for trespassing. My wife and five little girls from 15 years down to five years of age all would be sent to jail. I stayed there about two weeks without water, making out the best way we could, when one of the largest and wickedest rental agents in Berkeley, E. C. Savage, knocked at the door and asked if I had seen him before moving in. I replied no. He said that if I did not see him at once he would arrest the whole family and see that we got locked up for trespassing. My wife and five little girls from 15 years down to five years of age all would be sent to jail.

A great deal of confusion exists among our Party members in respect to the various mass organizations, such as the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief and the Friends of the Soviet Union. These organizations are too often regarded as duplicates of the Party, and the sectarianism, which the Party is striving so seriously to overcome, is found here, sometimes to an even greater degree than within the Party itself.

Purpose and Function of Friends of the Soviet Union

The Friends of the Soviet Union is one of the mass organizations built on the principle of the united front. The basis for this united front is sympathy for the Soviet Union. Everybody knows that sympathy for the Soviet Union is not limited to the revolutionary workers. There are literally millions of workers, farmers, intellectuals and small business people who are sympathetic to the Soviet Union for one reason or another. Some are sympathetic only because of the Soviet Union's sincere struggle for peace. Others are sympathetic because the Soviet Government alone has solved the problem of the national minorities to the complete satisfaction of the minorities concerned. Still others are sympathetic because in their opinion the Soviet Union is conducting a great social experiment, the outcome of which is of vital importance to humanity. This sympathy for the Soviet Union is the cornerstone upon which can be built a mass organization which will unite these diverse elements with the revolutionary workers on the specific program of the F.S.U., which is to spread accurate information about Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, to answer the lies of its enemies and to mobilize the American toiling masses for its defense.

However, in order to enlist these various elements in the F.S.U. and keep them in the organization the F.S.U. must be a non-party organization, and its agitation and propaganda must correspond to its non-party character, which should also be reflected in the composition of its functionalaries and committees. Unfortunately the reverse has been true hitherto. Until the beginning of 1933 the principal activity of the F.S.U. has been participation in the campaigns of the Party. In the Presidential election campaign in 1932 the National Committee of the F.S.U. endorsed Foster and Ford. As a result of this endorsement many Socialist members as well as others without party affiliation, were alienated from the F.S.U. During that campaign F.S.U. branches distributed the Party platform and other Party election campaign literature. Frequently mass meetings and other affairs arranged by the F.S.U. are converted into Party affairs. There are cases of the removal of F.S.U. functionaries who are Party members by Party district or section organizers without regard to F.S.U. needs and practices. Pressure is exerted upon the F.S.U. by the Party to participate in practically every financial drive inaugurated by the district, section or local organization of the Party. In some places the literature agents of the F.S.U. sell the Daily Worker, and other official organs of the Party. Obviously these are political mistakes and they are being made because the Party does not understand clearly the role of the F.S.U. For the same reason the overwhelming majority of the functionaries of the F.S.U. consists of Party members. Such a condition is in itself sufficient to stamp the F.S.U. as a Party organization.

How should Party members function in the F.S.U.? Certainly not to attempt to convert the F.S.U. into a duplicate of, or substitute for the Party. It is their task, as in other mass organizations, to be the most active workers in carrying out the aims of the F.S.U., and to give it correct political guidance through properly functioning fractions. At the same time it is their duty to recruit the best elements of the F.S.U. into the Party.

JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C. Please send me more information on the Communist Party. Name..... Street..... City.....

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

loves you—maybe! A wise man prefers to remain uncertain in such matters—and goes on with his work; unless he wants to force an issue!

Diabetes Mrs. C. R. R., Salem, Ore.—You are undoubtedly suffering from diabetes (sugar disease). The itching and burning in the vagina (not vulva) is due to the excess sugar in your amoniorated mercury. Be careful, Mabel!

She Loves Me, She Loves Me Not Andrew H. Troy, N. Y.—There is no drug or apparatus by which you can find out whether your comrade loves you or not. The so-called "lie detector" will register indifferently hats, love or fear, if the intensity of the emotion is equally strong. Its purpose is to detect the impression certain words make on the subject; whether he is neutral to them or whether they arouse him. The chances are that she does not love you, because if she did, you'd need no test: You'd feel it. However, if you must know, try to find something that she hates to do and ask her to do it for you. If she agrees (and carries out her agreement), she loves you.

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Freckles—Othine Telephone Operators—Freckles cannot be entirely removed without injury to the skin. The reason is that the pigment (color) which causes freckles is deposited in the deepest layer of the epidermis. Othine contains an irritating poison, ammoniated mercury. Be careful, Mabel!

Workers School Forum

M. VETCH National Secretary Pen and Hammer will lecture on "A Critical Discussion of Outstanding Literature in the South 'FIVE NOVELS OF THE SOUTH'" Sunday, December 31st, at 8 p. m. at WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM, 35 E. 12th St., 2d Floor Questions — Discussion — Admission 25c

5th Anniversary

OF THE Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union will be celebrated on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 8 P.M. at Mecca Temple 55th St. between 6th and 7th Aves. A Splendid Program of Music, Tickets 35c, 55c, and 83c, including tax, in the Office of the Union, 131 West 28th Street, New York City. Freiheit Gesangs Verein Charles Lieber Eugene Nigob, Nadia Chlitzky (Steinway Piano)

WHAT A WORLD!



By Michael Gold

Hero Worship

THE world has seen every kind of hero. Kings, priests, poets and scientists have had their inning. The bourgeois world today is particularly fascinated by the Dictator, usually a loud-mouthed back politician like Mussolini or Hitler—with a talent for murder and theatrics.

By their heroes shall ye judge them. In the Soviet Union a new and different hero is being born—the shock trooper. He is a worker who has volunteered to increase production in his factory or mill. He receives benefits in the form of higher wages and preferment in food and goods. But it is not this alone that urges him on. No boss could buy the loyalty and enthusiasm with which these millions of shock brigaders do their work.

We know the speed-up in America too well, and we know the evils of piece work. Some enemies of the Soviet Union have compared those American horrors with shock brigades in the Soviet Union. The comparison is not only odious but one of those typical liberal lies, like the one which always discusses Communism and Fascism in the same breath.

Piece work in America may be compared to the "love" sold for money by a prostitute or debutante. Shock brigading in the Soviet Union is also love, but it is the honest, fruitful love of a free man and a free woman.

A Hero of the Mines

In every Soviet factory wall newspaper, on every public square, over the radio, in the pages of the literary magazines, in theatre lobbies and meeting halls, one reads the story of these shock brigaders and sees their pictures. They are the new Soviet heroes, the builders of a new life.

It is not only the amount of work they produce that is counted. They are not machines. It is their spirit, too, that goes into the scales, the social idealism they display.

Consider a typical hero of labor such as Nicholas Izotov, a miner who works in the Donetz Coal Basin, which is in the south of the Soviet land (its abbreviated name is the Donbas).

Recently there was held a conference of the best shock brigaders of the Donbas region, one of hundreds like it in other regions. The Donbas has been lagging behind its quota in the Five-Year Plan. A sweeping reorganization was ordered from Moscow.

As usual, it was found that there were too many deskmen, engineers, technicians and others. They were ordered out of the offices into the actual points of production. Labor turnover was to be reduced, by providing better living conditions for the miners. Other measures were taken. That was last April, and a marked improvement set in, a gradual but steady increase.

A month ago, according to the Moscow News, there was a cleaning of the Party membership. Every Communist had to come before a commission and tell his record. The hearings were wide open mass affairs. Everyone in the room was free to speak and ask questions.

So Izotov came up, the best shock trooper in the Donbas mines, before an audience of 1,500 fellow miners.

"I was born in 1902," he began, addressing the crowded hall, "in a village in the central Black Earth province. My father was a highway worker who helped lay the road from Moscow to Khar'kov."

Then Izotov gave the rest of his simple biography. Told of the farm drudgery and privation of his boyhood, his labor in a brick factory at the age of 13. His life as a miner during the Civil War and later in the Red Army. After his army experiences he came back to the mines.

Here he developed in the way of a Soviet worker. He began to study his work. "I watched how the old miners worked," he said. "I was very strong when I first began to dig coal, but didn't get anywhere. But then I used my head, and watched the old timers, and studied the lie and cleavage of the coal. On the east side the coal is soft, on the west it is hard. If you come at it from the west you have to use different tools. Now I am working with mechanized equipment, and that makes other problems."

A Busy Leader

IZOTOV organized one of the first working brigades, and taught other miners his advanced methods. They soon were exceeding their quotas. He now heads the mechanized brigades and they, too, are above their quota. All through the mines, some of his fellow workers testified, are scattered hundreds of first-class working miners who have been taught by Izotov. They still come to him from distant shafts for advice.

He is also a group organizer for the Communist Party, which means a great deal of extra work during his free time. And he led in a long fight against some sabotaging engineers and had them expelled from the Party.

All this besides his own daily work as a miner, where he does the work of about five good men. The Moscow News has a whole page of photographs of the daily special and home life of this miner. He is shown with his wife at a theatre, for instance, sitting in the special seats reserved for shock brigaders. Then at home, with his two kids and their nurse; and in his mining clothes after work. In a class room at the Palace of Workers' Culture in this mining town, Izotov the miner stands before a blackboard on which he has drawn several diagrams. He is explaining to the class some of the scientific methods of work he has discovered.

He looks unlike the average college instructor, this tall powerful giant with a strong face that reminds one of Jack London. A worker-intellectual, something new in the world. And there are millions like him in the Soviet Union—yes, millions—and they are making the new history. They are the heroes of a new world where nobody will ever starve or be without work, and where the wealth and the culture belongs to the people, and not to a few millionaires.

Stalin Explains Great Heritage Left by Lenin

A clear and precise explanation of the great significance of Lenin to the international working class is contained in "The Lenin Heritage," by Joseph Stalin, an illustrated pamphlet just issued by International Publishers in connection with the Tenth Memorial Anniversary of Lenin's death.

The pamphlet consists of Stalin's speech delivered before the Congress of Soviets, five days after the death of Lenin. Here he sums up forcibly the meaning of Lenin's teachings in the form of sharp commands which he calls upon the workers to vow to carry out. Many photos illustrate the nature of capitalism, the develop-

Phila. J. Reed Club Orders 125 Copies of January 6th "Daily"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The John Reed Club of this city placed an order for 125 copies of the special January 6th anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. The club challenges similar organizations in other cities to order an equal or larger number of the tenth anniversary "Daily."

ment of the revolutionary movement, the Russian Revolution, the building of Socialism and the work of the Communist International.

The pamphlet, selling at three cents, may be obtained at workers' bookshops or by ordering in quantities from Workers' Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York.

Film and Photo League Protests Arrest of Two in Wilmington Show

NEW YORK.—The Film and Photo League has sent the following telegram to the chief of police, Wilmington, Del. where John Adams and Anna Krause were arrested a few days ago for daring to show the recent Soviet film, "War Against the Centuries" to Wilmington workers. The Film and Photo League calls upon all its branches, as well as other cultural organizations to bombard the chief of police with similar resolutions denouncing the authorities and demanding their release:

"The Film and Photo League nationwide organization cameramen photographers on whose activities is popularized Soviet Motion Pictures vehemently protests arrest of John Adams and Anna Krause for attempting to show 'War Against the Centuries' in your city. We demand their unconditional and immediate release and legal permission to continue showings in Wilmington."

Cleveland Workers School to Give Post-New Year Party

CLEVELAND.—A Post New Year's Party will be given by the Library Institute of the Cleveland Workers School Monday evening, Jan. 1, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Workers' School, 1524 Prospect Avenue. The evening of entertainment and good friendship has been arranged and will include dancing, square dancing, a raffle of a five dollar gold piece, original funny charcoal sketches.

Worker-Audiences Responsible for Great Success of "Peace on Earth"

A workers audience, never before tapped by Broadway, is responsible for making a smash hit out of "Peace on Earth," the anti-war drama produced by the Theatre Union, now playing its fifth week at the Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. and Sixth Ave.

At prices even below the rates of the better movie houses, the Theatre Union is sitting away money for its next working-class play to be produced the first of March. This is especially surprising when it is remembered that "Peace on Earth," with 85 scenes and 65 actors, with mass action and demonstrations, is probably the most elaborate dramatic performance in town and that its prices range from 30 cents to \$1.50 top.

Close Contact With Workers
The Theatre Union explains the success of its program for establishing a working class theatre in America by its close contact with labor groups, unions, and working class organizations. A corps of Theatre Union Council volunteers speaks nightly before such groups, explaining what the Theatre Union stands for. As a result, numbers between a quarter and a half of each house is sold out to such organizations in advance.

Because of the composition of its audience, an unusual sympathy between spectators and playwright has sprung up during performances of "Peace on Earth." Actors like Robert Keith, Millicent Green and Victor Kilian, though accustomed to cordial

receptions for their successful roles heretofore, have been literally bowled over by the roars of approval, the jeers, hisses, and applause that accompany each scene of the play.

Noted Authors Enthusiastic
Spectators like Sidney Howard, Robert Moss Lovett, Alfred Kreymborg, and John Howard Lawson, have commented on the strange new sense of vitality in the theatre conveyed to them by this rapport between "Peace on Earth" and its working-class audience. They have compared the theatre to the great social theatres of Greece, the medieval ages in Europe, and the Soviet Union, all of which had the courage to attack the vital political and social problems of their day. Honest intellectuals have hailed the Theatre Union as the makings of a great new American theatre.

The Theatre Union is now selling tickets four weeks in advance. Its next play will be either "Wharf Nigger," by Paul Peters and George Sklar, or "The Sailors of Cattaro," by Friedrich Wolf. Late in the spring it plans to produce a revolutionary Red Revue.

Furniture Workers to Hold New Year's Eve Party

NEW YORK.—A New Year's Eve celebration will be given by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, Custom Upholstery Section, tomorrow at 8:30 p.m., at 812 Broadway.

MUSIC

Margaret Heifets, 10-Year-Old Musical Prodigy, To Conduct Moscow Philharmonic

MOSCOW.—Margaret Heifets, the brilliant 10-year-old Leningrad musical prodigy, will give two concerts in Moscow at the end of this month. Her first concert will be with the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, when she will wield the conductor's baton. At her second concert Miss Heifets will devote to Chopin compositions for the piano. This talented Soviet artist created a sensation when her conducting and playing last season.

Bartlett and Robertson Soloists With Philharmonic

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists, will be the soloists with the Philharmonic Orchestra this evening at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Hans Lange. The program: Overture, "Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt," Mendelssohn; Symphony No. 1, Op. 12, Lopatnikoff; Concerto No. 17 in E-flat, Mozart; and Dohnanyi's Suite for Orchestra, Op. 19.

Sunday's program at Carnegie will have Poldi Midner, pianist, as soloist. Hans Lange will direct the following program: Sinfonia No. 3, by C. P. E. Bach; Pastoral Symphony, with Margarete Olsen, soprano, as soloist; by Vaughan Williams; Piano Concerto No. 1 in E-flat major by Liszt and the Dohnanyi Suite.

SAM GONSHAK IS HOME AGAIN!

By JOSEPH PORPER

YESTERDAY, the coal gang on Welfare Island lost one of their members, the young Communist worker, Sam Gonshak. Today, the ranks of the organized unemployed are richer by the addition of one of its militant leaders.

The courtroom is crowded with workers. Many are standing. At the door, bailiffs bar entrance to freshly arriving throngs of workers. In front of the railing, on the lawyers' bench, sits Sam, quietly talking with our I.L.D. attorney. On all sides, scattered among the workers, at the doors and beside the judge and prisoners' dock, whether uniformed or plainly clad, you can pick out the defenders of "law and order."

"Case of Sam Gonshak, Joseph Riley, Peter Banson, Mary Smith, Meta Manja, Joseph Porper," bawls the Court Clerk.

"Step up, move over, face the judge."

His Honor, the squeaky-voiced, pasty-faced, almost balding, Thomas Aurelio is busily engaged in conversation with the prosecuting attorney.

In a moment the face begins (Scottsboro, Mooney, Leipzig, Meerut). The prosecution presents its array of good citizen thugs, good citizen Jerry the Cop, good citizen relief officials, in quick succession. No proof at all is adduced, but prejudiced tongues lash out in venom.

Worker witnesses are summoned. They attempt to tell their stories of hunger and evictions, red-tape and police brutality. Repeatedly, Aurelio attempts to dam the flood of workers' exposure.

"I don't want to hear of your disputes, noise," and again—"That's not important."

"Strike that from the record," orders the kulak on the bench, monotonously, squakily, intermittently, during the testimony of workers. Soon the workers' voices are stifled. Soon the trial formula, "The defense rests," "The State rests."

The high-pitched, squeaky voice resumes—"Sam Gonshak, you were arrested, convicted and sentenced three times before" . . . "arrested for creating a riot at the Home Relief Bureau in Brownsville" . . . "arrested for resisting an eviction in the Bronx" . . . "you are an agitator paid to create a disturbance among the needy unemployed."

The voice drones on—"Sam Gonshak, the Court finds you guilty. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

Firm, manly 23-year-old proletarian voice speaks in even tones. "I am not ashamed of my record. If fighting for relief is a crime, then I am guilty."

The effeminate voice, ignoring the challenge, continues, now containing a fussed note of triumph and malice—"And I sentence you to a term of hard labor in the penitentiary, for an indeterminate sentence, not to exceed two years."

I SAW Sam yesterday and he looks better than ever. (Even the rotten prison fare dispensed by the grafting officials is sometimes better than what our unemployed organizers are used to.) All the cokeys on the Island; the whole run of part-time pimps, and part-time scabs; the morbid atmosphere of this capitalist carnival of degeneracy, could not weaken the will of our Comrade Sam. Yes, comrades who came off the Island (after shriving themselves of the sins of organizing and striking), have told me of his splendid spirit. They tried to pick on him. They tried the choicest of their epithets, taunts and abuse; but all of it was ignored. And if you knew Sam, you would say that

he's come a hell of a long way. Because when I knew Sam as a kid he could never resist the temptation to scap. If it was the long drawn out battles between the Chrystis St. Italians, and the Edridge St. Jews, when we were kids, Sam would be at the head of our ragged army of sweatshop progeny. If the days between battles were uneventful, some dispute would develop as to the relative merits of this or that sports star and Sam would be at his opponent, hammer and tongs. (Afterwards, speaking to workers from the Bronx and Brownsville, where Sam had been an organizer, I learned how he had become hardened and disciplined and I understood how he had developed through struggle to become a proletarian leader.)

I shall never forget that militant struggle for relief led by Sam Gonshak, on April 29th. For weeks the East Side seen a wave of evictions, without let-up. Many bear-sages declared that in all their years, in all former "hard-times," they had never seen anything like it. And they shook their heads, sadly, wisely, deliberately. The most bejeweled Tammany mayor that New York had ever known, shed copious tears in his releases to the press, and even went so far as to promise workers' delegations that he would end evictions. And all police guards at the relief stations were doubled.

Groups of workers would gather at the scene of each eviction. Housewives, searching for foodstuffs with lean purses, would stop to discuss a family's plight, with overalred unemployed laborers. And not always were these discussions in a placid vein; more often voices were raised in anger; and the voices of militancy were respected.

Sam was everywhere, organizing, preparing, building up for the demonstration that would compel the distribution of adequate relief to the unemployed. Countless open-air meetings in scores of working class neighborhoods called upon the work-

ers for organized action to resist evictions. In dozens of bare lofts tenanted by working class organizations, protest meetings were held. Under Sam's guidance, dozens of Communist party members and sympathizers who had volunteered to help the Unemployed Council, were assigned to go into unemployed workers' homes to rally them for an organized protest at the Home Relief Bureau. And the pages of the Council's Complaint Book were filled to overflowing.

AT EIGHT o'clock, the Council headquarters were filled. The talk was low, quiet, except for occasional furries which distinguished the recital of an extremely urgent case. One woman was crying, but for the most part there was the tense stillness preceding militant action. It wasn't long before the last of the new complaints were heard and recorded. Then the careful instructions to the workers:

"Enter the Bureau quietly. Follow your delegate who will present the complaints. Don't allow the guards to provoke you."

Led by their block captains, the workers left the meeting hall. The Bureau chief, receptionist of the Bureau, was talking, "I am very sorry, Mr. Gonshak," he said, "but we have no orders from Borough Office to pay rents. The situation remains the same."

"I want my rent ticket," broke out a woman's voice from the crowd. "Do you think we are going to be satisfied to sleep on the streets?" Sam was asking, "Does it take six weeks to find out if a worker is hungry?" Sam continued, "Can you feed small kids without gas or electricity? Can a child live on your rickety cents per week scientific budget?"

Another voice, "I'm tired of waiting. My kids are hungry." Individual complaints became mass choruses of resentment. "We want our rents!" "I'm sorry, ver-ry sorry," Sam mutters.

"If you can't do anything, then maybe Supervisor Goldman can," says Sam. All of us turn to the door for the corridor which leads to Supervisor Mrs. Goldman's office. Jerry the cop is there, wide-eyed (he had been drinking), ready to do his bit. His gun was drawn and pointed at us. There was a moment of hesitancy, but only a moment. Young, blonde Mrs. Mills, with her baby in her arms pushed forward, contemptuously, "You can't scare us, put that gun away."

In only a moment Jerry the cop streaks up the hall, and plants himself behind the railing which barricades the way to the Bureau administrative offices. From upstairs, and out of the doors that string the corridor, come a score of guards. In a moment their hands are filled with upraised chairs, held aloft in threat. To keep his courage up, one of these flunkies shouts hysterically, "Come on, you bastards!"

Sam is right up in front. Quickly, he sizes up the situation. "We are here to present our protest to Mrs. Goldman. We have a right to do so, and we shall insist on that right. You will be responsible for anything that may happen if you refuse to allow us to see Mrs. Goldman."

"Come on," Jerry invites, brandishing his chair.

In another minute hundreds push forward towards the supervisor's office. The railing goes down, as if built of matchsticks. (Later I nursed down his chair heavily) on Sam's head. In a moment, all become immersed in the web of chairs, oaths, struggles. We outnumber the guards, disarm them. Some of the guards flee. Others, losing their courage, freeze, and cover against the walls, covering their faces with their hands and arms. Jerry flees down the hall, making for the stairs. A Negro worker delivers an affectionate parting blow on the cop's jaw, which accelerates his already rapid progress.

Flanked by several of the delegates, Sam enters the supervisor's office. The lists of complaints are given Mrs. Goldman. Delegates denounce the use of guards and terror against the unemployed.

Enter the police squad of specially by expertly-voiced officers and riot-trained sadists. Workers are beaten sticks. Sam and I, an Italian laborer, a Hungarian carpenter, a 23-year-old housewife, and a young worker from the Poverly "Y," are arrested. The corridor is cleared. Downstairs, in the street, a spontaneous protest meeting takes place. Workers follow us to the police precinct. . . . They telephone the I.L.D.

AFTER I am told, at least 50 odd workers whose names we presented, are given rents or relief. Others are visited hurriedly and promised relief in a day or two. . . .

Yesterday, Sam Gonshak came off the Island. Yesterday the Unemployed Council massed at the Home Relief Bureau. At the same time that Sam was listening to a "spiel" by the warden, on "law and order," the workers of the East Side were making their demands upon Mrs. Goldman at the Bureau, for winter clothing, and immediate relief; for C.W.A. jobs, or Cash Relief. The militancy of the massed workers wrung the promise of clothing, "for all families without resources."

On Saturday, Jan. 6, at Irving Plaza Hall, the Downtown Unemployed Council is running a "Welcome Home" buffet and dance, in honor of its secretary, Sam Gonshak, just released from Welfare Island, Will you be there?

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by QUIET

TUNING IN

- TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS**
- WEAF—660 Kc**
7:15 P.M.—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley Hill
7:30—Circus Day—Sketch
7:45—Condominators Music
8:00—Canadian Exchange Program
9:00—Program Celebrating Rudyard Kipling's 64th Birthday. Speakers, Oley Spinks, Composer; Gene Buck, President American Society of Composers; Leo Conn, Baritone; Fred Bromth, Tenor; Margaret Speaks, Soprano
9:30—Lack Club Boys; Vivian Ruth; Louis Redman Orch.
10:00—Relic Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Low White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Dedicator Program Welcoming WA, Louisville, Ky., to the Network; Olga Alban, Soprano; Pickens Sisters; Songs; Marcel Rodrigo, Baritone, and Others
- WOR—710 Kc**
7:00 P.M.—Sports—Football
7:15—Bill Brown
7:30—Svevett McConey, Baritone
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershey
8:00—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Lucile Collette, Violin
9:00—Bestor Orch.
9:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:45—Robert McClintock, Whistler
10:00—To Be Announced
10:15—Hollywood on the Air
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Report
11:15—Hollywood on the Air
11:30—Tremaine Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc**
7:00 P.M.—John Herriot, Songs
7:15—Robin Hood—Sketch
7:30—Duchin Orch.
8:00—The New Deal and Labor—Edward F. McCarty, Assistant Administrator N.R.A.; Leo Krzycki, Vice-President Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
8:30—Boston Symphony Orch., Direction Dr. Serge Koussevitzky; Elm Auld, Soprano; Paul Althouse, Tenor; Fred Paton, Bass
10:15—The Choristers
10:30—Elye Orch.
11:00—Sam Dance
11:30—Martin Orch.
12:30—A. M.—Scott Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc**
7:00 P.M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—The Gaiety Tones
7:30—Micheaux Congregation
8:00—Jones Orch.
8:15—Motown Male Chorus
8:30—George Jessel, Comedian; Edith Murray, Songs; Eton Boys Quartet; Rich Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
9:15—Stoppagnie and Budd, Comedians; Renard Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Alma, Conductor
10:00—Broadband from Syd Esposito, 20 Route 1 to Antarctica; Music from New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kallenborn
11:00—Gray Orch.
11:30—Lyman Orch.
11:45—Hollywood on the Air
12:30—A. M.—Arnheim Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

DM MARTIN



Look at That Boy Go!



Children To Greet Nat'l Conference

NEW YORK.—A special affair to greet the National Conference on Children's Work is being arranged in the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. The two-day session of the conference this week-end will be divided by this affair tonight. The affair will consist of a concert and dancing. The Youth Section of the Freiheit Gesang Verein is to sing under the direction of Jacob Schaefer. Three children's numbers are on the program including the Shoe Striker's Scene from "Strike Me Red," a dramatization of "Sam's Toy Shop" from the New Pioneer magazine, and a mass recitation by the Jewish school. In addition, Laba Ryner, noted Artst artist, will appear for a second time with some familiar songs. Max Bedacht will address the affair.

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 10TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1933. 8 P. M. at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM. REGISTRATION is now going on for the 1934 Workers' School, 309 W. 131st St., Room 212B.

Saturday
CONCERT and dance at Prospect Workers' Center, 1137 So. Boulevard, Bronx.
CONCERT and dance at the Brownsville Center, 105 Thattford Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 25c.

HOUSE PARTY given by Mapleton Workers Club at Charles Gottmann house, 1755 62nd St., Brooklyn.
DANCE at Tremont Progressive Club, 888 E. Tremont Ave. Special good jazz band.
ENTERTAINMENT and dance given by Advance Guard Club, 936 E. 165th St., cor. Kelly St.

PROLETARIAN NEW YEAR'S EVE Entertainment, surprises, good music, dancing till dawn. German Workers' Club, 79 E. 10th St. Admission 15c.

Sunday
BANQUET, Concert and Dance at the Pelham Park Workers Club, 2175 White Plains Rd. (near Pelham Parkway Station). Admission \$1.25; starts at 9:30 p. m. sharp.
ENTERTAINMENT and Dance arranged by the Proletarian New Year's Eve. Admission 15c; all proceeds for the Communist Party.

ENTERTAINMENT and dance at 224 W. Fourth St. at Sheridan Square, above Stevart's, jazz band, refreshments.
CONCERT and Dance at the Prospect Workers' Center, 1137 So. Boulevard.
VECHERINKA, concert and dance at the Vegetarian Workers Club, 220 E. 14th St. Admission 15c.

MAQUETADE, costume dance at the Bro Park Workers Club, 4784 19th Ave. Brooklyn. Good jazz band.
CONCERT and Dance at the Bensonhurst Workers' Center, 2066-70th St., Brooklyn. Admission 15c.

GALA CONCERT and Dance at the Tremont Progressive Club, 888 E. Tremont Ave. Admission 15c.
SOVIET reception, concert and dance given by Brownsville Br. F. S. U. at Grand Ball room, Hoffman Manor, 142 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

BANQUET and Entertainment given by the Louis Rudolph Workers Club, 5092 Hill Ave. cor. 204th St. Admission 50c.
PARTY given by Prospect Park Br. F. S. U. at 1071 Bergen St., near Nostrand Ave. Admission 15c.

CARNIVAL, entertainment, buffet dinner and dance. The Proletarian Workers' Club, 113 W. 87th St.
HOUSE warming, dance and party at Ball room, 33 Third Ave. cor. Ninth St. Ladies free.

SUPPER, dancing and entertainment. The American Youth Federation, 122 Second Ave. near Eighth St. Admission 50c.
CONCERT and Dance at Middle Bronx

Newark
JACK LONDON CLUB, New Year's Party on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 233 Court St. Subscriptions for non-members 25c.

Irvington, N. J.
RED STAR BAND will hold a party at home of Mrs. Lavecka, 1 Eus Place, on Saturday, Dec. 30.

Boston, Mass.
JOHN REED CLUB, New Year's Dance at 325 Boylston St. on Saturday, Dec. 30. Admission free.

Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN REED CLUB party on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 128 S. Eighth St. Music, dancing and refreshments.

AMUSEMENTS

FEDOR OZEP'S "MIRAGES" De PARIS

"Definitely Recommended for its Charm, Wit and Tunesomeness."—DAILY WORKER.
"Brilliant Performances—in the manner of EISENSTEIN or PUDOVIKIN."—Herald-Tribune. (French Talkie—English Title)
ACME THEATRE 11TH STREET at Union Sq. Feature: "ROMANCE SENTIMENTALE"

THE THEATRE GUILD presents a comedy **AH. WILDERNESS!** with GEORGE M. COVAN
The School for Husbands with OSGOOD PERKINS—JANE WALKER
EMPIRE 840MAth.Wed.,Thur.&Sat. U. at 1071 Bergen St., near Nostrand Ave. Admission 15c.

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY **PEACE ON EARTH** by the authors of "MERRY-GO

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1933

The Unemployed Convention

The national committee of the Unemployed Council today announces the postponement of the National Convention of the Unemployed from Jan. 13 to Feb. 3, 4, and 5. This postponement must mean no slackening in the campaign, but on the contrary, a speeding up and intensification all along the line of the convention preparations.

Every member of the Communist Party, and of all workers organizations, should through their work in the next three weeks, give a guarantee that the convention on Feb. 3, in Washington, shall represent the broadest possible masses of the unemployed and part time workers.

The three weeks' postponement gives an opportunity to intensify the campaign for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The mass pressure of the workers has forced the Farmer Labor Party legislators to introduce this week, the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill into the Minnesota state legislature. Especially now, is this campaign important, just before the opening of Congress, when President Roosevelt, Senator Wagner and others are preparing to introduce "job insurance" bills into Congress which sidetrack real unemployment insurance. The coming three weeks should be utilized to the fullest extent to force action on city and state legislative bodies similar to that forced on the Minnesota legislators. There should be a widespread agitation regarding all features of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which is the only bill guaranteeing a minimum insurance to all unemployed, with funds obtained from the rich and the government and administered by the workers.

THE national Unemployed Convention will have the task of taking up the demands of the C. W. A. workers, of exposing the program of discrimination, relief cuts, and cheap labor embodied in Roosevelt's C. W. A. program. The fight for the demands of the C. W. A. workers and the organization of the C. W. A. workers into job committees and into a union will occupy a key position in the deliberations and decisions of the national convention.

The struggles of the unemployed against evictions, for adequate relief and clothes and other immediate needs in all localities should be pushed forward with greater speed as part of the preparations for the national convention. This means also building up the unemployed councils in the neighborhoods and on a city and county scale.

The convention cannot take place without funds. The campaign to finance the national convention should be the concern of the party members.

The campaign for the convention will have the task of building the unity of the workers in the fight for relief and insurance; of building the convention on a broad mass base; of developing local struggles in all cities; of building the strongest unemployed organizations, and of forcing the national as well as local governments to grant more unemployment relief and the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

An Apt War Pupil

WOODROW WILSON was a teacher," declared Roosevelt yesterday, fervently commemorating the 77th anniversary of the birth of that man whose name has become a symbol of hypocritical idealism and broken promises, of the plunge into the imperialist war carnage of 1917.

There is historic justice in the Rooseveltian admiration and discipleship of the war President Wilson. For Roosevelt, just as truly as Wilson, is above all, a capitalist war President, an organizer and preparer for the coming imperialist world slaughter.

Roosevelt takes Wilson for his teacher. He is an apt pupil.

It is precisely because he is the director of the most enormous preparations for war in the history of this country that Roosevelt is, also, the most seemingly fervent lover of peace.

The present peace talk of Roosevelt is part and parcel of his war preparations. It is the moral smoke-screen for the ceaseless construction of the most gigantic war machine in the world.

What can the American working class think of Roosevelt's peace talk, when he has just spent over one billion dollars for war in the space of six months, setting an all-time record for war expenditures? They recognize it as the official pacifism which is the forerunner of war.

Roosevelt talks peace, but in the coming weeks at the next session of Congress, he will sign next year's Army and Navy budget which will grant another \$600,000,000 for war building.

Roosevelt's peace talk is hypocrisy, equal to the historic hypocrisy of his teacher, who was elected on a "kept us out of war platform" only to send hundreds of thousands of young American workers to the imperialist battlefields.

ROOSEVELT yesterday came before the American workers and the oppressed toilers of the world with a promise that:

"From now on America is opposed to armed intervention."
But Roosevelt's warships now have their guns pointed right toward that city as they rest in the Havana harbor.

Roosevelt's warships are right at this moment pointing their murderous guns at the Chinese cities and villages, at the advancing Red Armies along the Chinese Yangtze River.

Why does not Roosevelt withdraw these warships from these countries? Because his non-intervention talk is typical Wilsonian hypocrisy, with an added Rooseveltian touch of cunning.

No more intervention, promises Roosevelt, until... until it is necessary to intervene to protect Wall Street profits. He himself said so yesterday in the following words:

"It is only when and if the failure of orderly processes affects the other nations of the continents that it becomes their concern..."

Here is the same old imperialist excuse for armed intervention—the "failure of orderly processes." What are these "orderly processes"? They are capitalist protection of Wall Street investments. When the workers and peasants of Cuba, for example, begin to seize the sugar plantations for themselves, and refuse to work for starvation wages, go on a general

strike, and begin to move toward setting up their own Workers and Farmers government, then that is the "failure of orderly processes," and American gunboats begin to move toward Havana.

Thus, Roosevelt's non-intervention promise turns out to be the same old imperialist policy of policing the South American semi-colonies of Wall Street in protecting Wall Street investments.

ROOSEVELT pretends that he is forced to arm because the other nations have refused to accept his disarmament proposals. This is a typical Roosevelt fraud.

Roosevelt's disarmament proposals are merely demands that certain types of practically obsolete war material be scrapped, in order to make way for more modern types. Roosevelt's delegates at the European Disarmament Conference have always refused to agree to the slightest reduction in airplane bombers, in submarines, in certain types of machine guns, etc., all necessary for modern warfare.

When the Soviet Union delegate, Litvinoff, proposed at the recent Geneva Disarmament Conference, that all weapons be immediately destroyed by common agreement, the United States delegates were horrified. Nothing could better reveal the hypocrisy of the Roosevelt disarmament talk.

The war danger grows. The imperialist struggles between Britain and Wall Street sharpen. Japan, encouraged by Britain and France, armed by the U. S., moves toward Soviet intervention. Hitler, aided by Britain, arms feverishly for war, for colonies, for intervention. Italy and France struggle for African colonial expansion.

Above all, it is Roosevelt who drives outward for markets, for Wall Street imperialism. That explains his official peace talk.

ROOSEVELT takes Wilson as his teacher. This is a grim and sinister portent for the American masses. For it was Wilson who in 1917 spouted his most fervent peace talk at the very moment that the whole American capitalist class was gearing its armed forces and industry for the imperialist war into which Wilson plunged us only a few months later!

The American masses, for whom the Wall Street imperialists are preparing all the horrors and suffering of war, must fling all energies into blocking the war moves of the Roosevelt government.

Green's Boycott Swindle

APPARENTLY approving a boycott of German goods to bring pressure on Hitler to allow the existence of trade unions and stop the persecution of the Jews, William Green, president of the A. F. of L. perpetrates one of his crudest swindles.

First of all, William Green, does not want the workers in the United States to mobilize a real united front to fight not only against murderous fascism in Germany, but against the rapidly developing fascist attacks in this country. William Green himself is one of the instruments through which American capitalism, by its strikebreaking, war and lynch policies, increases the fascist attacks against the American workers.

In his deceptive boycott statement, Green is very careful not to attack German fascism or to overstep the bounds of the trade and profit interests of the American bosses.

After giving the reasons for the boycott, Green declares:

"Labor is therefore not fighting against any political order or set-up in Germany."
In short, Green does not want a fight against Hitler fascism in Germany.

Green, in fact, has repeatedly and on every occasion shown himself to be the bitterest opponent of fascism's chief enemies—the Communists.

ABOVE all, William Green does not want the fight against fascism to develop into a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, which in this period rapidly develops into the fascist dictatorship.

Throughout the whole Reichstag fire frame-up, when the whole world was startled and the revolutionary workers inspired by the heroic and brilliant attacks made on fascism by the Communist Dimitroff, William Green was silent, aiding the Nazi plans for the slaughter of these courageous fighters against fascism.

Only now, when the pressure of the rank and file becomes great, does Green come out with a statement on boycott. And then his boycott appeal becomes a lightning rod to stop a real fight against German fascism, and particularly a fight against growing fascism in this country.

Even on the question of the boycott, Green instructs the locals and international unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. to consult the capitalists in their territory first, and suit the boycott to the needs of the exploiters.

"I suggest," he writes, as a final instruction and warning, "that committees be appointed to deal with the problem in accordance with the economic, social and business requirements of each community."

IMAGINE the swindle of this vaunted boycott! The workers are to consult their local enemies first as to how they shall fight against Hitler's murder regime. If the profits of the bankers and business men require a stoppage of the boycott, Green beforehand demands that this shall be the decisive factor.

How accurately does this deception and swindle of Green fit into the policies of the Social Democrats in Europe who hide their failure to permit a united front of all workers for a real, revolutionary fight against fascism in all countries.

Nor does Green inveigh in the slightest against the wholesale import and dissemination of Fascist pamphlets and other propaganda by A. F. of L. leaders like Matthew Woll and others.

"The revolutionary workers must see clearly," wrote Bela Kun, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International recently, "that the merchandise boycott of German fascism is a deception if isolated from the general anti-fascist struggle, if conducted without a transportation boycott."

Did Green instruct the transportation unions to prepare actions to stop the transport of goods coming from Fascist Germany? Not at all. This would require action by the workers themselves. It would lead to bitter struggles against American capitalists.

THE American workers more and more are entering into a struggle against German fascism. But this fight, to be successful, first of all must be directed against the fascist measures taken by the Roosevelt regime to crush the workers' rights right here in this country.

Green wants none of this. He himself is one of the foremost figures in this fascist drive of American capitalism. He seeks now to cover his own fascist role by his scandalous swindle on an empty and meaningless boycott of German goods.

It is our duty to fight against and develop to the widest extent the fight against German fascism and for real united front actions of the American workers. In all A. F. of L. locals we should agitate for the formation of united front committees to be set up for effective action to stop the import and transportation of German goods, for action against Hitler's terror, and to fight for the safe release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff.

Generals' War in China Spreads to Many Provinces

Nanking Army Driven Back on Chekiang-Fukien Front

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29. — The new Generals' War in China spread today with sharp fighting on the Chahar-Chihli provincial borders, North China, large scale warfare in Sinkiang province in the remote north-west, and continued troop mobilization in the northeastern province of Kansu and the southern provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow.

A new retreat by Nanking forces on the Chekiang-Fukien front after a day of fierce major engagements was followed by an inconclusive report that Nanking cruisers and gunboats had captured the Fukien province seaport of Amoy, one of several cities subjected to a murderous aerial bombardment by Nanking planes during the past week. The Nanking regime has commissioned a notorious bandit chieftain in the Fukien mountains as a divisional commander in an effort to create a diversion back of the lines of the Fukien secessionist forces.

Fierce fighting is reported from Kiangsi and Szechwan provinces, where the heroic Chinese Red Armies are defending the Soviet districts against Nanking's sixth annual anti-Communist crusade. The fighting is of such proportions that there are hundreds of casualties daily on both sides.

On the Chahar-Chihli front, Gen. Liu Kwei-Tang, Japanese tool, is advancing toward Peiping at the head of the self-styled "Eastern Army of Peace and Harmony," burning and sacking villages en route and seizing the crops of the impoverished peasants. The Japanese forces in Chahar Province are at the same time consolidating their control of recently occupied territory, in preparation for a further penetration of Inner Mongolia. Since the fake declaration from Tokio that these forces had been withdrawn, they have advanced 12 miles, occupying the strategic town of Shanghai. They are constructing a strong railway linking Kuyuan and Doolon Nor, and building an airfield near Helho, from which they are patrolling the borders of the People's State of Mongolia, in preparation for armed intervention against the People's Government, which is friendly to the Soviet Union.

A. F. L. Locals To Send Delegates to F.S.U. Convention

NEW YORK—Several locals of the American Federation of Labor have endorsed the call for the first national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union and are electing delegates, it was announced yesterday.

The convention which will be held in New York on January 26, 27, and 28, will have a broad representation from workers and other groups throughout the country, sympathetic to the Soviet Union. Over 50,000 invitations have been sent to such groups, it is stated.

An exhibition of the victories of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union is being prepared for the first showing at this convention, covering the industrial, agricultural and cultural fields.

Report Great Achievements at Sixth Central Soviet Conference

"1934 to Be Year of Unprecedented Growth of Culture"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 29. (By Radio). — The fourth session of the Sixth Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union opened yesterday at the sessions of the central executive committees of the various Soviet Republics comprising the Soviet Union ended their meetings.

Vlacheslav Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, opened the session with a report on the national economy plan for 1934—second year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, dealt with the opening session of the Central Executive Committee in a leading article entitled "The Eve of 1934."

"The Soviet Government," said Pravda, "brings big results to the session. In the tremendous work accomplished in recent years, which are unexampled in history, the year 1933 played an especially great role. Tremendous mountains were moved in these years through the efforts of the entire country."

"The sessions will sit and work out conditions to meet the tremendous upsurge of all the creative forces in an enormous country. Not one government, not one capitalist country can advance a program such as this session of our government brings forward before the peoples of the Soviet Union. Not one of the premier bourgeois countries can speak from their parliamentary tribune with such results and prospects as the chairman of the Soviet Peoples Commissars, Comrade Molotov, speaks of today from the tribune of the session. The forces of our country, its economy, the well being of its toilers, are constantly growing, and therefore its government is strong and unshakable."

A Year of Great Changes

"Nineteen Thirty-three was a year of great changes in the quality and consciousness of our people and in the work on all branches of life in the Soviet Union. In the factories during the present year the workers

A BEAUTIFUL SNOW



NEWS ITEM: The rich spent a warm evening at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera, while the storm was raging outside.

By Gropper

Nazis Ban Higher Education for the Workers' Children Set Limit to Students Who May Attend Universities

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Fascist cultural barbarism took another long stride backward to the Middle Ages with the issuing of a decree today by Nazi Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Frick, limiting to 15,000 the number of high school graduates who may attend German universities in 1934. Of this number not more than 10 per cent may be girls.

Under the decree, nearly two-thirds of the 40,000 high school students who will graduate before the Easter holidays, will be arbitrarily barred from the pursuit of higher learning next spring. Jewish students already have been barred from the professions under the Nazi anti-Semitic codes. This is in sharp contrast to the rapid promotion of higher learning in the Soviet Union, with special attention to the Jews and other minorities formerly oppressed under Tsarist capitalism.

The 15,000 elect will be chosen according to their "national reliability"—that is, loyalty to the murderous Nazi dictatorship against the working class. They will naturally come from the families of the bourgeoisie, with here and there a few concessions to the petty bourgeoisie. The number of students in the high schools will also be arbitrarily reduced.

The bulk of the boys graduating from the high schools will be forced into the forced labor camps for the militarization of the youth. The girls will be ordered to compete with the already huge number of unemployed domestic servants and, under the worsening economic conditions, will eventually swell the army of prostitutes. Dr. Friedrich Syrup, Nazi Minister of Employment, admitted today that "the army of professional men without bread is so large" that there is no opportunity for employment for university graduates.

Nazi Figures Show Wage Cuts; Increase of Jobless

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The worsening conditions of the German working class under the Nazi dictatorship of the industrial capitalists is shown in the tremendous decline by 1.8 million marks in wage tax receipts for October this year as against the same period for 1932, according even to the figures issued by the Nazi Ministry of Finance.

The Nazi press attempts to explain this falling off in the wage tax receipts by the fact that certain vocational groups have been eliminated from the wage tax, but these individual cases are no explanation of such a considerable falling off. The report of the ministry of finance is on the contrary a fresh proof that the whole of the Hitlerian work provision manuever is being carried out at the expense of the workers. It is once for all an incontestable fact that short time employment and wage cuts have so reduced the total income of the German workers that the above falling off of wage tax receipts has resulted.

The ministry of finance is further forced to admit a drop in the receipts of the tobacco, beer and sugar taxes. These three taxes are a particularly sensitive criterion of the standard of living of the working people, as the decline in these receipts is synonymous with a declining standard of life.

Unemployment Increasing
The "Monthly report of the Statistics Office of the City of Breslau" shows that the much-heralded Nazi "victories in the labor battle" do not consist of a lessening in the numbers

of unemployed, but in a re-arrangement of the figures registering the unemployed. In Sept. 1932, the total number of unemployed registered in Breslau was 70,029; in August of this year 74,012. But by means of a registration in the various categories of unemployment relief, transition benefits, public assistance, etc., and the recognized and unrecognized welfare services—the figures published are made to appear as if there was a lessening of unemployment.

Inflation of Currency Planned
Meanwhile, the Hitler regime is striding forward to inflation of the currency, with a further worsening of the conditions of the toiling masses. In November 1932, the Reichsbank still possessed a gold reserve of 882 million marks, but by Nov. 1933, this had sunk to 367 million marks. During the same period the reserve of covering securities declined from 104.5 million marks to 7.9 millions.

The Reichsbank stated officially that in the same period the circulation of bank notes declined from 343.6 million marks to 336.8 million marks, but it is common knowledge that at the present time there is not only one German currency, but several, for meanwhile registered marks, blocked marks, etc., have come into being. The recent decision of the Reichsbank authorities that the debt transfer could not be carried out has evoked furious protests from foreign banks and investors, serving to increase the political isolation of the Nazi regime and to depreciate German currency on the international stock exchanges.

Japan Sentences 2 Koreans To Die

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 28. — (By Cable).—Twenty-eight anti-imperialist fighters were sentenced to death, 20 to life imprisonment, and 198 to from one to fifteen years at hard labor by the Japanese court in this city on Dec. 20. All the defendants were charged with carrying on activities against Japanese imperialism in 1931.

Like 1933 and 1932 the year 1931 was marked by sharp and bitter struggles of the Korean workers and peasants, suffering from the heavy blows of the crisis and the fierce attacks of the Japanese imperialists seeking to find a "way out" of the crisis at the expense of the colonial masses and the toiling population at home.

It was in that year that the Japanese imperialists finally sought to find a "way out" by a robber war against China, the invasion of Manchuria, and the beginning of a policy of anti-Soviet war provocations continued with increasing venom to this day. Hundreds of Korean workers and peasants were arrested, many of whom are still facing trial.

Paraguay Refuses to Extend Chaco War Truce Beyond Dec. 31

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 28.—Charging that the Bolivian command was using the present 10-day truce to reform its shattered lines in the Chaco, the Paraguayan government today refused to extend the truce beyond Dec. 31.

With both governments carrying

Foreign News Briefs

Nazis Arrest 15 Jewish Workers

ROTTACH, Dec. 28. — Nazi police arrested 15 Jewish workers, including two women, on charges of listening in on radio broadcasts from Moscow and of attending anti-Nazi meetings, held under the leadership of the illegal German Communist Party. The fifteen workers were transferred to Munich for trial on a charge of treason, carrying the death sentence.

Reckless Driver Kills Four in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.—The Moscow City Court decreed a death sentence for Valentine Ivanoff, a chauffeur convicted of reckless driving and responsible for four deaths. The chauffeur was found guilty of driving a speeding auto into a marching column of soldiers killing four and seriously injuring five. Ivanoff also has a long anti-social record.

French Jobless Army Increases

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The French Ministry of Labor today admitted an increase in unemployment in France over 1932. According to government figures over 1,500,000 are now unemployed, or 32.05 per cent of 1932. Of these only 363,921 received either national or municipal aid.

out huge concentrations of troops, fighting is expected to be resumed within the next few days

Stalin's Speech on the Death of Lenin To Appear in Jan. 6th Daily Worker

The speech delivered by Stalin at the Second Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., on Jan. 26, 1924, five days after Lenin's death, will be published in full in the Tenth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker, which comes off the press on Jan. 6.

It is probably one of Stalin's least known speeches outside of the Soviet borders. Couched in simple words, it stirs the reader with its deep feeling and veneration for our immortal Bolshevik leader. In this epochal speech, Stalin outlines Lenin's heroic achievements in rearing the Communist Party "into the strongest and most steeled workers' party in the world."

Stalin describes the suffering of the oppressed peoples throughout history, their heroic struggles for freedom, and the fulfillment of this age-long struggle through the dictatorship of the proletariat. Stalin's speech will appear in the 16-page magazine supplement of the anniversary issue, with a reproduction of the issue of the Daily Worker which announced the death of Lenin.

Owing to the increased demand for this edition, it has been increased from 24 to 26 pages. Order as many copies as you can of this history-making edition. They will make splendid revolutionary gifts to give to your friends and fellow workers.

"Only Dictatorship of Proletariat Can Show Such Advances"

work and life in the country. This year, thanks to the heroic work of the Communist Party which mobilized and directed millions of the best and most courageous collective farmers, and especially women, we obtained a plentiful harvest unknown in years since the revolution. In his speech at the session Comrade Molotov said the total grain harvested in 1933 is estimated at 898 million centners, which is one billion two hundred million pounds more than last year. This forms an immense basis for further growth and well being of the masses, the growth of culture in the widest sense of the term, the poverty development of the productive force of the country.

"The chairman of the Peoples Commissars noted the big successes of the Soviet Government not only in the sphere of Socialist construction but also in the international sphere.

"The report of Comrade Molotov once more showed the Soviet Union conducting a consistent peace policy. The Soviet Union will continue determinedly and consistently to defend the cause of peace and to expose every effort to accelerate new imperialist wars or new attacks on the U.S.S.R., utilizing all possibilities at the present moment for this.

Capitalist Crisis and Starvation
"On the background of the crisis of capitalism's economic collapse and the fifty starvation winter increasing the poverty, hunger and cold among the toilers of the capitalist countries, the report of the chairman of Soviet Peoples Commissars is something exceptional. The firm quiet policy of peace supported by the toilers of this country and beyond its borders, the growth of industry, agriculture, prosperity and culture—such is the line an policy of the Soviet government."

"The workers and peasants of the great country support and carry out this line by their noble and heroic work, building a Socialist society under the leadership of the Communist Party and its great leader Comrade Stalin."