

# F. D. R. PACT WITH BANKS REVEALED

## 25,000 SILK DYERS STRIKE THURSDAY

### 2,000 MARCH FOR STRIKE IN PATERSON

Meeting at Peerless Oval Shows Workers Ready to Strike

#### BLOW AT GORMAN

Employers Deny Union Recognition; Declare They Will Use Scabs

PATERSON, Oct. 21.—A parade of 2,000 silk dyers in this region, starting at the union headquarters and ending at the Peerless Oval, gave a clear indication that there will be a 100 per cent walkout on Thursday morning. Twenty-five thousand dyers, of whom about 85 per cent are reported in the union, will be affected by the strike decision.

On the other hand the employers flatly refuse to accede to the demand for a union shop, and declare that plans are being made to protect plants operated with scabs. This leaves very little possibility that the strike may be averted by a last minute maneuver, as the workers at the Peerless Oval decided that unless a union shop is granted by Thursday the strike is on. This will mark the first major blow against Gorman's six-months "no-strike" agreement.

At the Peerless Oval all speakers called upon the workers for a 100 per cent strike for the union shop. One of the outstanding speeches was that of Anthony Ventura, a shop chairman, who was fired from his job for union activity. He urged the workers not only to strike for the union shop but for the other demands for the 30-hour week for \$1 an hour and no discrimination.

#### Sing Internationale

One of the shops, in holding a strike preparation meeting, concluded by singing the "Internationale" in Italian. These workers distributed pieces of red cloth, which they hung from their pockets during the parade. Strike enthusiasm is running high, and last minute efforts on the part of Haskell, representative of the Dyers Code Authority, to postpone the strike will undoubtedly prove futile.

The demands of the dyers are:  
(1) A closed shop; employers to agree to hire only union men.  
(2) Thirty hour week, 5 days.  
(3) Minimum pay for male workers, \$1; for female workers 73-1-3 cents per hour.  
(4) No discrimination in distribution of work.  
(5) No discharge without cause; the right to appeal within four days.  
(6) Trial period for new workers shall be two days.  
(7) No plant to operate more than two shifts of 6 hours each.  
(8) No employer shall accept work from any non-union concern or such as with which the union is having trouble.  
(9) One man shall operate one dye box from 1 to 8 feet. For every 8 feet or fraction thereof over the 8 feet there should be an additional man.

The main force in arousing the workers to strike action is the Dye Workers Club of Paterson, which for the past few weeks has been

(Continued on Page 2)

### Legion Head Proposes Universal Military Draft, Calling It "Major Issue"

MIAMI, Florida, Oct. 21.—Declaring the question of universal military draft "will unquestionably become a major issue in the 74th Congress," Edward A. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion, will propose tomorrow that the Legion endorse this military measure as part of the necessary measures of "defense."

Indicating the increasing use by the Roosevelt government of the Legion officials as part of its reactionary war machine, Hayes declared that he considers it one of the major tasks of the Legion to support the Roosevelt preparedness program.

### Communist Party Lists 8 Demands in Election

Following are the eight demands on which the National Congressional Election platform of the Communist Party is based:

- 1.—Against Roosevelt's "New Deal" attacks on the living standards of the toilers, against rising living costs resulting from monopoly and inflation, for higher wages, shorter hours, a shorter work week, and improved living standards.
- 2.—Against capitalist terror and the growing trend toward fascism; against deportations and oppression of the foreign-born; against compulsory arbitration and company unions; against the use of troops in strikes; for the workers' right to join unions of their own choice, to strike, to picket, to demonstrate without restrictions; for the maintenance of all the civil and political rights of the masses.
- 3.—For unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the employers and the state; for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).
- 4.—For the repeal of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; for emergency relief to the impoverished and drought-stricken farmers without restriction by the government or banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxation; cancellation of the debts of poor farmers; for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.
- 5.—Against Jim-Crowism and lynching; for equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt; for the Negro Bill of Rights.
- 6.—For the immediate payment of the veterans' back wages (bonus).
- 7.—Against the sales tax; no taxes on persons, or their property, earning less than \$3,000 per year; steeply graduated and greatly increased taxation on the rich.
- 8.—Against Roosevelt's war preparedness program; against imperialist war; for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

### WAR DANGER NOW GRAVER IN BALKANS

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 21.—The dangerous developments, to which European imperialists are adding hourly, have piled up the dynamite in Central Europe to the point of near explosion. The same hurried conferences, ultimatums, cabinet upheavals, and cross-currents of political intrigue characterize the present situation as led to the outbreak of the last war.

Identically worded protests, the last paragraph of which reads as an ultimatum, were dispatched from here to Hungary, one forwarded from the Little to the Balkan Entente, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Turkey and Greece, comprising the Balkan Entente, entered the war arena with the pronouncement that they "solemnly declared their absolute solidarity with Yugoslavia." The paragraph which concludes the protest ends with the menace and ultimatum that "if those measures (of preventing assassinations) are not taken, and if they are not applied with the good faith and loyalty that they require, the permanent council (comprising the foreign ministers of the two ententes) considers that the gravest conflicts will arise."

Meanwhile here in Yugoslavia a concentration of the fascist dictatorship has followed the forced resignation of the Yugoslav Cabinet, order by the Regent Paul, a government of "national integration," headed by Foreign Minister Jevitch, will probably be formed. A strong tightening of news censorship was initiated yesterday with an order for the immediate expulsion of a British journalist, Selkirk Pantou, of the "Daily Express."

Following on the news from Turin, Italy, that Italian police refused to allow any questioning of the alleged directors of the Marseilles assassinations imprisoned there, Premier William Goering, now in Belgrade, immediately set about seeking to strengthen Germany's connections with Yugoslavia. A conference with the Yugoslavian War Minister, several meetings with generals of that country and an audience with Foreign Minister Jevitch took place in quick succession.

A canard spread by German officials that Soviet Russia was implicated in the assassinations was answered by an article in Invezstia, which pointed out, not only that the whole world was aware of the severe attitude of the Communist Parties toward individual terrorism, but what was not so well known, that the European headquarters of Usta-sha, the Croatian nationalist organization, as well as its publications, were located in Berlin, under the nose of Premier of Prussia, Goering. France, beyond supporting and directing the political moves of the Little Entente, has expressed no open opinion of Italy's attitude of refusing any questioning of the Croatian prisoners.

### GREEN LETTER IS DENOUNCED IN LABOR BODY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The letter of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., calling for the expulsion of Communists from A. F. of L. unions was denounced before the St. Louis Central Labor Council meeting by a delegate of the Moulders' Union.

"Thousands are in favor of a new society and should not be hampered in an attempt to get it," he declared. "Instead of fighting Communists, the trade union movement had better start action against the open shop."

A motion "that the communication be received and contents noted" was passed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Chicago Local 637 of the Brotherhood of Painters, in a letter to William Green, expressed opposition to his order for expulsion of Communists. Severely criticizing Green's statement regarding the San Francisco General Strike, the local said that expelling Communists and militant workers from the ranks of organized labor will weaken it and play into the hands of the employers.

### 'Lepke' and 'Garrah' Strikebreaking Mob Found In Control of Union Rackets in New York

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

Underworld characters and individual policemen may speak of "Lepke" and "Garrah" with emotions ranging from hatred to awe, but they will all agree that the two buff chieftains of the mob which bears their name have most of Manhattan's rackets under their thumb, in their vests, pockets, wrapped up and ready to ship if you can lay enough dough on the line.

Lepke and Garrah are the successors of the late Little Augie, whose name has a more familiar ring. Their front is in the Garment Center, where they posture as clothing manufacturers and operate some of their largest unions. Lepke has masqueraded under the name of Louis Kaver, Louis Cohen, Louis Buckhouse and Louis Buchalter. Garrah is actually Jacob Shapiro alias Morris Friedman, alias Samuel Dishuse. They have had a number of occasions to put these complicated identities to use. In 1927 they helped Sigman carry through his "reorganization." In the Amalgamated they were the power behind Abe "Knockout" Beckerman. In 1933, as active members of the Fur Dressers' Factor Corp., they were indicted for coercion, together with the same Knockout Abe, Morris Kaufman, Sam Mittel-

### SCORES FACE EXECUTIONER IN ASTURIAS

Spanish Workers Shot on Orders of Fascist Military Officers

#### 1,000 ARE DEAD

Capitalists Are Raising Funds to Pay Reward to Generals

MADRID, Oct. 21.—While in Madrid, Oviedo, Gijon, Barcelona and Alicante, the fascist Lerroux-Robles regime has ordered the execution of scores of Socialists and Communists, the government announced today it has defeated the 40,000 miners in the mountains of Asturias who had continued to battle against a heavy concentration of government forces raining fire and bloodshed from the air.

The grateful landlords and capitalists of Spain are raising a huge fund for the reactionary officers credited with leading the fascist forces to put down the workers' uprising. Especially the wealthy bankers and landlords of Barcelona are contributing to the "gratitude fund" to those who were most determined in slaughtering the workers.

General Batet, who commanded the troops in Barcelona, was given a handsome cash present for his counter-revolutionary activities.

#### 1,000 Dead

In Asturias, workers are executed at the dictates of the military commanders. The dead are estimated at more than 1,000 in the fighting and those slaughtered after seizure of cities and villages by fascist forces. In Madrid and Barcelona, however, the Lerroux-Robles regime tries to have the executions follow "republican" procedure. Thirty-four death sentences have already been meted out to workers, including Socialists, Communists and Syndicalists. Houses of workers are constantly being raided by Civil Guards.

#### Resentment Mounts

Because the executions are arousing growing resentment among the workers and peasants, and because the government fears a new flare-up of the armed struggles because tens of thousands of workers still retain their arms, President Niceto Alcalá Zamora is proposing that the death penalties be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Capitalist Politicians Pass Laws to Destroy Food, Communist Public Officeholders Will Fight to Destroy the A. A. A.

man and other well-known Socialists.

This brilliantly conceived Fur Dressers' Factor Corporation typifies their methods. When Lepke and Garrah organized it, the A. F. of L. International in the fur trade wasn't going so good and something had to be done.

The Fur Dressers' Factor Corp. was got up to snatch control of the industry by various means. It would force all bosses to become members and pay large dues in return for which the organization was to prevent new shops from coming into existence. The firms which refused to join the racket they proposed to drive out of business. Finally, they were to control production in the industry by assigning so many "units" per shop. Another outfit, the Protective Fur Rabbit Dressing Association, was organized along the same lines to trap that particular division of the trade.

To entrench themselves the racketeers stopped at nothing. They bombed the Waverly Fur Dressing establishment and killed the night watchman, they bombed the Acme Fur Dressing Corp., the Hunts Point Fur Dressing Co., threw acid into the faces of Jay Joseph and M. Liebman, fur merchants, stabbed Albert Williams—one could continue to the bottom of the column. There was a single, great obstacle

### NYGARD PUT OFF BALLOT FOR CONGRESS

Former Red Mayor Is Ruled Out by Arbitrary State Decision

#### PROTEST ORGANIZED

Farmer-Laborites' Fear of Communist Influence Shown

CROSBY, Minn., Oct. 21.—Fearing the growing influence of the Communist Party in the present election campaign, the officials of the State Farmer-Labor administration have just issued a ruling barring the name of the Communist candidate, Emil C. Nygaard, from the ballot in the Sixth Congressional District.

Nygaard was the Communist Mayor of Crosby for one year and is tremendously popular with the workers in the Sixth Congressional District, where he stands an excellent chance of being elected.

The ruling against Nygaard, made by the Farmer-Labor State machinery through the Attorney-General, was made in direct violation even of the election laws of the State, since the Communist Party had fulfilled all of the exacting legal requirements to place its candidates on the ballot.

All the necessary signatures and filing fees had been sent to the proper offices long before the time required by the law. At first the Farmer-Labor officials tried to rule many of the names off as being illegal. When this trickery still failed to keep the Communists off the ballot, the Farmer-Laborites then resorted to the blunt ruling of decision of the Attorney-General. The pretext given is the interpretation of an obscure election clause.

Incensed at the action of the state officials in their violation of all democratic rights, the workers of Crosby have sent the following word of protest to the Farmer-Labor Governor Olson and his Attorney-General:

"Stick to the issues involved. Petition filed in home county October 6th. Why not rule on Section 348, Mason's Statutes, for the blue ballot. Fifteen hundred electors vigorously protest this undemocratic and uncalled-for attempt to muzzle the voters of this District."

No answer has as yet been received. The Communist Party is proceeding to organize a mass campaign of protest, and is taking emergency measures to get the workers of the Sixth District to write Nygaard's name in on the ballot.

to their plans—the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. To control the industry it isn't enough to be able to stuff the employers' organizations. You have to have a union and the vast majority of the fur workers belonged to this one. Trouble was, their leaders weren't "practical" men—they wouldn't play ball.

Then the miracle occurred in the A. F. of L.—Socialist Joint Council. They had been breathing their last. Norman Thomas, had held no meetings for a year preceding. The lights went on and a telephone was put in and a stenographer engaged and business started. A new man—receiving \$150 a week was appointed, too, none other than Harry Yurman, known as a Lepke-Garrah lieutenant up and down Seventh Avenue. Harry would have the public know that he has quit the racket since and set up a poolroom in the district, and a couple of weeks ago

he approached the Industrial Union with an offer to spill the dirt if they only laid off him—the publicity was bad for business.

But in 1933, Mr. Samuel Mittelmann, President of the Protective Dressers Association, called Morris Langer of the Industrial Union and demanded that he put out of business those firms who refused to sign with him or the Fur Dressers' Factor Corp. At the time Langer was leading a strike against A. Hollander & Sons in Newark. This firm has a bloody record, already three workers having been killed in various strikes against them. Langer turned Mittelmann down flat. When he started his car a bomb exploded, tearing him to shreds.

The Joint Council, Lepke and Garrah marched on. Ed McGrady, A. F. of L. organizer, now Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, came especially to a meeting of the Associated Manufacturers to encourage them in the fight against the Industrial. In the trade journal of the industry, Women's Wear of April 24, 1933, an article appeared announcing that "the American Federation of Labor has definitely decided to enter the labor situation in the fur manufacturing field and enforce its contract. Just how to enforce this agreement, of course, becomes a problem for the Interna-

### Philadelphia Answers The Call!

The Daily Worker Management Committee yesterday received the following telegram:

Daily Worker,  
50 East 13th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT REMITS ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH WAS RAISED AT MASS MEETING OF TWO THOUSAND WORKERS HELD FRIDAY AT BROADWAY ARENA STOP MASS MEETING UNANIMOUSLY VOTED TO RAISE ONE THOUSAND OVER QUOTA STOP MASS MEETING CALLED ON ALL OTHER DISTRICTS TO FOLLOW PHILADELPHIA'S EXAMPLE AND TO SPEED UP THE DRIVE OF DAILY WORKER.

A. W. MILLS,  
DISTRICT ORGANIZER, C. P. DISTRICT 3

### 3,000 in Parade Demand Freedom of Thaelmann And Scottsboro Nine

Three thousand persons in march formation and an additional 2,000 along the sidewalks swung through the streets of Harlem Saturday afternoon in a demonstration for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader; cheering the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, the organizers and leaders of the world-wide mass fight which four times have wrested the boys from the electric chair. The cheering changed into boos and angry imprecations as the marchers passed the offices of the Amsterdam News, whose publisher, William H. (Kid) Davis, has joined forces with Samuel S. Leibowitz in the latest attempt to disrupt the fight for the boys.

Herndon, Haywood, Ford, Lead the Parade was led by many veterans of the three and a half long years' fight against the Alabama lynch verdicts, including Angelo Herndon, hero of the Atlanta "Angels' Surrender" trial, Harry Haywood, National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and Communist candidate in the 19th A. D.; James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st District; Pedro M. Uffre, Secretary of

the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union and Communist candidate in the 19th Congressional District; Armando Ramirez, Communist candidate in the 17th A. D.; Anna Damon, Acting National Secretary of the I. L. D., and Ruby Bates, star Scottsboro defense witness, who braved death at the hands of Alabama lynch rulers to testify at the Decatur re-trial that the "boys never touched" herself or Victoria Price, that both girls were forced by the Alabama officials to lie against the boys.

Workers Tear Down Jim-Crow Signs The marchers were preceded by the Young Liberator Band, its members in uniform, with several Negro women carrying a huge red and black banner of the Young Liberator Sports Club. The W. I. B. Band led another contingent of the parade while four radio cars preceded and followed the marchers, broadcasting a call to everybody to join the fight to prevent the legal murder of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris on Dec. 7.

The parade swept down Lenox Ave. from 131st St., through 117th St. to 5th Ave., turning west through 116th St. to 8th Ave., and up 8th Ave. to 135th St., then to Lenox Ave. and down Lenox to 131st St., where a huge final rally was held. The militant character of the march, the recognition by the workers of all the issues involved in the Scottsboro fight, was shown in the tearing down by groups of marchers of several jim-crow signs "For the Tenants Only" along the line of march, and in their ignoring of traffic lights and police signals.

#### Cheer Angelo Herndon

Angelo Herndon, the first speaker at the final rally, was given a rousing welcome by Negro and white workers inspired by his heroic defiance of the Atlanta lynch court. Herndon, still weak from his jail ordeal and his subsequent tour for the Scottsboro-Herndon defense, spoke briefly. He related how the mass fight for his defense had protected him from torture while in jail and had won his release on

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#### Hunger Marchers Will Meet Tonight at United Action Headquarters

All delegates to the State Hunger March to Albany have been asked to meet at the headquarters of the United Action Conference on W. 3rd, Eighth Street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Registration, march expenses of at least \$5 for each delegate, and a report of the number of delegates elected by each organization, must accompany each delegate.

Final plans and instructions will be made for the city-wide demonstration and send-off to the delegates at Battery Park on Saturday at 10 a.m. will be made.

### PRESIDENT TO REASSURE WALL STREET

Reports to Convention of American Bankers Groups Today

#### FINANCIERS PLEASED

Morgan Man Appointed Go-Between After Conferences

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Moving rapidly forward to establishing the closest cooperation between the Wall Street banks and the Roosevelt government, Roosevelt and the most powerful sections of American finance central have already come to a definite agreement which will be expressed by Roosevelt's appearance at the opening session tomorrow of the American Bankers Association convention, it was revealed today.

Roosevelt and his personally chosen head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Jesse Jones, will appear before the Convention, which brings to Wall Street the leading representatives of the Wall Street banks.

This close tie-up with the Wall Street banks has added significance in the light of the private conferences which the leading Wall Street bankers and representatives have been holding with Roosevelt all last week, with representatives of J. P. Morgan conferring with Roosevelt in secret.

#### Morgan Man Appointed

In line with his policy of removing whatever obstacles stood in the way of the Wall Street banks having direct control of the government machinery, Roosevelt has just appointed H. J. Stettinius, J. P. Morgan representative on the board of the United States Steel Corporation, as the government's special intermediary between Wall Street banks and the N.R.A. agencies.

Indicating the complete domination of the Roosevelt government by the Wall Street banks, Francis Marion Lew, president of the Bankers' Association stated yesterday: "Perhaps in no other time in our history has there been the need of closer understanding between the Federal government and the banks, and I am convinced that our convention will be the most serviceable and constructive of the association."

Commenting on the Roosevelt agreement with the Wall Street banks, the leading capitalist organs are already speaking openly of the tightening grip which the Wall Street banks are exercising. George

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### USSR Dooms Naval Spy To Be Shot

MOSCOW, Oct. 21. (By Wireless).—Completing its examination of an espionage organization which had attempted to gather information regarding the military and naval forces of the U. S. S. R., the Supreme Court today sentenced one person to be shot and five to terms of imprisonment ranging from six to ten years.

The central figure in attempting to ferret out the plans of military and aviation plants at the ports of Leningrad and Murmansk was a German citizen, Fuchs, who had as his nearest assistant certain Kotsasser, an Austrian citizen working as an assembling technician in one of the construction organizations of Murmansk.

They communicated between themselves through a secret correspondence with parallel codes. This espionage organization succeeded in recruiting a few Soviet citizens, who conducted work mainly in Leningrad and Murmansk. One of the chief agents in Leningrad was a certain Bortelkovevsky, who was ordered by Fuchs and Kotsasser to insert on a Leningrad map by the aid of conditional signs the loca-

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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

**T**HE Honorable President Frederick B. Robinson of City College is notoriously choleric. The incident on the campus last year during which he tried to annihilate the student movement with a black umbrella all by himself establishes the high state of his blood pressure.

When, therefore, his preliminary greetings to sixteen young Fascist students in the Great Hall at City College were echoed by a chorus of boos, hisses, and catcalls from some three thousand undergraduates who had different notions of the meaning of academic freedom, the honorable President was attacked by such a convulsion of the liver that he forgot the dignity of his profession long enough to shout venomously, "Guttersnipes!"

### The President Calls Names

"**G**UTTERSNIPE!" shouted the President, and he meant it. For in this brief and cryptic phrase Robinson was summing up his secret estimation of the student body of City College.

Three thousand anti-fascist students were briefly and emphatically designated as guttersnipes.

In the history of the class struggle, revolutionists have been called things much worse than guttersnipes. Kerensky, also a schoolmaster and a notorious defender of "freedom," was fond of describing Lenin as a moral barbarian, as a monster of hate. Liberals have at times exhausted the reservoirs of their rhetoric to find expression for their hatred for the firm, unyielding revolutionary policies of the Communists. And not only the Bolsheviks of today, but throughout history the revolting masses have known from the lips of the most polite patrons of the private schools and salons, a flow of venom and slobbering hatred that could be matched only in the third-degree rooms of the police.

The students of City College will recall from their history that the aristocratic reactionary Edmund Burke drained the sewers of the English language to find fitting epithets of abuse for the revolutionary masses of France in 1789. They will also recall how the heroic defenders of the Paris Commune were vilified, calumniated, spat upon by the distinguished lords and ladies of the boulevards as the Communards were led to the barracks to be mown down with a brutality and fendishness unequalled in modern times save perhaps by the White Terror of Chiang Kai-Shek.

### "Freedom"—for Blackshirts

**T**HE choleric Robinson hates with a fury as deep-seated as Kerensky's or Burke's, the anti-fascist stand the undergraduates have taken. He hates all struggle for social and academic freedom. It was in the name of academic freedom that he invited the students of Fascist Italy to the Great Hall at City College. But where was the freedom Robinson championed when the universities of Milan and Rome were being stifled by the clutch of Fascist terror? Where was the voice of protest when the Nazis took the mind of Germany and burned it in the public squares? Where is the practice of the virtues of the books in his own college? Where is the freedom for the students who have fought against the R. O. T. C., against reductions in educational budgets, against War and Fascism?

They were expelled from the City College. This is a curious academic freedom! Freedom for the Blackshirts fighting on the side of reaction—expulsion and suspension for the students on the side of academic and social justice!

### The American Student

**B**UT Robinson's actions are not strange to one who understands how this funny, big business, this tool of the municipal government of LaGuardia, serves his master's voice.

A deep and abiding change has taken place in the psychology of the American college student. The trustees, the donors, the city administration, and Wall Street, are aware of the changed attitude in the undergraduates.

The American student has begun to take the road that the Russian students took in the days of the Czar, the road the fine and courageous Chinese and Japanese students have taken. It is the road of direct political participation in the struggle to wipe out the system of exploitation and war.

What fine groups of intellectuals came from the universities of Petrograd and Moscow to the ranks of the Bolshevik Party! What heroism the young men from the institutes of Shanghai and Tokyo displayed in the face of the terror and torture of Chiang Kai-Shek!

The American student has ceased to hold the success-dream of the American boom period. Today he finds himself facing a world of unemployment and imminent war, in which degrees are only passports to the employment agencies. The road of social revolt calls.

### The Student and the Revolution

**B**UT the process to a revolutionary attitude is not a clear and simple one. In Germany, large portions of the student body succumbed to the drum-philosophy of the Nazis.

The professors, also, help to inculcate a mood of futility, of what-the-hell-difference-does-it-make.

For example, a Professor of English Literature, recently began his class with the following: "I don't know why you gentlemen should be here studying the History of English Literature. In a few years, most of you will be pushing up the daisies, if there are any daisies left after the War. However, I'm getting paid to teach you. We'll proceed."

The withered up irony, the dead futility, which the liberal academic professor suffers from must not pervade the student also. A paralysis of judgment, the death of action, haunts them. Books are weapons in the class struggle; knowledge is urgently needed by the working class in its fight against the machines of falsehood of the capitalists. The student has this weapon; let him train and test it in the war against the exploiters. Let him bring the brain and the knowledge of the school to the side of the workers; this is also turning the guns on the enemy class!

Contributions received to the credit of Mike Gold in his Socialist competition with Jacob Burck, David Ramsey, Harry Gannes, Helen Luke, Del and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. Quota—\$500.

H. Lerner	\$ 3.00
M. W.	2.90
P. Panos	.25
C. L. H. F. F. J. W. and L. L.	10.90
Leon Shamas	1.00
Previously received	139.98
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>\$156.23</b>

### For the First Time in English

## LETTERS TO DR. KUGELMANN

by Karl Marx

### V. I. Lenin's introduction

enriches the theoretical treasures of this brilliant correspondence.

Here is Marxism in its widest application: Discussions on the labor theory of value, Lasalle and other writers of the day, the defense of the Paris Commune, polemics against Duhring, etc.

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## Dr. Kugelmann Letters Rich in Marxist Theory

**P**ACKED in Karl Marx' "Letters to Dr. Kugelmann"—put into English for the first time in the International Publishers' edition—are perhaps the most concise and brilliant applications of Marxism available in any single volume.

"Letters to Dr. Kugelmann" is no substitute for Capital, The Critique of Political Economy, The Gotha Program and other great revolutionary writings which remain as a monument to Marx's genius. By its very nature, the correspondence does not contain the same sustained, systematic presentation of Marxist theory as these other texts. But for brief, pointed essays on fundamentals of Marxism, for biting characterizations of reactionaries and reformists, for championship of revolutionary theory and practice, "Letters to Dr. Kugelmann" has no equal.

**T**AKE the national question. Marx's letter of March 28, 1870, gives a picture of Marxism in action as a champion of the nationally oppressed, not out of vague humanitarian yearnings to "help" a subject people, but as a means to social revolution on a wider front. The English workers, Marx quotes from a resolution of the General Council of the International, must be active fighters for the freedom of Ireland if they are to free themselves from capitalism in England. "The people which oppresses another people forges its own chains."

**O**N Women and Social Progress: "Joking aside, great progress was evident in the last Congress of the American Labor Union" in that, among other things, it treated working women with complete equality. While in this respect the English, and still more the gallant French, are burdened with a spirit of narrow-mindedness. Anybody who knows anything of history knows that great social changes are impossible without the feminine ferment. Social progress can be measured exactly by the social position of the fair sex (ugly ones included)." —Dec. 12, 1868.

**O**N the Capitalist Press: "Up till now it has been thought that the growth of Christian myths during the Roman Empire was possible only because printing was not yet invented. Precisely the contrary. The daily press and the telegraph, which in a moment spreads inventions over the whole earth, fabricate more myths (and the bourgeois cattle believe and enlarge upon them) in one day than could have formerly been done in a century."—July 27, 1871.

## 'Daily' Cannot Exist On Faith Alone, Says Farrell on D.W. Drive

**I**T IS quite apparent that the present is a crucial historical period in American life. The nation seethes with bitter and unchanneled unrest, and the necessity for a change of our social system has been and continues to impress itself upon many minds. Sudden and emphatically important shifts in mass attitudes await us in the immediate future. On the one hand, the seeds of a revolutionary movement have been planted. And on the other hand, the signs of incipient Fascism are clearly to be distinguished.



JAMES T. FARRELL (Author of "Young Lonigan," "Calico Shoes," and other novels.)

In such circumstances, the role cast for revolutionary journalism is an essential one. It must stand as the implacable defense of a revolutionary movement, as its spokesman, as the instrument by which it extends its appeal, wins new adherents, develops, crystallizes, and re-energizes revolutionary ardor and resoluteness.

Today, the Daily Worker is the most important and influential revolutionary journal we have. It cannot exist on faith and hope alone. It requires the means for continuation and expansion. These cannot be procured through the tactics of the commercial press, through the revenues derived from fat advertising contracts, or as a result of fake circulation stunts and tabloid sensationalisms. They must come from one sole source—from those whose interests and whose cause are the interests and the cause of the Daily Worker.

There is no more eloquent indication of the needs of revolutionary journalism than a simple contrast between its resources and those of the commercial press. While the latter can freely devote extended columns and even whole pages to assaults on strikers, to over stressed and transient violence, to prearranged interviews with publicity-seeking stuffed shirts and vacuities, while it can slaughter whole forests to print drive, the Daily Worker must often treat events of importance in pinched paragraphs. To repeat, this contrast tells the story eloquently, and sets the needs of the Daily Worker lucidly before us.

JAMES T. FARRELL.

## TO THE MINERS OF PECS

Workers on any job,  
Mired in a boss's pit—  
Eyes filled with hopelessness  
And stomach filled with grit—  
Fight—for the right to live!  
Fight—for the right to bread!  
Bring your fight above ground!  
The grave is for the dead . . .

By LEE

## A Filipino Worker in the U. S. Tells Why He Joined the Communist Party

### Working Conditions on Plantations in Philippine Islands Owned by American Corporations Keep Native Workers in State of Abject Slavery

**B**y a Filipino Worker of the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League, Brooklyn. I AM a Filipino worker. I was born in a small town of Tanjay in the province of Oriental Negros, P. I. Oriental Negros is an agricultural province, and the majority of its population consists of workers of big sugar plantations owned by Spanish landlords. In Bais, for instance, a small town with a population of fifteen thousand, about 90 per cent work in the sugar cane plantation owned by three big Spanish landlords.

These workers get 25 centavos a day (12½ cents) with lodging and food, and work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. They are watched by a foreman, who sees to it that they work continuously. In the afternoon, I have seen these workers going home tired and sleepy after the hardest work imaginable.

The workers with their slavery wages become so indebted that they cannot get away from their landlord. The workers on this plantation are terrorized and robbed of their rights to organize and protest for higher wages. I know these facts, because I once lived with my uncle in Bais, who was a practical sugar chemist on that plantation. (Jesus Dias sugar plantation).

**I** WILL give another example, similar to the one I have just described. In the Barrio of Polo, in the town of Tanjay where I was born, there is a big "coconut plantation" owned by an American Corporation. During the very first year of its establishment, the company forced every small Filipino peasant whose land is situated close to this plantation, to sell, and if the Filipino peasants would not sell them, they took them by force.

Most of the peasants lost their cases during the trial because the plantation owner handed large sums of money to the judge and other officials in that town.

The peasants and workers in that small town have learned from their own experience of the alliance be-

tween the politicians and the owner of that plantation. The peasants have learned that the capitalist class and their agents are not interested at all in alleviating the condition of the laboring classes but instead they are only interested in exploiting for their own interest. Their small pieces of land were grabbed up because the plantation owner wanted them to become landless and forced to work for him.

This company was established in 1915. I was then a small boy. But I never forgot these facts. The workers were paid according to their age and the sort of work they were doing. A 15 to 18 year old boy, working at hoeing received from 15 to 25 centavos a day (12½ cents) with lousy food. The laborers who till the fields received from 25 to 30 centavos a day (15 cents). They became so involved in debt that they were unable to run away to look for better wages.

In general the majority of the provinces in the P. I. are populated by small peasants, who owned small parcels of land where they could cultivate and produce crops for their existence. Money is very scarce throughout the island.

In Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga are more or less industrialized cities where the majority of the Filipino masses are workers in the factories and other concerns. The P. I. since 1907 has been the source of labor for Hawaiian plantations. In the year 1929, 11,628 Filipinos went to Hawaii under contract to work on the plantations. Up to 1915 the sugar growers hired Filipinos from the P. I. and paid their transportation. Since then the Hawaiian sugar planters have forced the Filipino workers to pay their own way. With capitalist advertisements and propaganda to the effect that Hawaii is an island of paradise and prosperity, the small peasants, specially in the island of Luzon, would sell their belongings so that they could depart for Hawaii.

The majority of the Filipinos who come to America are ambitious to study in schools. But only 10 per cent out of a hundred are successful in their studies. There are several reasons for this. First, most of the Filipino students who come here are self-supporting. Second, we Filipinos in America are discriminated against, so that we are unable to get decent work where we could earn and study at the same time. Third, some of the Filipino students are influenced and poisoned by their surrounding and go in for women and gambling.

There are many Filipino organizations in America. The main functions of these organizations are to improve the social relationship between American and Filipino people. These organizations have purely bourgeois programs. There is a Philippine in Sands Street, Brooklyn. This organization denounced the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League as being led by the Communist Party, claiming that their policies are similar and that such policies are not proper for the P. I. The Filipino masses in America, however, have entirely lost faith in this organization because they learned that it is not interested in bettering the condition of Filipino workers in America, nor in fighting for the real freedom of the Filipino masses in P. I., but instead is interested in strengthening the power of the capitalist government in the P. I.

For more than a year I have been a member of the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League. The League since its establishment has been rallying Filipino workers in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia to support the fight of the Filipino masses in the P. I. in their fight for land, rice and real independence, has been rallying Filipinos as well as white and Negro workers in America to protest for the freedom of comrade Evangelista, the national secretary of the C. P. in P. I., and other prisoners who lead the Filipino workers and peasants in their struggles for freedom.

I joined the Communist Party because it is the only Party carrying on revolutionary work for the real freedom of the colonial people. I urge all Filipino workers, especially colonial seamen, to join the revolutionary Party of the working class.

## New Publishing Recruits Join Office Workers

**N**EW YORK.—The Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union announces that the overwhelming majority of the members of the office staff of the Modern Library and the entire staff of Story Magazine have joined the Union. In joining the union they made the following statement to the union members which was read and applauded at the membership meeting of October 17th:

"We in STORY stand solid and have joined the Office Workers Union because we are convinced that only through such action can we make secure whatever working advantages we now hold, and only through such action and similar action of all workers in the industry, organized on an industrial basis, can we go ahead to winning better conditions for all."

"The employees of Modern Library and of Story have elected a joint shop committee which shall represent us all."

"We urge all employees in the literary trades industries to join with us."

"In joining the Office Workers Union, the workers of the MODERN LIBRARY take this opportunity to affirm their belief in the principle of unionism and to make clear their unanimous position. In view of the fact that conditions prevailing in the Modern Library more than meet the maximum demands of the union, we feel ours is a gesture of solidarity that should stimulate other workers in the literary trades to similar action. We approve, particularly, of the principle of autonomy to the principle of autonomy, to which the Office Workers Union is committed. We reserve the right of withdrawal from the Union when this principle is abandoned.

"Our shop committee is empowered to act for us on all questions pertaining to united action, dues and all other organizational matters."

"We cannot emphasize too strongly our hope that the step taken by workers in the Modern Library will set a precedent for all unorganized workers in the literary trades."

Build Up a Daily Worker Carrier Route!

Build Up a Daily Worker Carrier Route!

## PLOTTING the AMERICAN POGROMS

This is the third installment of the fourth article by John L. Spivak on "Plotting the American Pogroms" appearing in the New Masses this week. In the first two parts, Spivak describes the activities of the Vigilant Intelligence Federation, an organization which does out vicious anti-Communist and anti-Semitic propaganda. He proves that rich Jews are contributing heavily to this organization.

JOHN L. SPIVAK  
III

**S**OME of these men, important officials of firms which have been giving money to an anti-Semitic organization, are prominent in the field of Jewish philanthropies. For instance:

Max Epstein, the chairman of the organization, has made donations to various universities and Jewish philanthropies. Lewis L. Strauss, who started poor and amassed wealth is very active in Jewish charities. He is treasurer, for instance, of the Jewish Theological Seminary and is on the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee which has done a good deal of work in fighting the spread of anti-Semitism.

With money collected from Jews Jung is able to order vast quantities of anti-Semitic propaganda which he sells to other anti-Semitic organizations. Jung likes a profit even in spreading the "hate the Jew" creed. Let me give an illustration. On Dec. 1, 1933, shortly before he got a sizeable sum from the King of Chewing Gum manufacturers, William Wrigley, Jr., Jung wrote to Harry F. Sieber, treasurer of the Silver Legion of America:

In response to yours addressed to R. I. Peterson on November 28, we can give you a price of sixty cents per copy in quantity lots of the "Protocols."

As for "Halt Gentile! and Salute the Jew," same can be had at ten cents per copy, in quantity lots or fifteen cents a piece. Besides distributing the protocols, Jung secured from Hitler's anti-Semitic agents both in Chicago and in New York throwaways smuggled in off German ships as well as material imported or printed in this country, particularly those urging a boycott against Jewish stores in retaliation for the boycott of German goods. In this way Jung was making a financial appeal for backing from German-American business men. One of those circulars he broadcast in Chicago reads:

"I have never heard the name of William D. Goodales and to my knowledge have never met or corresponded in any way whatever with William Dudley Pelley."

Besides meeting Pelley (Goodales) at the Hotel Edison and taking him to Guiden on the evening of March 4, 1934, Brooks telephoned Guiden's office on February 16, 1934, from the Hotel Edison. He left a message with Guiden to the effect that he was with "the chief" (Pelley) (Pelley, alias Goodales) and for Guiden to get in touch with him at the Hotel Edison. I have the message, Brooks said in his letter.

A Pennsylvania Congressman who has gained a lot of notoriety by his open attack on the Jews in Congress will be the subject of Mr. Spivak's next article to appear in the New Masses and in this page on Friday. The Congressman's political future is doubtful at the moment, but he has a past, and next week's article throws light on that.

THE EDITORS.

(Reprinted through the courtesy of the New Masses)

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—W.E.A.F.—From London: Marie Redler, Soprano
- W.O.R.—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
- W.I.Z.—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- W.A.B.—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15—W.E.A.F.—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- W.O.R.—Comedy and Music
- W.I.Z.—Plantation Echoes—Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robison Orchestra
- W.A.B.—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—W.E.A.F.—Minstrel Show
- W.O.R.—Minstrel Show
- W.I.Z.—Red Davis—Sketch
- W.A.B.—Paul Keast, Baritone; Orch.
- 7:45—W.E.A.F.—Frank King—Adventures
- W.O.R.—Dinner Music
- W.I.Z.—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- W.A.B.—Boake and Commentator
- 8:00—W.E.A.F.—Himber Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- W.I.Z.—Jan Garber, Supper Club
- W.A.B.—Bar
- 8:15—W.A.B.—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—W.E.A.F.—Symphony Orchestra; Gladys Knight; Sophie Sporn; Margaret Speaks, Soprano; Frank Chapman, Baritone; Fred Hufstut, Tenor
- W.O.R.—Dinner Music
- 8:45—W.E.A.F.—From Schooner Seth Parker; Sea Chanters
- 9:05—W.E.A.F.—Soprano; Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
- W.O.R.—The Witch's Tale
- W.I.Z.—Minstrel Show; Speaker, M.E.
- W.A.B.—Astor, President; NBC
- W.A.B.—Rosa Ponselle, Soprano; Koteliansky Orchestra
- 9:30—W.E.A.F.—Cook, Commentator; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- W.I.Z.—Danastic Sketch—Understudy
- W.A.B.—Gleuskin Orch.; Block and Sully, Comedians; Gertrude Nielsen, Songs; Chiquito, Songs
- 9:45—W.O.R.—Studio Orchestra
- 10:00—W.E.A.F.—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby
- W.O.R.—Male Quartet
- W.I.Z.—Frank and Flo, Songs
- W.A.B.—Symphony Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Wayne King Orchestra
- 10:15—W.E.A.F.—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30—W.E.A.F.—President Roosevelt From Washington, and Newton D. Baker, Attorney, From Cleveland. Inauguration 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs Campaign; Chicago Symphony Orch., direction Frederick Stock (Also W.A.B., W.I.Z.)
- W.O.R.—Variety Musicale
- 11:00—W.E.A.F.—The Grummit—Sketch, With "Senator" Ford
- W.O.R.—Moonbeams Trio
- W.I.Z.—Kemp Orchestra
- W.A.B.—Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 11:15—W.E.A.F.—Jesse Crawford, Organ
- W.O.R.—Dances Orchestra
- 11:30—W.E.A.F.—Dance Music
- W.M.C.A. W.O.R., W.I.Z.

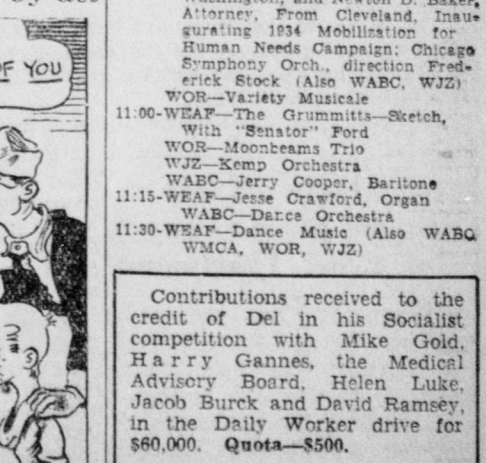
Contributions received to the credit of Del in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, the Medical Advisory Board, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. Quota—\$500.

Total to date . . . . . \$3.75

### Little Lefty



### Straight from the Shoulder



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 MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1934

talist class. A vote against the "New Deal," and for the Communist Party is part of the fight for the bonus and for unemployment relief and insurance. It is part of the fight for the interests of the working class against the capitalist class. It is a challenge to Roosevelt's "New Deal" robbery.

**Philadelphia--New York**

WE HEARTILY greet the report of the Philadelphia District of the Party (reported in today's issue) on its successful achievement of the \$3,500 quota for the Daily Worker drive.

The Philadelphia District not only swept to a whirlwind finish in the drive, but with Bolshevik enthusiasm sets itself the task of raising another \$1,000 within the next few weeks. Surely, this must be an example to every Party District throughout the country. And it also provides a lesson and an instructive contrast with such an important district as the New York District.

For while Philadelphia has achieved 100 per cent, New York lags badly behind with a 26 per cent fulfillment of its quota after eight weeks of the drive have passed!

How has the New York District taken advantage of its favored position? Its report on the drive issued several days ago reveals that many of the largest and most influential mass organizations in the city have not contributed one single cent to the Daily Worker drive in the past eight weeks! The Party District has not seen to it that such organizations as the Finnish groups, the Italian groups, the Workers School, the John Reed Club, the Associated Workers Clubs, the various other cultural groups, the trade unions, have contributed their proper share. But it was by drawing these mass organizations into the drive that Philadelphia went over the top, New York comrades!

THE example of the Philadelphia comrades is instructive and should be studied by the New York comrades and all other Districts. The secret of their success, say the Philadelphia comrades, lies in the way the District concentrated on the drive, in the way the District involved the whole Party and every mass organization in raising funds through meetings, affairs, picnics, collections, in the day to day work of the Party.

If the New York District sets at once to a serious consideration of its failure to fulfill its tasks in this drive, then there is no reason why New York should long remain behind Philadelphia. Comrades of the New York District, to work!

**A Bankers' Budget**

BUDGETS are pretty dry affairs. But the budget of New York City, the record of which weighs thirteen pounds, is something that every worker, professional and small business man should understand.

Careful examination of it will show that it is a class budget, a budget drawn up in the interests of finance capital, of the Wall Street bankers of this city. The actions of the Board of Estimate in discussing the budget Saturday only lend additional proof to this fundamental contention of the Daily Worker.

At its last meeting the Board of Estimate decided to raise the budget by almost \$14,000,000. This was in order to guarantee that the law which says that there shall be \$25,000,000 in a reserve fund for the bankers must be met. At the same time the Board adopted cuts in the salaries of city employees in the lower wage brackets.

This is the fundamental policy of the city government in both its Democratic and Fusion wings—to "restore" the city's credit and pay the bankers to the last nickel at the expenses of the masses of New York City.

Unemployed relief is to be slashed. A number of city employees have been laid-off. Wages of city workers have been cut in a number of instances. Essential social services like that of education, hospitals, life-saving, have been cut. Cultural services, like those of libraries and museums, have been reduced.

But the \$179,000,000 in debt service to the bankers remains! To guarantee the bankers that they will not lose a cent, the bankers' agreement has been raised to the original \$25,000,000 demanded by the "law," the same law that decrees that you are thrown out of your house if you have no money with which to pay rent.

AGAINST this budget, a budget of starvation and heavy taxation for the masses, workers, professionals and small business men in the city must protest. This can take the immediate form of public protest at the open budget hearings next Thursday and Friday. Meetings and demonstrations of New York workers should adopt statements against this budget.

But the most significant protest will be a powerful Communist vote at the polls on Election Day. A vote for the Hammer and Sickle is a vote for the Communist proposal for a moratorium on the debt service to the bankers, for suspension of the bankers' agreement, for restoration of the 1932 salary level for teachers and other city employees, for a sharp increase in the expenditure for essential social services.

A tremendous Communist vote will be an effective factor in the whole struggle for social insurance, for social security.

**Join the Communist Party**  
 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.  
 NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....

**Party Life**

**Healthy Unit Life Will Solve Problem Of Fluctuation**

About a year ago in an article that appeared in the PARTY LIFE section, I pointed out that the strength and weakness of our Party can be measured by the strength and weakness of our smallest link, the Party unit. Since that time our Party has made no progress in solving the problem of fluctuation; at present the fluctuation in our Party is as bad as it ever was. This fluctuation will never be eradicated until the units are made into healthy functioning groups. It must be kept in mind that the new member first has his taste of the Party in the unit. If after two or three unit meetings the member sees nothing more than endless talk, money-raising discussions and a general lack of initiative, he will drop out of the Party. If the unit meetings drag along to all hours of the night, if the meetings are not run efficiently, if there is a lack of political education, if there is a lack of participation in the struggles of the neighborhood or shop, there is no reason why the new Party member should remain in our ranks.

There have been many remedies suggested to stop the fluctuation in our Party. All of them have been good, and I would like to add one more.

Too often the section leaders fail to participate in the life of the unit. They are so busy with section work, that they have no time to engage in unit activity. They too often sit in at the unit meetings as a matter of form. They give insufficient guidance to the unit, personal attention to members so as to develop new leadership. Our leaders should be our most determined militant, most courageous fighters. Their presence in the unit meetings should be an inspiration to the new members as well as the old. If all their efforts are going to be spent in the section and district offices, drawing up resolutions and directives, it will be so much wasted effort.

The excellent Open Letter to every Party member that the Central Committee addressed (Oct., 1934) calls upon every member to group at least five non-Party workers around him, whom he could influence and eventually bring into the Party. I would like to add to that suggestion that our top leaders, our district and section functionaries, our theoreticians and writers of resolutions, group at least five undeveloped Party members around each of them, for the purpose of giving personal guidance and developing these raw elements into good leaders. Our Party must forge ahead! Comradely yours,

N. B. Unit 16, Section 18, District 2, P. S.—In the last two months I have brought into the Party 19 members. Since joining the C. P. (Feb., 1933) I have brought into the Party between 60 and 70 members. At least 10 of these now hold responsible posts in the Los Angeles Section.—N. B.

**Gold Bloc Foreshadows Trade War**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21.—The meeting here of the seven gold-bloc countries of continental Europe foreshadows two significant features of world imperialism: Preparation for a ferocious imminent trade war principally directed against English and American imperialism, and an international slashing of wage-incomes and standards of living the better to carry on such a war.

The gold-bloc nations—France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, Switzerland and Poland—will endeavor during the conference to come to some sort of favored nation agreement with one another in order to meet the terrific competition of industrialists in England and America, who, through the wage cuts and lowered standards of living ordered by the N.R.A. and the devaluation of the dollar and the pound, have begun to reduce their production costs and are loose on the international market millions of tons of merchandise at prices with which the gold-bloc countries, in spite of the lowered incomes of the masses of their own populations, found themselves unable to compete.

One of the examples of what desperate straits some of these industrialists are in, French foreign trade during the five depression years dropped from 100,000,000,000 francs to 30,000,000,000, and Belgian trade from 34,000,000,000 to 14,000,000,000 Belgian francs. To cap the situation, not only are France and Belgium the sole imperialist nations of these in the gold-bloc still to remain on the gold standard, but even in these countries are feverishly attempting to undermine the stability of the gold franc.

The recent fascist speeches of Premier Doumergue of France indicate how strongly determined the steel, coal and other trusts are to integrate the exploitation of the country. The purpose of the conference, then, is to attempt to force on some systematic scheme of establishing money exchange values amongst the gold-bloc nations as a basis for the departure from the gold standard by France and Belgium, since such an international exchange rate is absolutely essential to international commerce is the first place at all. Besides, the conference is the less public, but nevertheless more basic necessity for the gold-bloc capitalists to meet the ruthless opposition of English and American capitalists.

**THE FIRESIDE ADDRESS**

by Burck



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

Contributions received to the credit of Burck in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, "del," the Medical Advisory Board, Helen Luke, David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. QUOTA—\$1,000.	F. Feldman..... 2.00
	Frank Milton (gets cartoon)..... 10.00
	C. O. Garnett..... 2.50
	Previously received..... 30.20
Vander Molen..... \$ .50	
Unknown admirer..... .50	
	Total to date..... \$45.70

**Soviet Workers Overcome Obstacles In Building New Life of Socialism**

By L. F. BOROSS (Kramatorsk, End of September.)

We shall not forget that! That was the first big argument against the proletarian revolution, that they can only destroy but cannot build up. Here in Kramatorsk, in the courtyard of the largest machine construction plant in the world—in the factory courtyard which with its gay flower beds, bushes and fountains differs from the courtyards of capitalist barracks for workers, just as the free life of the creators of socialism differs from the life of the wage slaves—precisely here we have to recall this argument. We must not forget this for although this "argument" is no longer the fashion, the capitalist press constantly invents new "arguments" in its place which have the same relation to the truth as the first argument has to the marvelous work in Kramatorsk.

At the foot of the huge mountain of socialist creative force which the Soviet proletariat climbed during the last five or six years, the following comical scene took place:

**Faced Huge Difficulties**  
 It was in 1929. A few Soviet engineers and proletarian leaders of industry went to Germany in order to draw German specialists in to consult on the work of designing the Kramatorsk machine construction plant. At one of these consultations the well-known chief of one of the largest German machine building plants declared:

"My Russian gentlemen! I know all the classical literature of Europe. But still I have never read a more entertaining tale than your Five-Year Plan. I showed you my factory only because I am convinced that you, gentlemen, are wonderful dreamers and will never be able to imitate in a practical way what I have created."

At that time there was only a small windmill on the spot where the new factory was to be built. Right around it there were a few hectares of potato fields and the rest was a neglected meadowland. Cows made themselves at home in the wild grass and openly showed their lack of desire to be driven away from the meadow when the workers of the old Kramatorsk factories (a foundry, an oil of date machine factory which had already been renewed, a cement factory).

At this meeting the project of the new, immense plant was placed before the mass of the workers.

**Workers' Enthusiasm**  
 Many workers asked to speak. Among them was Morosov, an old steel worker. He did not know the entire classical literature of Europe, but he knew the power of his class, he knew what they could do when they had at their head a party like the Bolshevik Party. And he gave an entirely different opinion of the whole project than the learned director in Berlin:

"Every Bolshevik word—said the old man in closing his speech—is a political document. If the Bolsheviks say that we can build this plant, then all talk must cease, for they have built it, the shock brigades of Kramatorsk! (Kramatorsk Machine Construction!) They not only had the doubts of the learned capitalists abroad against them, but also the active

resistance and secret sabotage of various old Russian specialists who were connected with imperialist governments and general staffs.

All these representatives of the old world believed in their superiority, believed that the world would have to go under if the masses of the workers would no longer slave their lives away for the fine gentlemen and capitalist exploiters, would no longer drudge so as to fill their coffers of profit. They confused the decline of capitalism with the decline of the world.

The world is being reborn. The first thirteen vast departments of the Kramatorsk plant and the 165 completed blocks of houses in the new socialist town which surround it stand proudly on the spot where only a few years ago stood a small abandoned windmill on neglected meadowland.

**2.—Magnitude**  
 It is only with difficulty that one can conceive of the size and significance of this immense plant, "the Stalin Machine Construction Plant in Kramatorsk." Perhaps the following figure will at least give a slight idea of the size of this plant.

A perfectly straight avenue one and a half kilometers long with a few parallel and cross streets and immense works on both sides embrace in about 7,000 square meters of flower beds—this is the outward picture of the plant. It occupies a surface of 16 hectares—the buildings alone occupy 120 hectares. It is the surface of a middle sized estate upon the fields of which grow not wheat or rye but iron and cement constructions.

The pride of the plant is the steel foundry. We can get an idea of its size if we compare its output with other similar works: When fully occupied Krupp produced 24,000 tons of castings annually. The output of the steel foundry at the Sverdlovsk "Uralmash" which was completed last year amounts to 24,000 tons of castings; the largest American steel foundry can produce 35,000 tons and the foundry of the Kramatorsk plant has a capacity of 43,000 tons of castings.

Thirteen large shops including three machine shops, two iron foundries, the steel foundry, a machine assembling department, a blacksmith shop, a pattern making shop and other departments have been completed up to the present.

The cost of the construction up to now amounts to 230 million rubles and the rest of the construction will still require a further 200 million. Up to the present a round sum of 8,700,000 working days have been used in building the plant. With the 7-hour day this amounts to 61,000,000 working hours. Looked at from the point of view of a foreign unemployed worker this means a year's work for 20,000 workers. One-third of the building work was done in severely cold weather.

**Builds New Plants**  
 Up to the present 25,000 trees and 11,000,000 bushes have been planted in the "factory courtyard" and by the end of autumn a further 8,000 trees will be planted. But the main work of the "greenery department" is to be found at the outskirts of the plant where 100,000 trees are being planted this year in order to surround the works with a green wall of protection against dust.

The Magnitogorsk iron and steel

plant is the pride of the industrial construction of the Soviet Union. Magnitostroi serves as a model with which to compare anything that is immense and beautiful. Thus, for example, the aim of Soviet writers is to create a "Magnitostroi of literature," that is, a work that in beauty and completeness of technique will be similar to the Magnitogorsk plant. New the Kramatorsk plant can every year equip an entirely new Magnitogorsk. This is perhaps the most characteristic way of showing the capacity and the magnitude of the new plant.

Together with the Ural machine plant, Kramatorsk can cover 75 per cent of the entire equipment requirements of the Soviet iron and steel industry. If in addition to that one takes into consideration the smaller factories of this type, then the construction of Kramatorsk signifies the following: Soviet industry has essentially become completely independent of capitalist economy.

That of course does not mean an abandonment of the advantages of an international exchange of goods. But it does mean the every attempt of the imperialist bourgeoisie to use trade relations as a weapon against the Soviet Union is doomed to failure in advance. No economic blockade, no economic war can from now on seriously endanger the construction of socialism. The new plant also denotes a tremendous increase in the ability of the Soviet Union to defend itself against that great strengthening of the positions of the proletariat in the international class struggle.

The following case gives a small example as to how the industrial independence of the Soviet Union is to be understood. The urgent setting up of a portal crane with a lifting capacity of 150 tons is required for the building of the Volga-Don Canal. The Soviet Union wanted to place an order with a foreign firm for the first of these immense cranes. But as this firm was apparently of the opinion that the new Soviet industry would be unable to manufacture such a complicated machine, it demanded the enormous sum of 200,000 gold marks for the designing alone. The Soviet Union did not want to place the order on that basis and gave the order for the crane to the new Kramatorsk plant. So we see that it is not a question of autarchy, not a question of national separatism: when we speak of INDEPENDENCE of Soviet industry, but a question of a very powerful position in the DEVELOPMENT of international economic relations, a powerful position as a result of which the capitalist supplier of the Soviet Union cannot dictate conditions.

With the same enthusiasm with which the marvellous technical works at Kramatorsk were built, the workers of the plant are now mastering the new technique. And they are doing it successfully: In June they succeeded for the first time in completely fulfilling the very tense plan of production. The official opening of the plant is therefore not the beginning of work—some of the shops have already been working for a year. It does not only mean that the plant is ready for work but it also means that its workers and engineers are ready for work and are capable of doing this work.

Urge Members of Your Union to Read the Daily Worker!

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, the Medical Advisory Board, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$50,000. Quota—\$500.

Jac. Wolers..... \$ 1.00  
 D. H. and R. H. Ashley..... 2.32  
 Previously received..... 85.40

Total to date..... \$88.92

**World Front**

By HARRY GANNES

**Chiang Kai Shek's Threats Against His Own Army Mao Tse Tung Answers**

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S hopes of coming to the 5th national congress of the Kuomintang on November 12, and announcing the annihilation of the Soviets and Red Army in at least one province of China have been utterly shattered.

Proof that the Kuomintang troops are refusing to fight the workers' and peasants' armies, or do so under the greatest threats of execution by their own officers, is contained in the latest reports on Chiang Kai Shek's latest order to the Fukien KMT forces. The China Weekly Review comments:

"An order has been received by the Fochow authorities from General Chiang Kai Shek requiring the complete liquidation of the remnant Red outlaws in Fukien province before November 12, the date for the convocation of the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates, and threatening severe punishment of those military units failing to fulfill their duties within the stated period."

As the 12th of November nears, the anti-Communist drive instigated by the butcher Chiang Kai Shek with the aid of Japanese, British, American, French and other imperialist powers assumes tremendous solidity. Not relying on the massing of over 1,000,000 Kuomintang soldiers alone, Chiang Kai Shek depends more and more on aerial bombardment, artillery attack, the building of block-houses, and the economic blockade. By bombarding villages, killing men, women and children, he hopes to terrorize the population in the Soviet areas. By his block-houses, he strives to hem the Soviet districts in with a series of forts, and by the economic blockade to starve out the Red Army and Soviet population.

Answering Chiang Kai Shek's repeated claims of "victory," Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Central Soviet government, in an interview with Feng Chung Agency, recently made the following statement:

"Our strength can never be imagined by the KMT bandits, who, pointing to their alleged sweeping success, have long since predicted the approach of our end. In fact, it is the KMT that, rotten to the core, is rapidly heading for the abyss. Chiang Kai-shek always boasts of the construction of one line of blockhouses after another covering several thousand li of Soviet territory, hoping to score in the near future a victory for a policy that is calculated to catch the fish by pumping out the water!"

"True, Chiang has built up a multitude of blockhouses, seized a couple of districts from us, hoping to occur the Chinese, Shantung, Jehol, Pekin and Shinkuo but his withholdings from the public the truth that many KMT units have perished under the iron fist of the red army. Chiang and Co. is too much a fool to understand that the approach of the end does not refer to the Soviets and red army but to the landlord-bourgeois KMT itself and to imperialism which directs Chiang and the whole KMT."

"These are incomprehensible to the KMT. Let us single out two things for further clarification. In the first place over 1,000,000 men are compelled to attack us. It is a mystery to the KMT that this huge mass of soldiers, mostly coming from Kiangsi, Szechuan, Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh, Anweih, etc., is going through a revolutionary education in Soviet territory which, we may say, constitutes a revolutionary university for the KMT soldiers. For this reason, not the red army alone but the KMT soldiers as well are digging graves for Chiang, a fact that is much Babylon language to Chiang."

"Secondly, the KMT tries to sell the country by a series of humiliating acts and from day to day kneels down before the imperialism which is the deadly enemy of the masses, handing half of China over to Japanese imperialism. Not one shot is fired at the several hundred thousand Japanese robber troops overrunning China. But, on the other hand, all troops have been withdrawn from Manchuria, Jehol, Pekin, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow, Hankow, Tonan, Chekiang to attack the red army, leaving these provinces to imperialism for oppression and exploitation."

"It may be asked: Will the broad masses tolerate the betrayal of Chiang and Chen? Will the mass of troops under their command tolerate the killing and burning of imperialism in their villages and towns? Will they be easily handled to fight their own brothers, that is, the red army of workers and peasants? The answer is decisively negative."

"There is not the slightest doubt that tolling masses and white soldiers of the whole country give full support to the six point programme of the Communist Party of China, to the declaration of war on Japan by the Soviet Government of China, to the appeal of the Soviet Government and the Revolutionary Military Council for 'Don't fight the red army but ally with it in a common war on Japanese imperialism.' Undoubtedly, when getting acquainted with our programme and appeal, they will take action at once."

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**Pennsylvania Jobs Demand the Release of Ernst Thaelmann**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19.—Allegheny County Unemployment Councils cabled the People's Court, Erie, Pa., demanding the unconditional release of Ernst Thaelmann. Twenty-three thousand members of the Unemployment Councils, the

able read, "demand Thaelmann's unconditional release. We demand public trial and immunity to all defense witnesses and lawyers. Demand release of all political prisoners."

These delegations are also presenting demands to the office of the District Attorney Andrew Park, at the Court House, for the release of Phil Frankfield, chairman of the Allegheny County Unemployment Councils, now serving a two to four year sentence in Blawnox Prison for his activities in behalf of Pennsylvania's unemployed.

Communist Candidates Are Leaders in the Fight for the Right to Organize, Strike, Picket.