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Yesterday's receipts \$610.76
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Press Run Yesterday—42,400

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COUNCILS URGE UNITY OF JOBLESS BROWDER GIVES SOCIAL PLAN FOR U.S.

SHOWS ROLE OF TECHNICIAN IN SOCIALISM

Points to Impossibility of Such a Program Under Capitalism
PART OF SYMPOSIUM
Describes Vast Planned Growth Result of Soviet Power

Declaring that there can be no real planning of production and distribution for the welfare of the masses unless the working class seizes power and abolishes the private ownership of the productive resources of this country, Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday presented the program of the Communist Party in a symposium on the role and opportunity of the technician in social planning.

The symposium, part of the regional conference of the International Relations Institute, held at the Russell Sage Foundation to discuss Social Planning, is to cover the various types of planning which are now being discussed and practiced as solutions for the crisis.

Browder's paper was read to the conference by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, due to Browder's unavoidable absence.

Soviet Leader to Speak
More than 300 public officials, technicians, economists, managers in industry are meeting in this conference. A special session has been set aside for the report of Valery V. Obolensky-Ostonsky, vice-chairman of the U. S. S. R. State Planning Commission. He will speak on the Second Five-Year Plan Dec. 1.

Alfons Goldschmidt, lecturer on economics, formerly at the University of Leipzig, Germany, the University of Cordoba, Argentina, and the National University of Mexico, opened the conference with a seminar on concepts and types of economic planning in the fascist, Communist and parliamentary state.

Other speakers at the first session, at which Miss M. L. Fledderus, Director of the I. R. I., The Hague, presided as chairman, were Miss van Kleck, Director of Industrial Studies at the Russell Sage Foundation and Associate Director I. R. I., and Lefur Magnusson, representative of the International Labor Organization in the United States, who will read a paper on economic planning and labor legislation, prepared by Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labor Organization, Geneva.

Pointing out that the limitations and contradictions of capitalism make impossible the use of the work of the technician, Browder challenged the technicians to co-

(Continued on Page 2)

Racine C. P. Headquarters Is Smashed Up

(Special to the Daily Worker)
RACINE, Wis., Nov. 26.—A band of so-called vigilantes raided the Communist Party headquarters in Racine Sunday. Doors, furniture and literature were destroyed. A portrait of Tom Mooney was singled out for special attack and torn to shreds. The attackers were gangsters inspired by manufacturers and higher city and county officials in an attempt to stop relief struggles. Reliable information is that the vigilantes worked with the police. Some reactionary A. F. of L. officials without knowledge of their rank and file participated in the raids, hoping to terrorize workers and head off the wide growing movement for united action among unemployed headed by the W. E. R. A. Workers and Unemployed Workers Committee of Action.

The Committee of Action was the leader of militant mass demonstrations last week at the relief station which was protected by armed gangsters who beat up the workers, men, women and children asking for relief. Four workers were arrested Saturday, while the vigilante slugs go free.

The police are making no effort to investigate the raids. More raids are threatened. A national protest to Mayor Swoboda, former Socialist, and to the Chief of Police of Racine was urged by the Communist Party of Racine.

Convention of Silk Workers Backs Move For Amalgamation

Resolutions Demand Release of Mooney and Thaelmann

Resolutions for the amalgamation of the American Federation of Silk Workers and the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, for the release of Tom Mooney, Billings and other class war prisoners; against Fascism and for the release of Ernst Thaelmann; for the organization of the youth in the industry and for the organizing of Pennsylvania were among the resolutions introduced by the rank and file delegates and passed at the convention of the silk workers which concluded its sessions here yesterday.

At earlier sessions endorsement of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, a uniform wage scale in all silk centers and motions that conventions be held annually, and no assessments be levied unless approved by a referendum vote, were other rank and file proposals passed.

Although the actual number of delegates definitely pledged to a militant program numbered not more than 15 out of the 114 voting delegates, their constructive fight won an increasing number of supporters as the convention neared its end. In the election of members of the Executive Board, J. Millotti, of the New York local, a fighter for the line of the rank and file group, was elected. Sam Sheber, one of the most active militant workers of Paterson received 39 votes although defeated in the election of representatives from New Jersey on the Board.

The achievements of the militants were made despite the most desperate attempts of the Schweitzer-Woods reactionary machine to stifle every progressive move. The bulk of the delegates at the convention came from tiny and in some cases virtually non-existent locals, and these were the main support to the officials. The delegates following a militant policy came chiefly from Paterson, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The locals which sent them represent the bulk of the membership of the Federation. The Paterson plain goods department, which sent nine militants of its ten delegates has 7,000 of the 18,000 members claimed by the officials for the entire Federation.

The thousands of silk workers who went out on strike under the leadership of the U. T. W. have not yet been organized into the union local, or paid dues. But in their determination to keep the militants off the Executive Board the machine delegates were organized to prevent a representative of the Paterson weavers from getting on. All their efforts, however, including a special nominating speech by a reactionary leader, could not elect the defeated and totally discredited Eli Keller, Lovestonite, and manager of the Paterson union. He was at the bottom of the list, with 28 votes. Another Lovestonite from the New York local, B. Herman came out the lowest in the vote with 15. The Lovestonites throughout the convention tried in every way to help the official machine in the hope that

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

HEARST CALLS FOR FASCIST MURDER BANDS IN U.S.

AN EDITORIAL

IF ANY more evidence is required to arouse the entire working class of this country to the grim menace of approaching fascism it is the editorial which appeared yesterday in every Hearst paper in the country, on the first page.

In this editorial, signed by William Randolph Hearst, and issued as instructions to every Hearst editor in the country, Hearst gives a flat endorsement to the necessity for creating just such fascist groups as envisaged in fascist plots revealed by the Jingo General Smedley Butler.

In words whose sinister threat cannot be mistaken, Hearst writes as follows:

"I do not think that there is any danger of fascism in the United States AS YET... there is no danger of fascism as long as there is no danger of Communism... Fascism will only come into existence into the United States when such a movement becomes necessary for the prevention of Communism... We do not want to have to resort to a fascist movement in order to prevent such misgovernment." (Hearst's emphasis).

Here then is the full endorsement of fascism as the weapon with which to fight the revolutionary movement of the working class against the yoke of capitalism and wage slavery.

The enormity of this development can be

realized when one remembers that the Hearst press reaches more than 10,000,000 readers!

Hearst lays the basis for the fascist attack on the labor movement as follows:

"The proletariat is composed of citizens without property of any kind; and the reason they have no property is because they have the lowest intelligence, the least industry, the least thrift."

"The proletariat today is the body of citizens least able to manage their own affairs and consequently least able to manage the nations affairs."

It is in this way that Hearst, the multi-millionaire who has fattened on the sweat of millions of workers, heaps his contempt upon the millions of jobless, the millions of workers whose labor makes the wheels of industry turn, whose labor provides the Wall Street parasites with their plunder.

On the same day, Hearst's papers endorsed Hitler's policy in the Saar Valley. Hearst has just returned from an interview with Hitler in Berlin. This has one meaning. This means that the fascist organizations in this country have now found an official press in the Hearst papers, that Hearst has endorsed fascism on an international and domestic scale. This means that the tremendous Hearst press machine is at the service of Hitler and Hitlerism both here and abroad.

IT IS the capitalist system whose insanity and destruction have made life miserable for the vast majority of the country's toiling population that Hearst defends with his vile slanders against the working class and the labor movement. It is against the "propertyless" masses, those who are propertyless because they are plundered and exploited by a handful of capitalist pirates, that Hearst warns in his call for fascism.

And at the same time, this fascist calls upon the masses to fight Communism as the main cause of fascism, to defend the system which dooms them to poverty and misery!

The root of fascism in this country is the effort of the Wall Street monopolies to uphold and defend their profits by means of violence and bestiality against the working class, against its revolutionary vanguard the Communist Party.

Indeed it is the Communist Party which leads the fight against fascism and capitalism!

But this fight is in the interests of the whole toiling population, the vast majority of the population against the miserable parasites who are attempting to climb out of their capitalist crisis on the backs of the working class. The Communist Party is part and parcel, flesh and blood of the

working class. It is the Party of and by the working class.

Hearst's instructions to his editors, following on the heels of the fascist revelations of General Butler, reveal with what speed fascism is developing in this country.

And they reveal from where the menace comes—from the leading government and financial figures bound up with the Roosevelt government.

It is not only the Communist Party that faces the menace of American Storm Troops, American concentration camps, violence and torture.

It is the whole labor movement, the trade unions, the Socialist Party, and every liberal movement for civil rights and culture which faces this rising menace of fascist brutality and darkness.

Sound the alarm! Rouse the great working class of America, the millions whose children are hungry, the millions who feel the lash of capitalist exploitation in the shops, mines and factories!

The United Front of the working class must be welded at once. The fascist monster can be smashed by the unity of the working class! The working class cannot and will submit to the heel of Hearst's fascism! Build now the united front against fascism!

C.P. GROUP TO CALL ON SOCIALIST N.E.C. WITH UNITY OFFER

Old Guard of Socialist Party Calls Secret Caucus To Fight Unity Front, Letters to Picked Delegates Reveal

A committee empowered to make a new offer for joint action against war and fascism has been elected by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to appear at the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, which will be held at Boston from Nov. 30 to Dec. 1.

The committee consists of Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, and Ned Sparks. They will be in Boston ready to lay before the Socialist Party meeting proposals for a discussion and action on the united front.

At the same time, it was definitely revealed today in a letter sent out to a select group of Socialist Party delegates, a group led by James O'Neil, Algernon Lee, and Julius Gerber are organizing a private pre-committee caucus to open an organized fight against the united front and to

present a unified front against whatever actions the National Executive Committee may take toward joint action with the Communist Party.

"Old Guard" Special Caucus
The private letter, signed by the above-mentioned Socialist Party leaders, sounds a call for a caucus before and after the National Executive Committee meeting, stating: "Considering the grave situation in the Socialist Party, a group of comrades in New York City have decided to call a conference of representatives of a number of states in this city on Nov. 29, before the National Executive Committee meets in Boston the following day. "Considering that our opponents are thoroughly organized, this interstate conference is necessary. "As we are all interested in the

(Continued on Page 2)

PICKETS KEEP FARM LEADER DYE PLANTS IN 13TH DAY FROM OPENING OF HUNGER

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 26.—This morning was set by the Dyers Institute, as the deadline for the "opening" of the dye plants. The authorities were asked to have its police in readiness and to full capacity, the veterans organizations were asked to supply protectors for the scabs.

However, this morning saw an unusually large turnout of pickets who as early as five o'clock were already in large groups around bonfires at the factories—but to see that not a single scab gets in. Not one worker returned. Both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, consisting chiefly of workers, repudiated the role of strikebreakers which the manufacturers sought to give them.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Rather than release William H. O'Donnell, who is in the thirteenth day of a hunger strike against his imprisonment for activity in a farm strike, State authorities will resort to forcible feeding. O'Donnell is in a critical condition as a result of his fast.

Governor Moore, refused to use his authority to effect O'Donnell's release on the request of Jeanette O'Donnell, the farm leader's wife.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Slowly dying as a result of his 13-day hunger strike, William O'Donnell declared yesterday in the hospital of the Cumberland County Jail that "Hundreds of my brothers will avenge me if I die." O'Donnell has refused to accept either food or liquids in protest against the six-month sentence imposed on him for activity in the Seabrook farm strike earlier this year.

Dr. H. Garrett Miller, county physician said that O'Donnell could not survive much longer unless he begins to take liquids. "O'Donnell is starving to death by inches," Dr. Miller said. "You can tell this is affecting his vitality merely by looking at him. His body is being burned up internally. This fast is drying up all his tissues. Toxins will form and he will die."

New Jersey workers, roused by O'Donnell's steadfast militant fight for freedom are circulating petitions demanding his immediate release and are arranging mass meetings in Vineland, Millville, and Glassboro.

Particular study was given by MacGuire to the French veterans' fascist groups and to the Nazi storm troops, the evidence showed.

Klamath Falls and Yakima sections of Washington went over the top in the \$60,000 drive, the former with 150 per cent. But Bellingham, Portland, Olympia, Everett and Centralia have not yet sent a penny for the Daily Worker. It is up to the Seattle district to push these sections into activity!

Canadian Masses Win Release for Tim Buck After 3-Year Struggle

He Is Hailed by 7,000 Workers at R.R. Station in Toronto

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 26.—The working class of Canada won an important victory on Saturday when Tim Buck, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, was released from Kingston Penitentiary as a result of three years of unrelenting mass pressure on the government.

Buck is the last of eight Communist Party leaders to be released from five-year prison terms for activity in the Communist Party under the infamous "Section 98" of the penal code, which is a more extreme version than the State criminal syndicalism laws used against working class organizations in the United States.

Despite the efforts of authorities to shroud Buck's release in secrecy, 7,000 workers gathered at the railroad station here within a period of two hours to await his arrival from Kingston.

The authorities were powerless to prevent a demonstration and Buck addressed a huge gathering in a downtown street. The victory is made the more impressive by the fact that a demand for Buck's release was refused by the Ministry of Justice only two weeks ago. Jubilant messages hailing Buck's release are pouring in from all parts of the continent.

Buck, addressing the enthusiastic mass which greeted him here, said: "I was a Communist when I went into Kingston and I am a better one now that I am released from Kingston."

The determination of the Canadian government to keep Buck in prison, broken only by the mass militance of the Dominion's workers, was indicated in the statement of Prime Minister Bennett some time ago that Buck and his comrades "would serve every last five minutes of their sentences as long as I am head of the government."

With 16 districts sending contributions yesterday, only \$611 was received. Three of the largest districts in the country outside New York—Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit—sent only \$61 altogether. Cleveland sent nothing.

With but a few days left to Dec. 1, the seriousness of such a situation is inescapable. The districts, particularly the major ones, must realize the necessity of completing their quotas before this week is up. The Daily Worker depends upon every district going across the finish line!

Philadelphia Jobless To Demand More Relief At Rally on Friday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—Daily mass actions and wide distribution of leaflets are mobilizing the neighborhood unemployed for a mass demonstration at the Amber and Wishart Street relief station on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The demands set forth by the workers and at the neighborhood rallies held by the unemployment ranks of the Storm Troops, which Councils call for an immediate 40 per cent increase in relief, winter clothing, and full payment of gas and electricity bills by the welfare department.

Austrian Troops Move To Yugoslav Borders

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Great tension is being stored up on the Austro-Yugoslav border by Austrian troop concentrations. Battalions from Vienna, Linz, and Burgenland have been continually on the march toward the border. Meanwhile the Yugoslav officials have cancelled all military leaves from northern garrisons, according to a Vienna dispatch.

Army of Reich Grows; Brown Shirt Ranks Thin

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The growth of the "regular" German army is being steadily augmented from the ranks of the Storm Troops, which are rapidly being thinned out on one excuse or another. Those who refuse to enter the army are immediately dispatched to the forced labor camps.

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OFFER W. U. U. PROGRAM FOR JOINT ACTION

Cite the Success of United Front Rally in Chicago

FOR RALLY JAN. 7
Mass Relief Meeting Called in Detroit for Sunday

The Unemployment Councils of Greater New York yesterday addressed a letter to the Workers Unemployed Union through its chairman, David Lasser, appealing for united action for winter relief, shoes and clothing, increased cash relief, for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and against relief cuts, work relief lay-offs, and the LaGuardia sales tax plans for financing relief expenditures.

The letter pointed to the tremendous mobilization of workers in the unemployed march in Chicago last Saturday, where a united front has been established, and urged immediate steps be taken to build the united front in New York City.

The letter proposed that a joint committee of representatives of the Unemployment Councils and the Workers Unemployed Union meet at once and draw up a plan of action.

For Jan. 7 Demonstration
It further proposed that both organizations work jointly towards a united front demonstration at City Hall on Jan. 7, the day on which the delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance present their demands to the United States Congress. A joint committee of both groups was proposed in the letter to bring a full representation of all New York Unemployed to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

The text of the letter follows:
"Nov. 26, 1934
"Workers Unemployed Union
"22 East 22nd Street,
"New York City.
"Fellow Workers:

"LaGuardia threatens to stop relief in order to help the bankers put over taxes to be footed by the workers. No appropriations have been made to provide clothing and fuel. No proper clothing is provided for the workers who are forced to freeze on relief jobs. We must unite to defeat this attempt to further lower our living standards.

"Last Saturday, Nov. 24, we proved to the world that we can unite. The complete harmony and solidarity among the workers of all organizations in the demonstration has proven that those who claim

6,000 Gather At Ford Plant On Job Rumor

By A. B. Magill
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—More than 6,000 Negro and white workers, after waiting all night at the Ford Plant because of rumors that there would be large scale hiring were driven away by mounted police at eight o'clock this morning and told that there were no jobs.

Among those who waited fruitlessly for the promised jobs were workers in cars with license plates from as far South as Georgia, showing how widespread have been the rumors created as a result of Henry Ford's much publicized interview that he would hire 32,000 additional workers for the coming production season.

The men started gathering about nine o'clock last night in the Ford parking lot on Miller Road, one block south of the Employment Office.

At eight o'clock this morning, about ten mounted cops arrived, announced that there were no jobs and drove everybody away without permitting them to go to the Employment Office.

Unemployed Ford workers are urged to come to the great mass meeting in Arena Gardens, Woodward Ave. and Hendrie, this Sunday at 2:30 p. m. where the jobless workers of Wayne County will protest against the ten to thirty per cent slashes in relief they have been given during the past month.

LOS ANGELES TRANSIT SCABS IN FIRE 25 CAR ACCIDENTS

2,150 of 2,500 Workers Are Out On Strike

1,600 Interurban Men Are Also Expected To Walk Out

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—With the strike of the street car workers on the Los Angeles Railway lines taking full effect, the first day was marked by numerous battles between strikers and scabs, and crashes of scab-driven cars resulting in injuries to passengers.

Today, the first working day since the strike was called, will demonstrate the full effects of the strike. Yesterday 25 were injured when an inexperienced scab motorman crashed his car into two which had been stalled by a mass of strike sympathizers at Vermont and Florence avenues. Thirteen of the passengers had to get hospital treatment, two women passengers for serious injuries.

During the entire day police cars flew in all directions in an effort to protect the few scabs which the company had thus far managed to maintain from the angry population.

Mayor Shaw announced that moves to arbitrate the strike are being made and a meeting today with leaders of the union will consider an arbitration committee. The strike is under the control of three officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Motor Coach Employees, H. A. Featherstone, the local president; J. J. Morgan, financial secretary; and Patrick J. O'Brien, international vice-president. The workers thus far have not been given either freedom of expression at meetings or representatives on committees conducting the work of the strike.

Councils Urge Unity of Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is not possible to work together have been attempting to prevent the unity of the workers and that their claims are absolutely false.

Organized Unity Lacking

A regrettable feature of the demonstration is the fact that the leadership of the demonstration (from which the Unemployment Council was excluded) did not take the necessary steps to make it a real united front. This prevented the mobilization of all the forces that it was possible to mobilize in this situation. This was proven by the number that turned out in Chicago on the same day—25,000—where all workers' organizations were allowed a place in the arrangements.

"Knowing that our needs are the same and that there is no good reason why we cannot get together and knowing that it is absolutely necessary to unite our forces in determined struggle against inadequate relief and against the sales, wage and transit taxes and for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, we propose:

- (1) That a joint committee composed of an equal number from the Workers Unemployment Union and from the Unemployment Council shall be set up immediately.
- (2) That this Arrangement Committee shall immediately begin the organization of local joint mobilization meetings, open-air meetings, distribution of leaflets for:
- (3) United picketing of the homes of the aldermen, united demonstrations at the local Home Relief Bureaus by all local organizations.
- (4) All these activities to prepare for a citywide demonstration at City Hall on Jan. 7, when the demand for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill will be presented to the United States Congress by the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. We propose that the above Joint Arrangements Committee shall take steps to secure representation from all unemployed organizations to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to be held in Washington on January 5, 6 and 7.

"Continue and Strengthen the Unity That Was Begun on Nov. 24!" Forward to the United Unemployment Movement!

Richard Sullivan, Secretary, Unemployment Council Greater New York.

Copies of the letter, the Council announced, will be mailed to all locals of the Workers Unemployment Union in New York City, with the additional request that they instruct their delegates to the City Central Conference of the Workers Unemployment Union to vote for establishing the united front.

Call Detroit Relief Rally

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—A call for a great country-wide mass meeting Sunday, Dec. 2, to protest the new slashes in relief has been issued by the Detroit Conference for Unemployment Relief and Insurance. The mass meeting will be held at 2 p.m. in Arena Gardens, Woodward Avenue and Hendrie.

The Detroit Conference for Unemployment Relief and Insurance, which represents 38 trade unions, ten unemployed locals, and 46 fraternal and other organizations, is also calling a second conference Sunday, Dec. 9, at 11 a.m. in Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 W. Forest Avenue, to decide on the next steps in the fight for relief.

This conference will also make plans for the Michigan delegation to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington Jan. 5-7.

Soviet Charges Japan Military Beat Citizen On Siberian Express

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—Two women, one a Soviet citizen and the other a Swiss, were beaten by Japanese military guards when they tried to pass into a restaurant car on the trans-Siberian express through a car occupied by guards, reports from Khabarovsk declared today.

Enumerating a long list of "continuing mistreatment of Soviet employes and property on the Chinese Eastern by the Japanese military command," the Soviet manager of the railway addressed a letter of protest to the head of the Japanese military mission.

The letter announced that all damage caused by the Japanese command would be charged to it. The letter also charged that Japanese soldiers raided a Soviet leather factory on territory of the Chinese Eastern, removing all material and property in spite of protests.

The Chicago Pen and Hammer, not only voluntarily doubled its quota from \$25 to \$50, but fulfilled its pledge 100 per cent. They intend to continue their efforts among professional and white collar workers for more support.

Browder Shows Conditions for Social Planning in U. S. at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

operate in drawing up a plan for the full utilization of the resources of the United States, and declared: "Speaking for the revolutionary workers, I issue this challenge to the technicians: Answer these questions for us, and we, the workers, will find the answer as to how to carry this plan into life."

The full text of Browder's speech follows:

Paper By Browder
"Economic plan" has become the current magic phrase. It is invoked as the answer to all current difficulties. It sanctifies all sorts of policies, no matter how insane. Of all the current talk about planning, about 99 per cent can be classified as either (1) idle chatter, or (2) proposals for planned destruction, that is, a form of economic suicide.

Roosevelt's New Deal policies give the type of current "economic plan" which requires our evaluation. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his recent autobiography, expresses the current idea when he places the New Deal alongside the Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union, as the two outstanding examples of "planning." How such a phantasy could gain mass currency is a tribute to the capacity for myth-making and uncritical faith that still exists. The slightest examination of the New Deal reveals inner contradiction; such studied unrelatedness of its parts, to one another and to the whole; such complete absence of any unifying principle, or even viewpoint and approach, as to secure for the New Deal the rightful position, not as an example of social-economic planning, but rather of its antithesis.

"Planned" Destruction by New Deal This is true whether we approach the question from the point of view of production, that is, with a demand for the fullest possible utilization of the productive forces; or from the angle of distribution, that is, with a demand for a guaranteed minimum standard of decent living for the masses. The New Deal moves not a step toward either demand, but rather in the opposite direction.

The outstanding characteristic of the New Deal is its planned destruction of accumulated stocks, planned limitation of production, while simultaneously a big section of the population, from one-fourth to one-third, is excluded from economic life, continues to live only by grace of charity doles, which reduce living standards to a point hitherto associated only with Asiatic coolie labor.

Thus, the New Deal "planning" promised to overcome the crisis, but only intensifies it. Where the spontaneous forces of the crisis destroy blindly, the New Deal tries to substitute planned destruction; that is a difference, but it is not a difference in direction or of fundamental quality. Along with this necessarily goes a systematic reduction, absolute and relative, of living standards of the masses. The New Deal does not plan to overcome the crisis, but tries only to give the crisis itself an organized character.

Contradictions in New Deal
The New Deal is shot through and through with contradictions. Roosevelt's right hand must not know what his left hand doeth. The N. R. A. cancels the results promised by the A. A. The R. F. C., P. W. A., C. W. A., etc., cancel the "economy program." The inflation cancels the promised increase of mass purchasing power. Out of the conflicting policies emerges the net result of greater monopoly of riches at one pole, deeper poverty at the other; stronger organization of predatory finance capital, with deepening chaos and disintegration of economy as a whole; mounting volume of talk about co-operation of classes, of civil peace, but in life more and sharper class struggles.

Are these contradictions avoidable, or are they inevitable? They are inevitable—so long as the premise is taken that the capitalist system must be maintained. They are avoidable—when the premise is taken of the full utilization of all productive forces, and the removal of all influences and controls which hinder this full utilization, that is, the removal of capitalist private property in the means of production. Not Roosevelt, nor any other, can overcome

Armed Struggle in Spain Proved Thesis Of Marx Correct On Role of Reformists

(This is the fourth of a series of six articles on the Situation in Spain.)

By Harry Gannes
Article IV.

The full lessons of the Spanish armed uprising have not been drawn yet, the movement having been too vast, information too scattered and general with the fascist censorship clamped down. But the main, decisive lessons, the chief causes for failure, those responsible for betrayal and treachery, and the outstanding shortcomings are clear and definite.

Let us hear from a Socialist leader first, Andalicio Prieto, who, together with Largo Cabellero, par-took in the leadership of the general strike and the armed struggles in Madrid. Cabellero was arrested and is now in prison. Prieto, after the failure of the fighting, was able to escape to Paris.

In Paris he was interviewed by "Le Petit Journal" on Oct. 31. To what do you attribute the check on the revolutionary movement, if it truly represents the opinion of the

majority?" he was asked. His answer was: "First, to the rapidity and violence of the repression. Second, to the weakness of the agrarian reinforcements, influenced by the defeat suffered during their general strike. Third, to the obstinacy of the syndicalist and anarchist elements."

Not Whole Truth
While all of this is true, it is not the whole truth. No one can deny that the execrable treachery and betrayal of the anarchist leaders stabbed the armed uprising in the back.

Prieto's first reason for failure conceals not the weakness of the proletariat in the face of the ferocity of fascism, but the failure of the Socialist leaders to prepare sufficiently for the armed insurrection beforehand, their resistance to the united front until shortly before the armed uprising, their reliance on small bands instead of mass armed attacks, and chiefly their vacillations in putting the question of Soviets as organs of power before the masses.

In the second reason, Prieto also conceals a lot. Failure of the agrarian strike, which weakened the peasant forces in the struggle, was due to the bad leadership of the Socialists. Above all, they did not put forward the question of the seizure of the land by the peasants in order, not only to draw them into the general uprising, but to influence the army, composed mainly of the sons of the peasants.

Criticism Confirmed
We will quote Prieto again in answer to another question, because it is here that he enters into some self-criticism, and fully confirms the Communist criticism of the Socialist Party leaders since the establishment of the Republic in 1931, in which the Socialists played a leading role, filling the masses with democratic illusions on the solution of their problems by collaboration with the bourgeoisie.

"How do you explain," Prieto was asked, "the discontent in Spain, and the success of Gil Robles (leading fascist) in the last elections?" Prieto answered: "Precisely because of the Right policy of the Left regime. This government born with the republic and created by the republic became the rampart of

forces adverse to the republic. It is true that the Left government of Spain carried out the policy of the Right before Lerroux and Samper. In this period of perishing capitalism, the Spanish bourgeoisie could not even carry through the bourgeois democratic revolution.

"It is this disillusionment of the masses with the republic which so much desired which explains the victory of Gil Robles."

The Left regime referred to, which carried out a Right policy, is, of course, the regime of the Socialist leaders with the left republicans.

Communist Analysis
Soon after the defeat of the revolutionary struggles in Spain the Communist Party analyzed the reasons and causes for its failure. We list the basic points of this analysis:

(1) The political and organizational preparations for the revolution were insufficient. Its program was not made known to the whole of the working masses. The fact

(Continued on Page 6)

Jim-Crow CCC Camp Formed After Strike Of Negro and White

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 26.—Sixty-four Negro youths now in the three C.C.C. camps in the Paducah district are to be transferred to the Mammoth Cave C.C.C. camp, according to an order issued last week by the Paducah C.C.C. district office here. A similar number of white youths are to be transferred from the Mammoth Cave camp in order to convert that camp into a completely jim-crow outfit.

The pretext given by C.C.C. officials for the jim-crow ruling is a recent strike of Negro and white youths against conditions at the camps. A number of the youths, white and colored, were discharged from the camps after the strike.

FORUM BACKS STUDENT
GLENDALE, Cal., Nov. 26.—A resolution demanding the reinstatement of Celeste Strack, University of California student suspended for anti-Fascist activity, was adopted at an open meeting of the United Forum at Chevy Chase hall last week.

Dispatches Unity Committee
Referring to the Spanish situation where Socialist and Communist workers have welded the united front in action, the Central Committee's letter urges that the interests of the working class demands joint aid to the Spanish working class.

The recent exposure of fascist plots in this country, continues the Communist Party letter to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party, emphasizes that the whole labor movement is in danger of fascist attacks, and that united action of Socialist and Communist workers can strengthen the fight against fascism greatly.

The letter concludes urging that the N. E. C. agree to meet the special committee sent to Boston by the Communist Party.

The letter of the Socialist Party "Old Guard" on the other hand, sounds a warning against the growing movement toward united front and urges the formation of a group within the Socialist Party to fight it. The letter states:

"The issues that are rising are the following: (1) Oregon has definitely withdrawn from the Party because of the adoption of the Detroit Declaration. Details should be known to your state. (2) Indiana charges that the state organization is the victim of a frame-up and will demand the removal of the national secretary, Senior. (3) The United Front. (4) The proposal to admit the Gitlow-Communists to the party. (5) The Revolutionary Policy Committee organized with a national committee, the party-Lovestone Communism. (6) The peril facing New York from the drift toward Communism, a peril that is becoming ever more menacing every week. (7) The continued membership of Shadid in the N. E. C. after telegraphing Sinclair his approval. (8) Charges against the American Guardian to be presented by Omas at the Boston meeting of the N. E. C. (9) Accusations against Senior that he interfered in a number of states and used the national office for factional purposes.

Organizations
"It is therefore essential to spend a day or two in conference to conduct a study of the problems that face the party as a whole as well as the particular situation that may face any local or state.

"It has been suggested that substantial delegations may be obtained from states as far west as Michigan and Indiana, some of them making the journey by automobiles. Each state should have one or more delegates to remain in New York until the results of the Boston N. E. C. meeting have been reported. In any event, we would like to have not less than two reliable comrades from each state attend the conference on Thursday, Nov. 29, in New York City, hour and place to be given you later.

"We should be glad to hear from you by early date. Address replies to James Omas, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

"Fraternally yours,
(Signed) "JAMES O'NEAL,
ALGERNON LEE,
JULIUS GERBER,
The Committee."

Silk Workers Back Amalgamation

(Continued from Page 1)

their service will rate election on the Board.

The closest vote in the convention came on the resolutions introduced by the rank and file delegates calling for repudiation of existing machinery and apparatus of Communist, and one calling for rank and file control and democracy within the union. The first was defeated by 37 votes against 35, the second by 38 against 35.

One of the most constructive resolutions unanimously adopted at the convention was the plan for organizing Pennsylvania, which has the largest number of silk workers, with 45,000 workers. But only 6,000 claimed in the union.

This resolution chiefly through pressure from the most active union workers in Pennsylvania was embodied in the report of the Federation President Woods.

C. P. Group to Call On Socialist N.E.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

movement as a whole, should any crisis come, one state should not act without the knowledge of the other."

Special significance is seen in this last statement, as it is becoming obvious that the recent vote approving the Declaration of Principles has brought about organized activity on the part of the "Old Guard" looking toward a renewed open fight with the "left" groups within the S. P. against the rank and file moves toward unified action.

Communist Party Proposal
The Communist Party, on the other hand, has dispatched a letter to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party again declaring its willingness to meet at any time or place with a committee from the S. P. for establishing a basis for a united front.

Pointing out the vital need for united action at this time, and the persistent efforts of the Communist Party to arrange such action, the Central Committee letter points out that all previous efforts of the C. P. have been met with the argument that only the Second International could engage in discussions with the Communist Parties. The letter continues that this argument against the United Front can no longer stand in the way since the Second International has been dissolved and all its parties that joint action with the Communist Parties depends on their individual actions alone.

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the contradictions which he remains within the limitations of capitalist property relations. Capitalist economy and planned economy are fundamentally in contradiction and mutually exclusive.

This explains why all the furore about planning, all the Brain Trusts, all the State Planning Commissions at work throughout the United States, all the books about planning, all the research of the higher institutions of learning—are all so singularly barren of results. It is not because all these brains are of inferior quality, but because they have been given the impossible task of reconciling the irreconcilable.

In contrast with this barren chatter about a planned economy in the United States, stands the experience of scientific planning and the execution of these plans, in the Soviet Union. The first Five-Year Plan was really carried out, not only that, it was exceeded. The second Five-Year Plan is already bringing "backward" Russia up to the front ranks of all industrial nations. There, alone of all countries, there is no crisis. There alone all productive forces are fully utilized; there alone, therefore, do these productive forces grow—and at a rate never before seen in the world.

The planned economy of the Soviet Union is not some accidental discovery nor is it the result of national peculiarities, of a momentary situation. It is the direct outcome of the best, most scientific theories of mankind, it was clearly produced as long ago as 1848. It is in the direct line of development from the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. It was further developed by V. I. Lenin and the modern Communist Party (Bolsheviks), and realized itself in the planned economy of the Soviet Union. It demonstrated its independence and virility by progressing even more rapidly under the guiding hand of Joseph Stalin during the period when the capitalist world fell into deepest crisis.

Marxist Analysis of Crises
Surely it would seem that a serious approach to the problems of a planned economy would require mastery of those scientific theories which have actually produced the only example known to history.

Marx and Engels, as far back as 1848, foresaw the whole course of capitalism. The Communist Manifesto, written then, reads like a contemporary description of the present crisis. Allow me to quote:

"Society suddenly finds itself put back into a state of elementary barbarism; it appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation, had cut off the supply of every means of subsistence; industry and commerce seem to be destroyed; and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much means of subsistence, too much industry, too much commerce. The productive forces at the disposal of society no longer tend to further the development of bourgeois property; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions by which they are confined, and as soon as they overcome these limitations, they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to comprise the wealth created by them."

Exemplified Today
Capitalist crisis, thus described in 1848 by Marx and Engels, finds its supreme example in the present condition of the capitalist world. It can be solved only by destruction and violence. If the conditions of bourgeois property are to be maintained, this can only be accomplished by the destruction of the excess wealth and productive forces, and the most violent suppression of the suffering masses who have no interest in such property. If the productive forces and accumulated wealth of society are to be preserved and further developed, this can only be accomplished by the destruction of bourgeois property rights, and of the institutions by which they are maintained, with the necessary accompaniment of suppression of the exploiting minority and their agents.

Thus, some form of violence and destruction are unavoidable. This is not something to be chosen or re-

jected. The only choice is between the two sides of the struggle. If bourgeois property wins the immediate fight, at the expense of the masses of the population and by destroying vast wealth and productive forces, this by no means represents any permanent solution of the problem. It only reproduces the contradictions on a higher scale, with a more violent crisis ensuing.

That is why the more successful the immediate policies of Roosevelt, for example, the deeper grow the general difficulties, contradictions and antagonisms.

But if the progressive forces in society overcome bourgeois property, then history leaps forward to a new and higher stage. Then a planned utilization of the full productive possibilities once and for all releases humanity from the tyranny of man over man; mankind emerges into the era of freedom.

That is possible because today, as distinct from past revolutionary periods of history, the revolutionary class is the working class, which is itself the greatest productive force, which is the foundation of society, and which cannot free itself without freeing the whole human race. As Marx and Engels said:

"Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product. . . . All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the advanced majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of society being sprung into the air. . . ."

"The modern laborer . . . instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth. And here it becomes clear that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society, and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an overriding law. It is unfit to rule, because it is incompetent to insure an existence to its slave within his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him, instead of being fed by him. Society can no longer live under this bourgeoisie; in other words, its existence is no longer compatible with society. . . . The development of modern industry therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie produces above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable."

Encls on Planning
What is the effect upon the productive forces of the overthrow of capitalist power, and the establishment of a working class government? Let us take the answer from the words of Engels, written in 1883, showing for how long have the leaders of the working class been studying the problem of social-economic planning:

"With the seizing of the means of production by society, production of commodities is done away with and, simultaneously, the mastery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social production is replaced by systematic, definite organization. The struggle for individual existence disappears. Then for the first time, man, in a certain sense, is finally marked off from the rest of the animal kingdom and emerges from mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones. . . . Man's own social organization, hitherto confronting him as a necessity imposed by nature and history, now becomes the result of his own free action. . . . Only from that time will man himself, more and more consciously, make his own history—only from that time will the social causes set in movement by him have in the

main and in a constantly growing measure, the results intended by him. It is the ascent of man from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom." (From Socialism, Utopian and Scientific).

Role of Technicians
Shortly after Russian Czarism had been overthrown, and while the working class was preparing to take political power in its own hands, Lenin already indicated the road toward a planned economy which would be taken by the workers:

"The proletariat, when victorious, will act thus: It will set the economists, engineers, agricultural experts and so on to work out a 'plan' under the control of the workers' organizations, to test it, to seek means of saving labor by means of centralism, and of securing the most simple, cheap, convenient, general control. We shall pay the economists, statisticians, technicians, good money, but—but we shall not give them anything to eat unless they carry out this work honestly and entirely in the interests of the workers."

"We are in favor of centralism and of a 'plan' but it must be the centralism and the plan of the proletariat state—the proletarian regulation of production and distribution in the interest of the poor, the laboring, the exploited, against the exploiters." (Lenin, Toward the Seizure of Power, Bo ok II, p. 40.)

As soon as the Bolsheviks had secured political power, they turned to planned economy as their major interest. In the words of Lenin, uttered at the moment of the end of the civil war:

"At the present time we are exercising our main influence on the international revolution by our economic policy. . . . The struggle on this field is now being waged on a world scale. If we solve this problem, then we shall have won on an international scale for certain and finally. That is why questions of economic construction assume absolutely exceptional significance for us. On this front we must win victory, by slow, gradual—it cannot be fast—but steadily increasing progress."

Five Year Plans
Lenin's policy was continued and developed under the leadership of Stalin. It came to its great victory in the first Five Year Plan, which covered approximately the first period of the world crisis in the capitalist hands. At a moment when the economically most advanced countries were falling into chaos, the Bolsheviks adopted a plan designed to transform their country, backward and in some respects medieval economically, into a country of the most advanced technique—to accomplish the task set by Lenin, to "overtake the advanced countries and surpass them also economically." While "plans" were existing in all capitalist countries, and being planned, consequently, they only to crash against the Bolshevik plan which was fulfilled nine months ahead of schedule. Stalin was able to report:

"We have done more than we expected. . . .

"While the index number of the volume of industrial production in the U.S.S.R., at the end of 1932, rose to 334, taking the pre-war output as 100; the index number of the volume of industrial output in the U.S.A. dropped in the same period to 84, that of England to 75, that of Germany to 62. While the index number of the volume of industrial output in the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1932 rose to 219, taking 1928 as 100, the index number of the volume of industrial output in the U.S.A. during the same period dropped to 56, that in England to 80, Germany to 55, Poland to 54.

"What do these figures show if not that the capitalist system of industry has not stood the test in contest with the Soviet system, that the Soviet system has all the advantages over the capitalist system."

False Theories
It is clear that if a social-economic plan is to be discussed, that this immediately takes us beyond the boundaries of capitalism. But it is still necessary to estimate those theories which, apparently, accept this fundamental truth, and which yet reject the revolutionary road to

a planned society. For example, the theory of George Soule, which is essentially that if the international Social-Democratic parties, holds that the development of engineering, of rationalization, the Taylor system, etc., will automatically carry over capitalism, step by step, to a socialist basis. This theory ignores the central fact, that the faster production and productivity increase, so much deeper becomes the crisis of capitalism, the more inextricable its contradictions. Crisis arises, not from lack of productivity, but from its excess above what can be contained within the relations of capitalist property. Any policy which leaves intact capitalist property, maintains thereby the cause of inevitable crisis.

Technocracy, a peculiar American product in social thought, rejects in words both capitalism and communism. But its criticism of capitalism is directed toward surface questions, problems of distribution, not of production. It finds all the evils of capitalism in "the price system," and thinks that a different superstructure can be built without touching the foundation of private property and production for profit. It further supplements the old fetishism of commodities with a new fetishism of mechanical energy, which it envisions as displacing the working class as the moving force in production. Its peculiar barrenness in the field of practical policy is only the necessary consequence of cutting itself off from the source of all life, the working class, the producers. "Technocracy" contributes nothing toward a solution of the problem of a planned society, it only exhibits another example of decay of capitalism and capitalist thought.

Fascist Plans
Upton Sinclair, with his EPIC plan, envisages the growth of a self-contained use economy within the general limitations of a profit economy by putting the unemployed to work producing a subsistence for themselves. The same thought, less developed, is contained in the Roosevelt project for subsistence farming. But even less than it was possible for a slave economy and a modern capitalist economy to live side by side, it is now possible for a use economy to grow up within the decayed profit system.

Such proposals, in practice, inevitably degenerate into schemes for lifting the burdens of unemployment relief off of the profits of the capitalists, by throwing the surplus population (the unemployed) back several centuries into pre-capitalist economic forms, into a sort of serfdom, of forced labor, as an auxiliary, unpaid, of the profit production. It is an anticipation of Fascist economic policy.

Proletarian Dictatorship
We have insisted upon the establishment of a working class government, the essential pre-condition of any planned economy. Does this mean, however, as many think, that we exclude other classes from participation in such socialist economy, or from the tasks of its construction? Not at all. On the contrary, the Communist program from its first enunciation has foreseen the enormous importance of allies of the working class, first of all the impoverished farmers (and oppressed colonial peoples), and second, sections of the middle classes and even of the ruling class, which desert their class and go over to the revolutionary working class. In the Communist Manifesto, of 1848, it is stated on this question:

"Entire sections of the ruling class are, by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or are at least threatened in their conditions of existence. These also supply the proletariat with fresh elements of enlightenment and progress.

"The process of dissolution going on within the ruling class . . . assumes such a violent, glaring character that a small section of the ruling class itself drifts and joins the revolutionary class, the class that holds the future in its hands. . . . In particular, a portion of the bourgeois ideologists, who have raised themselves to the level of comprehending theoretically the historical movements which are going on, are expelled from their class by the progress of the bourgeoisie as a whole."

Lenin also, while emphasizing the leading role of the working class,

in the revolution, pointed out that the revolutionary road to socialism is not a straight line, but a zig-zag line, that the working class must be prepared to make tactical alliances with other classes, and to make tactical retreats, when necessary, in order to advance its program.

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SUPPORT FOR JOBLESS CONGRESS COMES FROM MANY CITIES

Workers' Bill Placed Before Trade Unions

Alabama Negro Club To Pick Delegates for Washington Parley

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 26.—The Colored Ethos Expigate Club of Ensley, a Negro club made up mostly of workers from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill at an enthusiastic meeting, and plans to send delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, to be held in Washington, Jan. 5-7.

At the last meeting of the local sponsoring committee, its first enlarged session, A. A. Towns, a member of the executive board of the Birmingham Trades Council, did his utmost to break up the meeting. After the report of the secretary, Towns challenged the right of the committee, which is composed mostly of trade unionists, to meet in union halls.

He then demanded that the committee first obtain the support of the Trades Councils and the State Federation of Labor before taking initial steps in preparation for the Congress.

Although Towns delayed the work of the committee somewhat, Mr. Ewers of the Blacksmiths' Union, and Mr. Strange of the Dairywomen's Union, will present the Workers' Bill and the congress call to the Birmingham Trades Council and urge endorsement and election of delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Mr. Harris, president of the National Foremen's Association, has pledged support to the National Congress, and will bring the Congress Call to his organization for the election of delegates.

The next meeting of the local sponsoring committee, which will be held in Carpenters Hall, will be addressed by several prominent trade unionists who have been added to the committee. Plans will be made for a delegated conference and city-wide mass meeting to bring additional workers in support of the National Congress.

Support Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—The Philadelphia Unemployed Citizens' League at its last regular meeting unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which will convene in Washington on Jan. 5 for a three-day session.

The meeting, which was held at Orena and Lehigh Avenue, was attended by 150 workers.

Arrange Symposium

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—A symposium of all so-called unemployment insurance bills and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill will be held here Thursday night at 8 o'clock at Carpenter Church, 310 Carpenter Street.

Speakers from various organizations and groups sponsoring or supporting different unemployment insurance measures have been invited to address the meeting which is being held under the auspices of the South Philadelphia Unemployment Council.

Plan Send-Off

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—A mass send-off meeting for the delegates from Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be held here Friday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Streets.

Speakers at the mass meeting will include Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary, and Mary van Kleek, member of the National Sponsoring Committee of the congress, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, and representatives from trade union and other workers groups.

Workers' Bill Wins New Support

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 26.—The Central Labor Union of Oshkosh and Menasha has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 35c for 3 lines on weekdays, Friday and Saturday. 50c. Money must accompany notices.

Chicago, Ill.

First Annual Dance given by Painters Br. 968 I.W.O. Saturday, Dec. 8 at Mirror Hall, 1158 N. Western Ave. Adm. 25c in adv., 35c at door.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mass meeting in defense of the Scottsboro boys. Ruby Bates, main speaker. Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2436 N. 30th St. Adm. 15c.

Boston, Mass.

Thanksgiving Dinner served from 1 to 9 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 29. "All the Xmas's"—and more too! Adm. 35c. Proceeds for Defense of Scottsboro boys. Scottsboro Br. I.L.D., 1029 Tremont St.

Providence, R. I.

First Annual Banquet of Labor Education Association. Three evenings: Thursday, Nov. 29; Friday, Nov. 30; and Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1786 Westminster St. Starts 7 p.m. Adm. 10c. Bargains, dancing, entertainment.

Chicago, Ill.

Seventeenth Anniversary Celebration given by Sec. 9 C.P. Thursday, Nov. 29, 2:30 p.m. at Workers' Lyceum, 2783 North Blvd. Eugene Boehhold, main speaker. Adm. 50c. Unemployed free.

Cleveland, Ohio

Supper and Dance given by West Side Hungarian I.L.D. Br. Saturday, Dec. 1 at West Side Hungarian Workers Home, 4309 Lorain Ave., 7:30 p.m. Benefit Political Prisoners. Adm. 35c.

Eye Witness of Lynching Reveals Fiendish Torture

Mob Cut Body of Negro With Knives, Gave Him 200 Wounds

By CYRIL BRIGGS

The CYRILS OF Claude Neal cut off his genitals and forced him to eat them, an eye-witness to the hideous lynch murder of the young Negro worker has revealed. It was also revealed that there had been a secret romance between Neal and Lela Cannidy, the white girl for whose murder he was arrested.

A report prepared from first hand information by a young Southern white university professor and sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicates that the girl's relations with the Negro worker were resented by the lynchers, and that they murdered her and later had Neal arrested for the crime.

Lynchers Sliced Stomach and Sides

The eye-witness quoted above gave the professor further details of the fiendish torture of Neal, who was handed over by Alabama prison authorities to a lynch-committee, kidnaped across the state line to Florida and held for 36 hours while the lynchers openly publicized their plans and went ahead with the preparations for the lynching, without interference from the State and county governments or from the Federal government which has shown itself quite reluctant in hunting down and punishing the kidnapers of rich men.

Neal was subjected to a terrible torture for 12 hours and wounded in some 200 places, the eye-witness told the investigator. After the lynchers had cut off his genitals and forced the tortured worker to eat them, "they sliced his sides and stomach with knives and every now and then somebody would cut off a finger or toe. Red hot irons were used on the 'nigger' to burn him from top to bottom."

Hung from Limb Several Times

"From time to time during the torture a rope would be tied around Neal's neck and he was pulled up over a limb and held there until he almost choked to death when he would be let down and the torture would begin all over again. After several hours of this torture they decided to kill him."

The investigator's report, after quoting the eye-witness, gives further details collected from other sources: "Neal's body was tied to a rope on the rear of an automobile and dragged over the highway to the Cannidy home. Here a mob estimated to number somewhere between 3,000 and 7,000 from eleven Southern States, was excitedly awaiting his arrival. When the car which was dragging Neal's body came in front of the Cannidy home, a man who was riding the rear bumper cut the rope."

Woman Drives Knife Through

"A woman came out of the Cannidy house and drove a butcher knife through his heart. Then the crowd came by and some kicked him and some drove their cars over him."

"Men, women and children were numbered in the throng that came to witness the lynching. "It was reported from reliable sources that the little children, some of them mere tots, who lived in the Greenwood neighborhood, bewitched with sharpened sticks for the return of Neal's body and that when it rolled in the dust on the road, the little children drove their weapons deep into the flesh of the dead man."

Fingers for Souvenirs

"The body, which by this time was horribly mutilated, was taken by the mob to Marianna, a distance of ten or eleven miles, where it was hung to a tree on the north-east corner of the courthouse square. Pictures were taken of the mutilated form and hundreds of photographs were sold for 50 cents each. Scores of children viewed the body as it hung in the square."

"The body was perfectly nude until the early morning when someone had the decency to hang a burly sack over the middle of the body. The body was cut down about 8:30 Saturday morning."

"Fingers and toes from Neal's body have been exhibited as souvenirs in Marianna where one man offered to divide the finger which he had with a friend as a special favor. Another man has one of the fingers preserved in alcohol."

Lynchers Tortured Negroes

After the lynching of Neal, the white lynchers went on a rampage in the Negro section of Marianna, Fla., beating up Negroes on sight, burning their homes and attacking Negro women. While this was going on, not a policeman or sheriff deputy could be found. It was only when the Negro workers began to defend themselves that Gov. Sholtz

of Alabama sent in the National Guard "to keep the peace." The Guardsmen kept "the peace" by breaking up protest meetings of Negro workers and generally disorganizing all defense by the Negroes.

A Grand Jury which was ordered by Gov. Sholtz to "investigate" the crime, was returned a verdict that Neal met his death at "the hands of persons unknown"—the traditional verdict of the lynch rulers of the South.

Workers Must Protest Horrible Crime

U. S. Attorney-General Cummings, who rejected the demands of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense that the Federal government intervene to punish the

Negro Leader Miss Dilling of Unemployed in California Is Convicted On 'Red' Hunt

I.L.D. Will Appeal Case of Ramey in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The International Labor Defense today took the case of Will Ramey, Negro unemployed leader, to the Court of Appeals.

Ramey, who was declared guilty of "assault and battery" by a lily-white jury, was one of an Unemployment Council delegation of five who were arrested on Oct. 25, when they attempted to enter the Transient Service Bureau to present the grievances and demands of the unemployed workers. Matthews, a guard at the bureau, had covered the delegation with his gun while other guards brutally attacked the workers with blackjacks and brass knuckles, and then swore out a warrant charging the delegation with "assault and battery."

The conviction of Ramey has aroused great indignation among broad sections of Negro and white workers here, since the five arrested, only the Negro worker was convicted in an obvious attempt to break the solidarity of Negro and white workers. Of the white defendants, one was acquitted, and the three others not even brought to trial. An intensive mass campaign is being conducted for Ramey's release.

Author of 'Red Network' Plans Aid to New Provocation

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Bringing to Los Angeles and the Junior Chamber of Commerce her "broad" understanding of the "red menace," Elizabeth Dilling is now in the city looking for plots.

Miss Dilling, author of "The Red Network," has offered her services to the institutions of higher-learning as an investigator. She, the university heads being willing, will ferret out locally "the comprehensive plan" of what she says is "a revolutionary program to influence the minds of students."

Quite appropriately she will add these "facts" as a supplement to her book, which, undoubtedly, will find ready sale among the jittery members of the Chamber of Commerce and their sophomoric offspring, the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Meantime, while Miss Dilling pantingly waits to prow the universities, she will pick up some pin money for the Junior Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at the Philharmonic Auditorium on Dec. 1. She will reveal information on "Communist attempts to overthrow the established government."

Facts of Crisis Food Plentiful Are Analysed In the U.S.S.R., In LRA Notes Workers Find

'Capitalists Unable To Solve Crisis'

It is the conclusion of a three-page factual article in the December number of Economic Notes, just issued by Labor Research Association. Business activity indices indicate that the drop in business between May and September was greater in 1934 than in any year of the crisis.

Tariff, housing, government spending, dollar devaluation and other major Roosevelt proposals are analyzed for their long-range worth and the conclusion is reached that U. S. capitalists cannot solve the crisis because they cannot profitably create the necessary mass purchasing power.

Decline of mass purchasing power is further indicated in an article on retail sales and food prices, the latter being nearly 30 per cent higher than in April, 1933, one month after Roosevelt took office. The current level of prices adds about \$3,000,000,000 annually to the retail food bill of the masses, Economic Notes points out.

The feature of this issue is an article on "Class Lines in Farming," which gives for the first time basic detailed data on the different types of farmers and their incomes. The story, prepared from census figures analyzed by Farm Research, shows that nearly half of the farmers in the country are poor farmers, whose total value of products is less than \$1,000 a year.

Economic Notes is on sale at local Workers' Book Stores, or directly from Labor Research Association, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City. Five cents per copy, or 65 cents a year by mail.

Communist Vote Is Tripled Over 1933 In Northern N.Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Returns just received available show that the Communist Party in this country tripled its vote over 1933, polling 1,128 votes for Israel Amter, candidate for Governor, as compared with 478 votes cast for the Communist candidate for Court of Appeals Justice in 1933.

The Socialist Party also made gains, Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor, polling 3,954 votes, compared with 2,587 last year.

SISSETON, S. D., Nov. 26.—Sharp gains were recorded for the Communist Party, returns now indicate. For the entire State, there was an increase of five times, with Julius Walstead, candidate for Governor,

polling about 2,000 votes. In Roberts County, the Communist candidate two years ago polled 461 votes, this year the vote was 461.

In at least two townships, the Communist tied the Republican candidates, and in some places came very close to the Democratic vote.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—Running for Secretary of State, the Communist candidate, Robert Turner, a Negro worker, polled 5,791 votes, official returns now show.

The candidate for Governor, Alfred Tiala, polled 5,620 votes. This compares with 5,618 for the Socialist Party candidate, Morris Kaplan.

Miners Fight For Revision Of Agreement Enlist Locals for Ending 'No-Strike' Clauses Forced by Lewis

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 26.—District Five rank and file miners are preparing a fight against the crippling, no-strike agreement with which they were saddled by John L. Lewis and Pat Fagan last April.

Two local unions in Pennsylvania, Ellsworth and Marianna, have drawn up a joint resolution embodying changes in the existing contract which will be demanded at the next conferences in February.

The proposed changes have been printed and are being distributed to each local union in the district for discussion and approval, as the basis for organizing a concerted drive to compel the U.M.W.A. officials to incorporate them in the next agreement.

The resolution calls for the striking out of Articles 48, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the existing Appalachian agreement. All of these are articles illegalizing strikes or stoppages, limiting the powers of the mine committee, and providing for the firing of miners who resort to stoppage to force action by the operator.

Other sections of the resolution provide for the specification of prices for wet places, the right to test scales on idle days, "house coal" to be furnished to employees at the cost of production, and the "company" to furnish power and detonator, fuses and squibs used in the mine.

A change in Article 39 provides that the checkoff shall be remitted to the local union treasurer, and a change in Article 46 demands that the right of the operator "to hire and discharge shall be with the approval of the mine committee."

Other provisos are for the 30-day week, that all contracts of the union shall remain unsigned "until the majority of local unions approve and authorize" the signature of the scale committee.

The final clause of the resolution demands that "wages shall be raised above the contract when the cost of living is raised above the prices at the time of signing the contract."

The joint measure includes the remedying of almost all the crippling clauses which the Appalachian agreement now contains, but fails to cover one important point. This is the provision for compulsory arbitration and settlement of disputes by an umpire which is part of the present contract, embodied in Articles 52 and 53.

Without elimination of these articles the right to strike can not be guaranteed to the miners. With these exceptions the joint resolution declares for most of the economic demands included in the regular U.M.W.A. rank and file program.

Worker Faces Murder Frame-Up for Activity In Truckmen's Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 26.—The Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis is now carrying on a campaign of frame-ups against the militant workers who participated in the last two truck drivers' strikes. A few weeks ago they arrested Emanuel Holstein, who was kept in jail for two weeks without any charge against him. Immediately after he was released on a writ of habeas corpus, he was again re-arrested and a charge of murder was placed against him in connection with the death of the deputized thugs used against the strikers in the May strike. The Citizens' Alliance aims through this frame-up to terrorize the whole labor movement of Minneapolis and to smash the drivers' local union.

The International Labor Defense of Minneapolis is issuing a call to all workers of Minneapolis, organized and unorganized, to rally to a campaign of protest and mass struggle for the release of Holstein and against further frame-ups.

At a lecture, during intermission, speak about the "Daily" to the worker sitting next to you, and ask him to contribute to the \$60,000 fund.

St. Louis Conference Against War Attended By 40 Youth Delegates

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—A total of forty delegates representing thirty organizations met here on Friday at the Central Y.M.C.A. in a conference against war and fascism called by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism. Prof. Elmer Arndt of Eden Seminary addressed the group and spoke of the need of the youth uniting to fight against these two great menaces.

This conference was very representative of the youth of St. Louis, delegates coming from the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.E.A., settlement houses and churches.

The conference endorsed Unemployment Insurance Bill H.R. 7598, and the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, and Tom Mooney. Resolutions were passed condemning the atrocities committed in Germany and for the immediate and unconditional safe release of Ernst Thaelmann and all anti-fascists imprisoned in Germany and Spain.

Chicago Communists Take Emergency Steps To Aid 'Daily' Drive

City-wide Mass Affair To Be Held on Dec. 1—Philadelphia and Paterson Also Arrange to Put Drive Over the Top

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—With the District Bureau taking emergency measures to put Chicago over the top by Dec. 1, the South Slav, Scandinavian, Jewish and German organizations have pledged to finish their quotas by the end of this week.

The Bulgarian and Finnish bureaus have already raised the amounts assigned to them.

Seven sections have now also completed their tasks. They are Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13.

The city-wide mass affair for the Daily Worker, on the evening of Dec. 1, will mark the climax of Chicago's part in the drive. The District Bureau has called for all sections, language and other mass organizations to finish and exceed their quotas on the occasion.

Rewards For Work

The section which has scored the highest percentage of its quota will receive a set of Lenin's works at the rally, the Bureau has announced. The highest among the organizations will be given a red banner.

On the other hand, the section and mass organization that finished lowest will each be given a black flag decorated with a yellow turtle.

Tag Days Aid Banquet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Though this district was the first in the

country to go over the top, it has halted its efforts to raise money for the Daily Worker. Having pledged itself to raise \$1,000 above its quota, a sum of money has come in from it every week since it went over its original \$3,500 mark.

Next Saturday and Sunday it makes its grand drive for the added \$1,000. These two days are Tag Days for the Daily and all the forces in the district have been mobilized to make them successful.

The Tag Day will end with a giant "Victory Ball" Sunday night, at the Broad Street Mansion, Broad Street and Girard Avenue. Charles Krumbine, New York District Organizer, and N. Sparks, Boston District Organizer, will be the main speakers. The Arief group will perform and so will the Freiheit Gasangs Farein.

James Casey to Speak

PATERSON, N. J.—This section, a lagging one, has also arranged a major affair for the Daily on Dec. 2. It will take place at Oakley Hall.

James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will feature the program, speaking on "The Capitalist Press and the Strike Wave."

Segregation Pennsylvania Order Against Red Nominees Newton Fought Get Big Vote

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—A determined fight against the chauvinist decision by a local judge that Negro and white persons may not occupy the same apartment house, is being waged by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

The I. L. D. has employed an attorney to appeal the ruling in court. At the same time, mass actions are planned, such as rent strikes by other tenants of the same landlord, and boycotting of the bank acting as trustee for the building.

The case involves Herbert Newton, well-known Negro Communist leader and two years ago Communist candidate opposing Oscar De Priest for Congress, and is very similar to the Briggs case in New York City, where the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank attempted to evict from its East Sixth Street building the family of Cyril Briggs, nationally-known Negro leader and member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker.

Newton's family had sub-leased an apartment at 615 Oakwood Boulevard from Harriet Williams, a white worker. There has recently been a concerted effort by white landlords and business men to force Negroes out of this New York City, and the landlord took the case to court. Judge Green issued an order on Newton to move out within five days. This was later extended to ten days as a result of protests from white and Negro workers in the district.

C. P. of Turtle Creek Will Mark 17th Year Of Growth of Soviets

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., Nov. 26.—A meeting celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution has been called by the local section of the Communist Party, to take place on Nov. 30 at 7:30 p.m. at the Post Office building.

All workers are urged to attend and to bring their friends. An interesting program has been arranged.

Soviet Press Reveals Japan's Actions in Inner Mongolia

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (By Wireless).—Commenting on a report that the Japanese-Manchurian authorities have demanded the evacuation of all Chinese officials and troops from Chahar and that all the signs are present of a new imperialist drive against China, Pravda, Communist Party organ of the Soviet Union, writes:

Welfare Trial Will Be Held in Philadelphia Unemployed to Testify At Open Hearing On Thursday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—A public hearing on the inadequacy of relief at which workers will testify before a court of workers will be held here Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at 4001 Thompson Street. The County Relief Director from the West Philadelphia section has been invited and is expected to attend. A doctor and a trained nurse will participate in the hearing.

Two of those who will testify are the aged father and mother of 38-year old Edward Wright, a Negro worker long active in the Unemployment Councils, who died last week, from causes directly attributable to hunger, worry and the starvation diet of the relief administration. Wright's parting words to his parents and comrades in the Unemployment Councils were: "I hope you will all help build a strong unemployed movement so that others don't suffer as I have."

Other workers, who have lived on the starvation budgets of the relief, who are ill from lack of proper food, and who suffer from lack of clothing, will testify.

Members of the local arrangements committee will speak on the program and call for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which will convene in Washington on Jan. 5 for a three-day session.

THOUSANDS MARCH IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—Several thousand workers, Socialists, Communists, members of the American Workers Union, Artists' and Writers' Union, Unemployment Councils, and other organizations, marched on the City Hall here Saturday. Plans have been made to again march to the City Hall Friday, Nov. 30, at 12 noon.

Two weeks ago, a sympathizer made a collection of \$7.20 among his friends; later, he made another of \$1.50. If every reader, every sympathizer, would do this among his friends, his neighbors, the \$60,000 fund would be raised by Dec. 1.

Affairs for the Daily Worker Philadelphia, Pa.

Thanksgiving Eve Dance, Wed. Nov. 28 at State Dance Hall, 20th and Market Sts. Good Dance Orchestra. Come in costume. Prizes for best costumes.

Branch 535 will hold an affair for Daily Worker on Saturday, Dec. 1 at 4022 Germantown Ave. This will be a final effort to raise money to set our district over the top. All friends are invited.

An evening of entertainment given by Unit 102, Sat. Nov. 28, 8:30 p.m. at 2342 S. 8th St.

Big Affair. Musical Program, Good Food, Ed Hamilton, Speaker. Wed. Nov. 28, 7:30 p.m. Workers Club, Elm and Opera Place. 6:30 p.m.

Buffalo, N. Y. Daily Worker Dance, Friday, Dec. 7 at 760 Main St. Adm. 25c.

Rochester, N. Y. Red Press Nite, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 7:30 p.m. Workers Center, 443 Ormond St. Aug. Unit 7 C.P. Adm. 10c incl. refreshments. Good program.

Bridgeport, Conn. Cabaret and Ball, Saturday, Dec. 1, 7 p.m. later, 340 Spruce St. Revolution ary entertainment. Adm. 25c. Hot supper served for 15c extra.

Cleveland, Ohio Gala Affair given by Unit 23, Sat. Dec. 1, 8 p.m. at new I.W.O. headquarters, 879 E. 105th St. Adm. 10c.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT Saturday, December 1st, 1934 at 8 P.M.

PEOPLES AUDITORIUM 2457 West Chicago Ave.

Theatre Collective in "NEWSBOY" Freiheit Singing Society Large Orchestra Well-known Violinist

DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET BROAD STREET MANSION

CHAS. KRUMBINE District Organizer of New York JOHN SPARKS District Organizer of Boston will present the flag to our District.

FREIHEIT GASANGS FAREIN WORKERS' LABORATORY THEATRE

ADMISSION: Official delegates from organizations free. Comrades who will collect \$1 until the banquet, will be admitted free.

PHILADELPHIA

Thanksgiving Eve. Wed., Nov. 28th DANCE STATE DANCE HALL 20th and Market Streets COME IN COSTUME BENEFIT DAILY WORKER

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

BOSTON, MASS.—If any worker still thinks the N.R.A. was designed by philanthropists who love labor the way the stockbrokers of America love their Peggy Joyce, he ought to take a look in at Haverhill, Mass., some fifty miles from Boston.

Massachusetts has been the home of the shoe industry. Now the industry is rapidly moving out of the state, and all the local parasites are as alarmed as the workers.

Haverhill is a big shoe town. During the past few months 28 Haverhill shoe factories have either failed, liquidated, or moved from the city, leaving, the press reports, at least 1,000 shoe workers without employment.

Reason: the N.R.A. shoe code. It has what is called a differential that allows scab wages to be paid in small towns. So New England states, are making goo-goo eyes at the Massachusetts shoe factories.

They are offering low tax rates, free land, and "cheap, contented" labor in the form of farmer's boys and girls in the small towns. The South did the same thing a few years ago in textiles. Now it is fostered officially by the N.R.A. Well, it's like the story of the man who killed his brother for fifty cents. The Judge asked him why, and the murderer shrugged his shoulders, and said confidentially, "Well, Judge, you know how hard these days it is to make a living—so everything helps—fifty cents here, fifty cents there—"

A Nazi Holiday

THE Boston officials invited a Nazi gunboat to visit their fair city a few months ago. It was the Karlsruhe, and the Hitlerites were given a royal welcome by their American brothers. Boston, you must know, is the cradle of the American revolution. It has always had the most wonderful traditions of American free speech, free press, free assembly, abolition of slavery, etc., etc. This is the place where Emerson and Thoreau and William Lloyd Garrison thrived. This is where the first guns were fired in the Revolutionary War.

So the Hitlerites, who spit on democracy, who hate and murder their opponents, Communists, Socialists and liberals, when Nordic, are considered to have a Jewish taint, these Hitlerites who have made a shambles of free speech and assembly for the masses, were invited and feted here by the guardians of the revolutionary Boston tradition.

It would have been a swell piece of Nazi propaganda if all democracy had died in Boston. But it hasn't; it has merely changed its address. It has moved from Beacon Hill, the State House, the Mayor's city hall, and the dwellings of the bourgeoisie, into the dingy meeting halls of the marine workers, the shoe workers, the John Reed Club, the student councils, and the Communist Party.

So, though it is true, there were squads of pot-bellied, whisky-fused political racketeers in top-hats to greet the Nazi boat, there were also present 10,000 delegates of working-class democracy to boo and jeer and protest against these visiting assassins of liberty.

And official Boston proudly vindicated the new tradition that has taken the place of its old one. The police made it a Nazi holiday, and slugged and clubbed like the hireling thugs they are everywhere.

And 16 workers and students, who happen to believe sincerely in democracy for America, got in the way of those Nazi clubs and were arrested for it. Now they are on trial, and their accusers are these same Nazi cops. It is the usual farcical trial, a joke on justice.

Politicians and Decadent Snobs

ANOTHER group of students and workers are already serving a six-month sentence for the demonstration against Hanfsteingel, when Hitler's dainty boy friend was corrupting Harvard.

The Boston papers give such trials scarcely a line. They suppress all labor news. They are the most provincial and commercialized papers, I think, on the American continent. World events that spell a new war danger never are noticed, but every other day these stupidest of journals will print enormous headlines such as: "Mrs. John Quincy Adams Sprains Left Ankle."

It is a very backward and peculiar city, divided between sordid Irish politicians and decadent Yankee snobs. It is hard to figure out which group of the ruling class here is worse for the workers. They fight for power between themselves, and one could only wish a grand and mutual annihilation.

The Sky Pilot's Bread and Butter

THE Catholic Church is the biggest religious-political machine in the world. It is not satisfied with a "spiritual" domain over its millions; it goes after real, concrete power on this earth. Look at the reactionary Catholic party in Spain, which is trying to set up a fascist dictatorship under Robles. Look at the Catholic fascism in Austria. Look at Boston.

They want to burn every modern book, and destroy science. They preach race hatred in Austria, they shoot down workers and peasants in Spain, where they have executed thousands.

Here, in Boston, they can't quite work so openly, but they did unite with the Back Bay Yankees in the lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti. They have the most bigoted censorship in America on books and theatres, and you can't hold a street meeting here, or picket in a strike, or walk with a placard of protest, without being clubbed and jailed by this Catholic machine.

Organized religion is a branch of the capitalist state, and most priests, rabbis and clergymen are the spiritual police of this murdering profit system. When has the church ever led a fight against war, or poverty, or illiteracy. Here and there, a liberal may attempt it, but his bosses soon get rid of him. Most sky pilots soon learn on which side their bread is buttered. It is the capitalist side, of course.

The Laundry Is Short-Handed

I HEARD a little story from one of our comrades here. She has spent some time for picketing in one of the women's jails. She says that the women's jail here have steam laundries where the women must work hard.

These laundries do most of the work of all the local politicians and their henchmen, she alleges. A little minor graft, probably, nothing much when measured up by the big graft that goes on.

What is mean and horrible about this petty racket, however, is this: whenever these jails haven't enough inmates to slave in the laundries, are short-handed, the inmates say to each other: "Well, there'll be new raids now. And the girls will get stiff sentences this trip. The laundry is short-handed again."

WHERE IS HIS FORMER POWER?

For days, now, Gold has not been able to gather his supporting forces sufficiently to maintain his usual leading position. Today he steps aside to yield first place to Harry Gannes, who raised \$6 more.

Anonymous	\$1.00	A. Alexander	\$2.00
Wm. J. Boda	1.00	Previously received	\$618.09
Mrs. A. P.	.25		
F. N.	3.00	Total	\$625.34

To the highest contributor each day, Mike Gold will present an autographed copy of his novel, "Jews Without Money," or an original autographed manuscript of his "Change the World" column.

John Reed Club Will Open Writers School

The John Reed Club Writers Group will conduct a Writers School, beginning January first, at the headquarters of the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave. Four courses will be given: Poetry, Fiction, Reportage and Criticism. Each course will be led by three instructors and several guest lecturers will address each class from time to time.

Each course will last three months, from January first to April first, and will include twelve lectures. The instructors and guest lecturers will be: Granville Hicks, Joseph North, Michael Gold, Mary Henton Vorse, John Spivak, Isadore Schneider, Alfred Hayes, Edwin Rife, Sender Garlin, Leon Dennen, Orlick Johns, Edward Newhouse, Kenneth Fearne, Myra Page, Gertrude Diamant, John Mitchell, Stanley Burnshaw, Jerre Mangione, Philip Rahy, Wallace

Phelps, Edwin Berry Burgum. The Poetry, Fiction and Reportage courses will be workshop classes, emphasizing writing by the students. The wide demand for this type of instruction indicates the interest of many workers and intellectuals in problems of craft. The classes will be given at the following times: Poetry, Saturday afternoon, 2:30 to 4; Reportage, Monday evening, 7:30 to 9; Fiction, Wednesday evening, 9 to 10:30. The fee will be \$4 a term for each course. Reductions and scholarships will be offered to qualified members of trade unions who find this fee too large. Registration for the school is now going on from 2 to 5:30 p.m., at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave. Registration with the accompanying fee may also be mailed in.

WORLD of the THEATRE

A Bitter Drama
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—A play in three acts by Lillian Hellman; produced by Herman Shumlin; staged by Mr. Shumlin at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Reviewed by **LEON ALEXANDER**

IT is a good thing for a reviewer to come across a play like "The Children's Hour" to counterbalance the peculiarities of such concoctions as "The Farmer Takes a Wife" or "Ladies' Money"—to mention only two of the current Broadway shows. It serves to remind him that playwrighting may be a mature art, playing an adult entertainment, and reviewing an occupation of some meaning.

The play is laid in a private school for girls, run by Martha Doble and Karen Wright, who have spent eight years of struggle and self-denial building the school. The younger of them, Karen, is engaged to marry Doctor Cardin, the uncle of one of the pupils and the nephew of the rich Mrs. Tilford, who had been of considerable help to the two teachers in their early difficulties.

The child, Mary Tilford, is neurotic, spiteful, unbalanced, dominating, self-willed, scheming, pampered at home by her grandmother she cannot fit into the discipline of a school, and she imagines that she is the special object of the teachers' persecution.

Intent upon revenging herself for a mild and well-deserved punishment, she runs away to her grandmother. To avoid being sent back to school, she accuses the two teachers of having homosexual relations. Grandmother Tilford is horrified, and even before she has probed into the accusations of her grandchild, she telephones to all the mothers to get their children out of the school. The two teachers, faced with economic ruin, sue her for libel and lose.

THE third act finds the two teachers alone in the now abandoned school, a week after the trial, helpless before the stigma of homosexuality, persecuted by the townsfolk, their life's work shattered, their future without hope. Doubts have crept even into the doctor's mind, and in a tacit understanding the marriage is broken off.

And only now, face to face with the problem, Martha Doble realizes that there is truth in the accusation of homosexuality; that she has been in love with Karen since their college days. This realization drives Martha to suicide.

There the final curtain might have fallen, but the author adds another drop of acid to her brew of bitterness. She brings back Mrs. Tilford, contrite, heartbroken, who has learned that Mary had lied. While the dead woman is in the next room, there is a long, unnecessary and painful scene between the two women; unnecessary because the bitter, ironic point of the play had already been too completely brought out.

THE excellencies of this play do not lie in its situations. Not that they are theatre-worn and emotionally threadbare; but the play is unnecessarily overcomplicated and sensational. The homosexual theme is almost dragged in by the ears; almost any other scandal would have served the same purposes of the play. There is also a lack of a clear dramatic line; the emotional tension veers from one theme to the other, and the point of view of the audience must be changed at least three times—the story being by turns that of the neurotic child Mary Tilford, of the conflict between the wrongly accused school teachers and the grandmother of Mary, and finally of the homosexual passion of one of the teachers for the other. As a result, though gripping in individual scenes, the play appears rather pointless in spite of its bitterness.

The virtues of the play are in the author's uncompromising attitude toward her characters. She has drawn them with unsparring keenness and savage honesty. There is some slight show of sympathy in the play, but rarely any tenderness.

Miss Hellman has been impelled by no social motive; if she had been, she would have done a more significant job of Mary Tilford, the neurotic child. Nevertheless, because of the author's honesty of observation, certain social facts, certain class characteristics become clearly evident in the play. In the scene between the two teachers and Mrs. Tilford there is a world of class implications. The two teachers are fighting desperately for their very existence; the rich Mrs. Tilford remains unmoved in her self-righteousness, her upper-class sense of justice, her lack of sympathy for those she considers her menials, coldly condemning them without recourse, acting both as judge and executioner.

There in the child Mary Tilford, in the very intensity of her portrayal, and because the author has given us no other explanation for her neurosis, she becomes a symbol of evil, of the meanness, the hysteria, the sadism of a dying

THE SHOCK WORKER - HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR



Izotov, champion miner, famed for his ability to teach his skill to others.

MOSCOW NEWS, November 7th Anniversary Issue, 24 pages, with rotogravure supplement, Five cents.

Reviewed by **I. CASEY**

THE November 7th Anniversary Issue of the Moscow News marks 17 years of Socialist construction and the entrance of the Soviet Union into Socialist manhood. The 24 well illustrated pages, and the special four-page rotogravure supplement on contemporary art, is the most outstanding achievement thus far of the Moscow News. It is the largest, best written, and most carefully edited edition that Borodin and his associates have yet put out and sells at the regular price of five cents.

Every article is written by an authority on that phase of Socialist construction. Article exploration is described by Rusov, chief of the Cheluskyn Cape Polar Station; education by Plinkevich, head of the American Russian Institute; and Socialist construction in the Ukraine by Khranov, Assistant Representative of the Ukrainian Republic in Moscow.

No less an authority on Socialism than the others, is V. A. Kazakov, a turner, who in a simple eloquent way describes what Socialism has meant to him. He describes his existence both before and after the creation of the Soviet Union and finds that the Soviet Union has meant not only greater security for him, but also security and new benefits for his children. His children are receiving an education which he and his wife were denied. His oldest son is a Red Commander; his second a foundry engineer, his third a student in mechanics. His oldest daughter is a physical training instructor, his second an engineering student, and his youngest a draftsman. Those who are students and those who are working are all earning their living. And rightly the turner sees in the progress of his children, the meaning of Socialism to the masses.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Kings Guard Quartet
- WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- WOR—Comedy; Music
- WJZ—Tintype Tenor
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Forty Years of Progress—Murray Seasingood, President National Municipal League, Speaking at League's Fortieth Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh
- WOR—Harry Stockwell, Baritone; Basil Rysdale, Narrator
- WJZ—Edgar Guest, Poet; Charles Sears, Tenor; Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Jack Smith, Songs

upper class—the last descendant of the inbred, patrician Tilfords.

MISS FLORENCE McGEE's performance as Mary Tilford is a remarkable achievement; in a quieter key, Katherine Emery and Anne Revere give two beautiful performances. Mrs. Robert Keith performs smoothly, but her acting lends no conviction and no stature to the part of the doctor. Of the rest of the cast, I also wish to commend Miss Barbara Beals who plays an important part a sth girl who is cowed into testifying against her teachers by the devilish Mary.

Miss Aline Bernstein's settings are workmanlike. Mr. Shumlin's direction is at times brilliant and illuminating, at times routine, at times forced and unconvincing. Fortunately, the moments of brilliance are frequent enough to make you forget the others.

Periodicals and Bulletins

THE NEW ORDER—International Workers Order—November, 1934—Five cents.

Reviewed by **MURIEL RUKESER**

THE New Order has become one of the most ambitious of magazines, attempting to touch on the fields of a number of others, lying them up through the International Workers Order. It proves, with this latest number, what it can do completely on its own. Last month it relied on cuts from the New Masses, this time it illustrates its own articles and stories. Turning the pages the reader will recognize what this sort of ambition has done for a publication which might easily have remained confined to organizational news and still would have been strong.

The New Order ranges now from an effective piece of reportage by Grace Lumpkin, through poems and articles on Scottsboro and the attack in the South on the I. W. O., to a large well-made youth section. It takes over the material of the Working Woman, the Labor Defender, the Young Worker, and the New Masses, profiting by its organizational outlook.

The suggestion is that fresh material be used—that organizational news need not repeat the history of Scottsboro in each issue, that every discovery need not be that of a new Fascist step. In the last two issues of the New Order, the articles, with the exception of those on workers' insurance, discriminations and on the raids in Georgia, have been carried on by the National Patriotic League. But this has been offset by features like the excellent correspondence columns and the women's page, balancing the magazine as a strong, growing expression.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW—December, 1934—Fifteen cents.

"F. HOWEVER, I am required to make an additional declaration, it means that I am requested to make a patriotic demonstration, a patriotic gesture, and this I refuse to do." Moissey Olgin made this statement to the New School for Social Research when he was required to sign the "Oath of Allegiance." He has not heard from them since, and his interview is featured in this fifth issue of the Monthly Review.

With its emphasis on culture and all the struggles of culture today, the Monthly Review reports the liberals' strike, the P. W. A. in Washington, and includes a monthly economic survey by the Labor Research Association. On the literary side, there is an Unemployment Council story by Clara Severn, a story by Fred Miller, and poems by Kenneth Fearing and Philip Cornwell. Isidor Schneider continues the "Who's Who in Jail" paragraphs that used to appear in Political Prisoners, and which is an excellent news-digest form in the fight for the defense of those "readers behind bars." Short, crackling summaries, reviews, analyses, have the virtue of being able to stand up separately.

The Monthly Review, as contrasted with a magazine like the New Order, points the situation of the extra-organizational publication. Here we lack the strength of a movement to drive home its literature like a driven wedge; but here additional care has been taken editorially to make each item stand on its own feet, not depending on the organization to back it up. Frankly a white-collar magazine, having as its aim the unification of all white-collar workers against capitalism, the Monthly Review supplements the workers' publications. It has a good chance of reaching offices and homes where workers' magazines have not yet penetrated and of opening those doors for the organization to make each item stand on its own feet, not depending on the organization to back it up. Frankly a white-collar magazine, having as its aim the unification of all white-collar workers against capitalism, the Monthly Review supplements the workers' publications. It has a good chance of reaching offices and homes where workers' magazines have not yet penetrated and of opening those doors for the organization to make each item stand on its own feet, not depending on the organization to back it up.

Such a news article as "Lebanon Hospital Workers Organize," by Mildred Stock, is the immediate, factual sort of news story that the organization needs to publish in their magazines. Their part here is to follow up the work among the professionals that The Monthly Review proposes, to come into the place made by this magazine, forcing the attention of professionals and white-collar workers on the unions, clubs, and organizations ready for them. In the meantime, The Monthly Review makes a healthy start.

LITTLE LEFTY BEATS BURCK TODAY

With today's contribution, Del reached the \$200 line—40 per cent of his \$500 quota. These colored portraits are diverting some of Burck's customers to the support of Little Lefty, if one is to judge by figures!

Allen Shields \$ 5.00
Previously received \$199.34
Total \$204.34

Del will present a beautiful colored portrait of his cartoon characters every day to the highest contributor.

PLOTTING the AMERICAN POGROMS

This is the final instalment of the last article of John L. Spivak's series, "Plotting the American Pogroms," which have appeared weekly in the New Masses, and have been reprinted in the Daily Worker. In these articles, Spivak has produced overwhelming proof of widespread and organized anti-semitic activities in this country, closely linked up with Nazi Germany, operating under various disguises. He has uncovered the anti-semitic propaganda of organizations such as the Silver Shirts, Order of 76, the Paul Revere, and individuals like former Congressman Louis T. McFadden, Ralph M. Easley, George Sylvester Viereck, Viola Ilma and others. In Part One of this article Spivak proves that the "Crusaders of Economic Liberty" to spread anti-semitism among the discontented farmers, until advised by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to break this open connection. In carrying on their vicious activities the Crusaders, or White Shirts, are aided by Chicago under-world gangsters.

Under the circumstances, we are obliged to issue cancellation of this policy and sincerely trust that you will encounter no difficulty in picking up this policy promptly. If, for any reason, you are unable to secure the return of the policy within the next seven days, notice of cancellation will be directed to the assured from this office.

We might incidentally mention that this risk covered a Jewish assured which our experience has indicated as undesirable risks and for that reason we would appreciate your assistance in declining further risks for people of this type in view of the unfavorable records.

Appreciating your prompt cooperation and thanking you for acknowledgment of this letter, we are

Very truly yours,
Iowa Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
(Signed) G. J. Starman,
Underwriter

By JOHN L. SPIVAK.

III

Of course this sort of stuff sounds a little insane and we could ignore it were it not that Hitler's activities in Germany before he got into power were as fantastic and as mad as this Crusader's letters. But instead of one, the intensive propaganda carried on by these fanatical leaders working in close cooperation with Nazi agents in this country is making a profound effect upon the attitude of Gentiles towards the Jews. The anti-semitic activities not only of Fulliam's propaganda department but of Milo Reno before he was told to "lay off" by the Secretary of Agriculture, have fallen on rich soil.

In the business world, the result of this propaganda against the Jews has already reached the stage where word is being quietly passed to take protection away from them in such matters as insurance policies, for instance, solely because holders of policies are Jews. Let me illustrate the effect of Milo Reno's and the White Shirts' propaganda in Iowa.

The Iowa Mutual Liability Insurance Company, with the home offices in the Insurance Building, 312 Second Avenue East, Cedar Rapids, Ia., wrote to J. Max Gear, manager of the J. Max Gear Insurance Agency, 505 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., on Dec. 11, 1933, as follows:

Dear Sir:

In re: FC No. 406108
Our inspection of this risk indicates that the truck covered by this policy is driven by a young man twenty years of age who has the reputation of fast and reckless driving. Although our policy

has been in force since May 5th, and we have not been presented with any claims, we cannot help but feel that to continue this policy will sooner or later involve us in a claim because of the driving habits of the chauffeur.

Under the circumstances, we are obliged to issue cancellation of this policy and sincerely trust that you will encounter no difficulty in picking up this policy promptly. If, for any reason, you are unable to secure the return of the policy within the next seven days, notice of cancellation will be directed to the assured from this office.

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Underwriter

By JOHN L. SPIVAK.

IV

It would not be difficult to present more overwhelming evidence of the wave of anti-semitism now sweeping the United States, guided and directed by open and secret Nazi agents. We have already seen in these articles the amazing network of anti-semitic hate woven by these Hitler agents. We have seen the international intrigue, the hook-ups with nationally known American "patriotic" organizations, the fan-flung spider web of hate reaching into and out of every walk of life, desperately fostering hatred of a people in an effort to make it the scapegoat for a crumbling economic system even as Hitler used Jews and Communists as scapegoats.

In the first of this series I listed twelve points which I undertook to prove. I think I have proved them and many, many more. The evidence is now in, open to the public. What can be done with it to stop the further spread of the "Hate-the-Jew" creed will be discussed editorially later.

I do not think the destruction of Hitler in Germany will solve the problem here. The seeds of anti-semitism have fallen upon rich soil. I think we in this country may well prepare ourselves for a period in which the propaganda will be carried on for a long time to come and it is only a question of time before the talk and the printed word will produce overt acts open attacks on the Jews and inevitable pogroms.

The Jews, if they think anything at all of the evidence presented, would do well to start preparing to defend themselves, their homes, and their cultural heritage. I do not think they have long to prepare before the avalanche of Nazi-directed hate will be upon them.

What's Doing in the Workers' Schools of the U. S.

DRIVE WILL GO OVER THE TOP

We were correct in our prediction that the National Training School Daily Worker Drive would go over the top. With one more week to go, already \$1,400 has been collected. This has been made possible because of the enthusiasm and interest of the students and the excellent work of the committee. The class in Principles of Communism, Charles Epstein, instructor, is still in the lead with \$56.03, with several other classes closely behind. To wind up this successful drive, a dance will be given Saturday, December 8th at the School Auditorium, second floor. The main feature of the evening will be the distribution of prizes to the Shock Brigades and Shock Brigade classes.

The recent expulsion of twenty-one students from C. C. N. Y. for participating in an anti-fascist demonstration has created a stir among the students of the New York Workers School. They adopted the following resolution: "The student body and the instructors of the Workers School protest against the high-handed expulsion of the twenty-one students of the college of the City of New York and demand their immediate reinstatement. We greet the militant and courageous demonstrations of the student body of the College of the City of New York against the Fascist representatives of Mussolini and heartily support the militant protest actions of the students and endorse the demand for immediate removal of Dr. Frederick R. Robinson."

WORKERS SCHOOL IN SAN DIEGO

The opening on December 2nd of the San Diego Workers School will be celebrated by a banquet at 7 p. m. Saturday, December 1st, the night before the school opening. The school will be held at the Social Problems Forum, 852 Eighth Avenue, every Sunday during the three months' course from December 2nd to March 3rd. All indications point to a large attendance. The courses to be given are: Fundamentals of Communism, Organization and Trade Unionism, History of the American Working Class, and Public Speaking. Fees for the three months' term, including all the courses, are: employed \$2.00; unemployed 25c.

RECORD REGISTRATION

Beginning its second year, the

Cleveland Workers School opened its Fall Term with a registration of 345 students, the largest in the history of the school. This big registration followed on the heels of a scare article which appeared in the September issue of the super-patriotic National Republic published in Washington, D. C. describing the Cleveland school as a "boiling pot of Communism." With a staff of 17 instructors teaching 24 courses, the school has succeeded in establishing itself as a center of revolutionary education in the city.

The composition of the student body for the Fall Term shows that over half of the students are employed in the basic and light industries. An outstanding feature of the student body is the fact that the overwhelming majority are youth between the ages of 20 and 29, the average age being 26 years.

The Cleveland Workers School has set itself the goal of helping to establish schools in at least four other important industrial cities of Ohio. The first of these has already been established with the opening of the Youngstown Workers School on October 14th. Preparations for the opening of the Cincinnati Workers School are now going on.

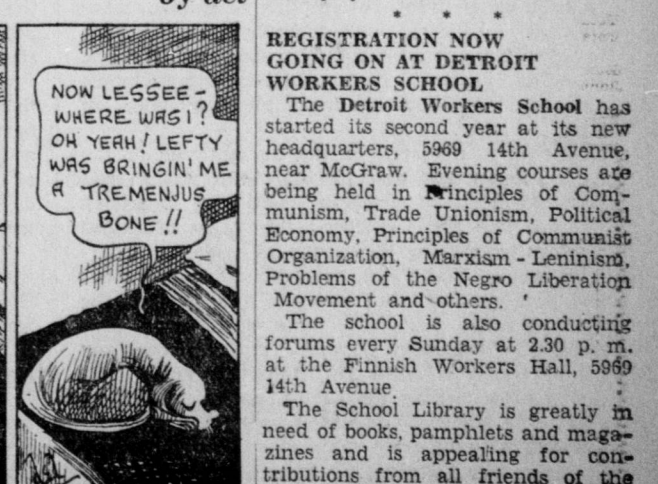
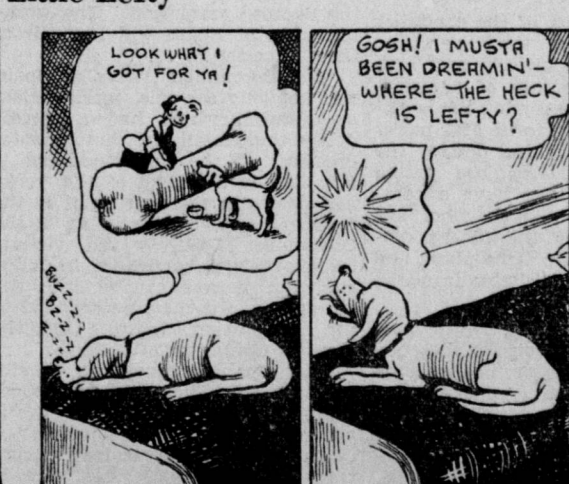
REGISTRATION NOW GOING ON AT DETROIT WORKERS SCHOOL

The Detroit Workers School has started its second year at its new headquarters, 5969 14th Avenue, near McGraw. Evening courses are being held in Principles of Communism, Trade Unionism, Political Economy, Principles of Communist Organization, Marxism-Leninism, Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement and others.

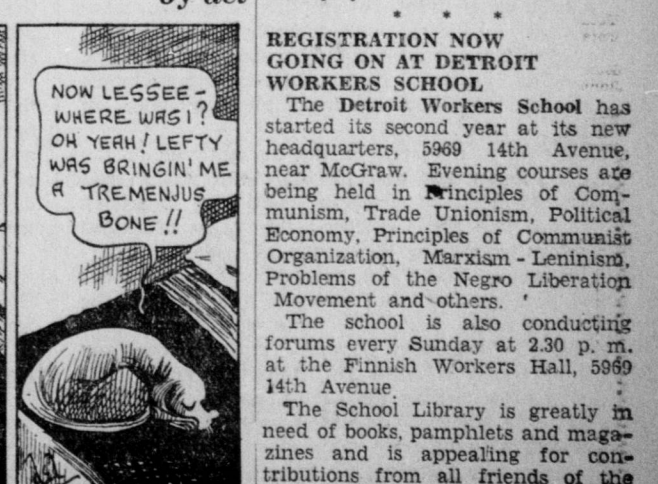
The school is also conducting forums every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the Finnish Workers Hall, 5959 14th Avenue.

The School Library is greatly in need of books, pamphlets and magazines and is appealing for contributions from all friends of the Workers School.

Little Lefty



The Dreamer



by del

Daily Worker
 CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
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 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934

which strengthen monopoly retained and the few restrictions on the employers removed.
 The proposals of the Communist Party directed to the Socialist workers for a united fight for more unemployment relief, against wage cuts, in defense of the rights of the workers, and for union recognition, should be carried into effect in every locality if the workers are to defeat the anti-labor drive of Roosevelt.

Silk Workers Need A New Leadership

SUPPORT of the Rank and File program at the Second Convention of the Federation of Silk Workers was sufficient to place the convention on record for a number of progressive measures. The small but energetic group of militant delegates won the election of a member on the National Executive Board.

However, on many of the most essential questions facing the convention the reactionary officialdom of the union still showed its deadening grip. In face of the present general wage cutting drive of the employers the resolutions calling for setting a date for a general strike was defeated. Instead, confidence is to be continued in the Labor Relations Board, and the results of the Winant report are to be awaited. The resolution condemning the treacherous manner in which the recent General Strike was terminated was also defeated, and the convention again placed control of the union in the hands of the same reactionaries.

It would be a serious mistake to think that because the convention has endorsed a reactionary policy, and placed reactionaries in office, it is impossible to develop a fight against the wage cuts, or to organize the silk workers. It certainly can be done! This, in fact, is the primary task before all militant workers in the industry, and especially the Communists, who must give the leadership.

The officialdom in whose hands the organization was placed again are neither going to, nor are they able to, build the union and lead a struggle. The workers will never forget how they betrayed the last strike and left them in an even worse position. This is why thousands have been leaving the union, or refuse to pay dues or attend meetings since the general strike.

Only new, honest, militant leaders can gain their confidence. As in Paterson they are repudiating the old line officials. New, honest leaders from the ranks are coming to the fore. It is these who can bring into life the program of organization which has been adopted at the convention and prepare the workers for a nation-wide struggle for the establishment of union conditions in every region.

The convention has revealed that, despite all weaknesses and unclarity which still exists, an active rank and file movement has sprung up. The militant delegates left the convention not with the feeling that they have met defeat, but heartened with the partial success scored. They left realizing the responsibility that rests upon them—to lead the workers in a struggle and build a powerful union in all regions despite the dead hand of the officials.

The U.S.S.R. and Peace

FRESH from his studies under Hitler, Hearst comes back with a vicious blast, backing the Nazis' policies in the Saar, charging France with being the war aggressor. The implication, of course, is that the distorted statements of the French deputy Archimbaud on the Soviet's peace policy, that the U.S.S.R. is involved.

This is the response of all the fascist forces, supporting Hitler, to the revolutionary peace policy of the Soviet Union. Making clear to the entire world that German fascism and Japanese imperialism were driving the world to a new slaughter, the Soviet Union entered into mutual assistance pacts with France and other countries, offering the same pacts to Germany and Poland, as well as to all Eastern European countries.

These mutual assistance pacts provided that in order to secure peace in the face of the open move to war of certain imperialist countries at this time that the countries entering into the pacts give one another every help against the country who proved to be the aggressor. The Soviet Union's definition of aggressor was included in all of the security pacts signed by the workers' fatherland, declaring that country is an aggressor which puts its armed forces across the border of another country.

Naturally, this powerful bulwark of peace of the Soviet Union aroused the hysterical vituperation of those countries who were making ready to revise the boundaries of Europe and the world by immediate armed force.

The Soviet Union, the world fortress of the proletarian revolution, fighting in the interests of the toiling and oppressed masses of the whole world, is ready to use all the forces of its growing powerful Socialist society to block the movements of those imperialist powers who want to plunge the world into a new, criminal imperialist war.

THE U.S.S.R. strives for alliances for peace, utilizing the imperialist conflicts to the detriment of those imperialist countries who want war NOW. As Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, declared: "The guiding principle of our foreign policy is outlined in Stalin's brief but expressive formula: We do not covet foreign land, but not a single inch of our own will we yield. It follows that once we do not want foreign land, we do not want wars."

This is the answer to all of the enemies of the Soviet Union who try to draw an analogy between the peace alliances of the Soviet Union today and the imperialist war alliances of Czarist Russia with France. The pre-war alliances were formed on the assumption of the community of interests of certain powers and the antagonism of interests as against other powers.

The powers with kindred interests undertook to support each other against the powers with interests antagonistic to theirs. The Soviet Union's peace security pacts, however, are circulated with only one aim—namely, to preserve peace. They assume joint action on the part of all signatories to the pact against any country which might violate peace. Thus they provide a counter-weight to the violation of peace, no matter from what side it may come, and strengthen the security of all signatories equally.

But no matter how the Soviet Union strives and fights for peace, utilizing every possibility of action against those powers driving to war now, the major action against imperialist war and for the defense of the U.S.S.R. rests in the allies of the proletarian dictatorship in all capitalist countries, the working masses.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union, backed by the masses in the land of Socialism, together with the revolutionary struggle against war in the imperialist countries is the most potent force making it difficult for the imperialists to plunge the world into a new slaughter.

It is no accident that the Trotskyite counter-revolutionists raise their voice in union with Hearst and the German fascists and Japanese imperialists against the Soviet Union's peace policy, and its actions to guarantee peace.

Party Life

New York Section Launches Campaign In White Chauvinism

At a unit meeting recently in Section 8, District 2, an announcement was read of the formation of a class in Negro problems. The response to this was such that a section committee member present insisted on a full discussion of this subject. In the course of this discussion it was revealed that all seven unit members present held white chauvinist ideas.

Two days later at a section committee meeting the existence of Nationalism among leading Negro members was made clear.

Why do apparently good Party members still retain white chauvinist ideas? Why do apparently good Negro comrades retain petty bourgeois nationalistic opinions? How does section 8 propose to combat and remedy this situation?

The existence of such conditions did not suddenly dawn upon the section committee. It had existed for some time. The section has discussed the matter at length. Decisions were reached, plans were made. But they remained on paper. They were never put into execution.

Brownsville (Section 8) has a fairly large Negro population. These people are subjected to all the discrimination and persecution accorded Negro workers everywhere. Despite many instances of vicious mistreatment of Negroes by landlords, bosses and city officials there have been no consistent and vigorous campaigns organized to fight such cases. There has been no consistent ideological campaign against white chauvinism or nationalism.

Because of this and because the section committee failed to carry out its own decisions on this question the white chauvinist and Nationalistic ideas dormant among many of our comrades was not brought out into the open. Our Negro comrades seeing few struggles carried on around specific cases became susceptible to the poisonous petty bourgeois nationalism theory.

At the unit meeting mentioned above, questioning brought out that none of the members had read any of the literature published by the Party on the Negro question. They protested strongly when told they were guilty of holding white chauvinist beliefs. At the section committee likewise the Negro comrades resented strongly the expressed opinion they were holding nationalistic ideas.

Surely, if our comrades were clear on the position of the C. P. on the Negro question this situation would not have developed. The Negro comrades instead of sullenly resenting the lack of action would have raised hell about it. If the section persisted in taking no vigorous action they would have appealed to the district. Could the white comrades, if they were clear on this subject, have allowed such a condition to exist? Hardly.

The section committee has been weak. The district has taken steps to strengthen it. New forces have been sent in. The section committee has discussed the problem at length. We recognize the extreme danger of such a condition as has existed. At a time when the country is in the process of a constantly increased tempo in its process of fascistization the danger becomes even greater. We recognize that the situation calls for immediate, drastic and vigorous action. With this in mind we are taking the following steps:

- 1.—A general membership meeting of the entire section membership Tuesday, Nov. 27th, with only one point on the agenda: Negro Problems.
- 2.—The section is organizing a protest mass meeting on Wednesday outside the home of a landlord who refused to rent rooms to a Negro worker and his family. A rental fee had later returned it with the excuse that the Synagogue next door objected to a Negro neighbor. A similar action on Thursday in support of the L.S.N.R. fight against Negro discrimination by the Kresge store.
- 3.—Units to be called upon to conduct struggles around all instances of mistreatment and discrimination against Negroes in their neighborhood. A system of checking up on units by the section.
- 4.—Section will help to strengthen already existing branches of L. S. N. R. and help in the organization of new branches. Providing strong fractions to L. S. N. R. branches. Regular meetings of section representatives with the fractions.
- 5.—Class in Negro Problems to be conducted regularly with a capable instructor. Section to be responsible to get large attendance.
- 6.—Frequent discussion in the units on the Negro question. Units to be aroused to be always on the alert for any indications of white chauvinism or nationalism among members.
- 7.—The section will take an uncompromising attitude on every case of wilful and deliberate expressions or acts of white chauvinism and nationalism. Members not correcting such views to be exposed and expelled from the Party ranks.
- 8.—To intensify the Scottsboro campaign and link it up at all times with local struggles.
- 9.—To organize discussion around this subject in the mass organizations and Y. C. L.

The section committee is confident that it can cope with the situation. It is determined to fight this danger on all fronts. These decisions are not to remain on paper. We propose to raise the question again and again. We propose to provide a strict check up on this phase of our work.

SECTION COMMITTEE,
 Section 8, District 2.

Act Against Roosevelt's Relief Cuts

THE Chicago united front demonstration of 25,000 workers for increased unemployment relief, against relief cuts and for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, is evidence of the intense protest of the workers against the relief slashes now being carried through by the Roosevelt government.

The employed and unemployed workers alike are indignant at the recent moves of the Roosevelt government to reduce relief and cut wages. The already pitifully inadequate work relief minimum wage of thirty cents an hour has been abolished. "Unemployables" are being removed from relief rolls and abandoned. Wages are being cut. The demand of the workers for the thirty-hour week without reduction in pay, which would reduce unemployment, is opposed and considered "impossible" by the Roosevelt government. Roosevelt has abandoned his promises to grant unemployment insurance and has come out definitely against any federal unemployment insurance and for only state "reserves" which do not apply to the unemployed.

In answer to these attacks, which are of vital concern to both the employed and unemployed, a broad united front National Congress for Unemployment Insurance is being held in Washington, D. C., on January 5-7. This Congress has as its central demand the passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Leading up to this congress, local struggles for the demands of the unemployed and employed workers are being developed. These struggles should be extended manifold. The broad united front developed in Chicago should serve as an example to all other localities.

Strikes of those on work relief should be developed and organized wherever possible against cuts in pay, increase of hours, and for recognition of the job grievance committees.

In every city struggles must be organized against relief cuts and for adequate relief for the unemployed during the winter, against reduction of the wages on work relief, for the thirty-hour week without reduction in pay for all workers; for the immediate passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which includes health, old age and all forms of social insurance; for the rights of the workers, employed and unemployed, to organize, to meet and to strike.

Especially must the members of the Communist Party and the Unemployment Councils take responsibility for developing these local struggles as a part of the preparations for the united front Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Immediate steps for mass demonstrations, and pressure on local governmental bodies and upon Congressmen and Senators must be made at once.

The delegates to the National Congress should receive support in every city by mass demonstrations of workers on Jan. 7, the day on which the Congress delegates will present their demands to the United States Congress and to President Roosevelt.

To build these demonstrations, the work of popularizing the Congress must go forward in the shops, in the neighborhoods and at the relief stations. Mass meetings and the distribution of literature at the relief stations, mobilizing of the relief workers to elect job delegates to the National Congress, symposiums on unemployment insurance must be arranged.

Develop local struggles against the Roosevelt relief slashing drive!

Build a powerful united front around the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance!

The NRA and the 30-Hour Week

THE drive of the Roosevelt government against labor, was carried forward on another front yesterday with the announcement that the N.R.A. is being "reorganized" on the basis of "a uniform forty-hour week," and the rejection by the N.R.A. officials of the demand of the workers for a basic thirty-hour week without reduction in pay.

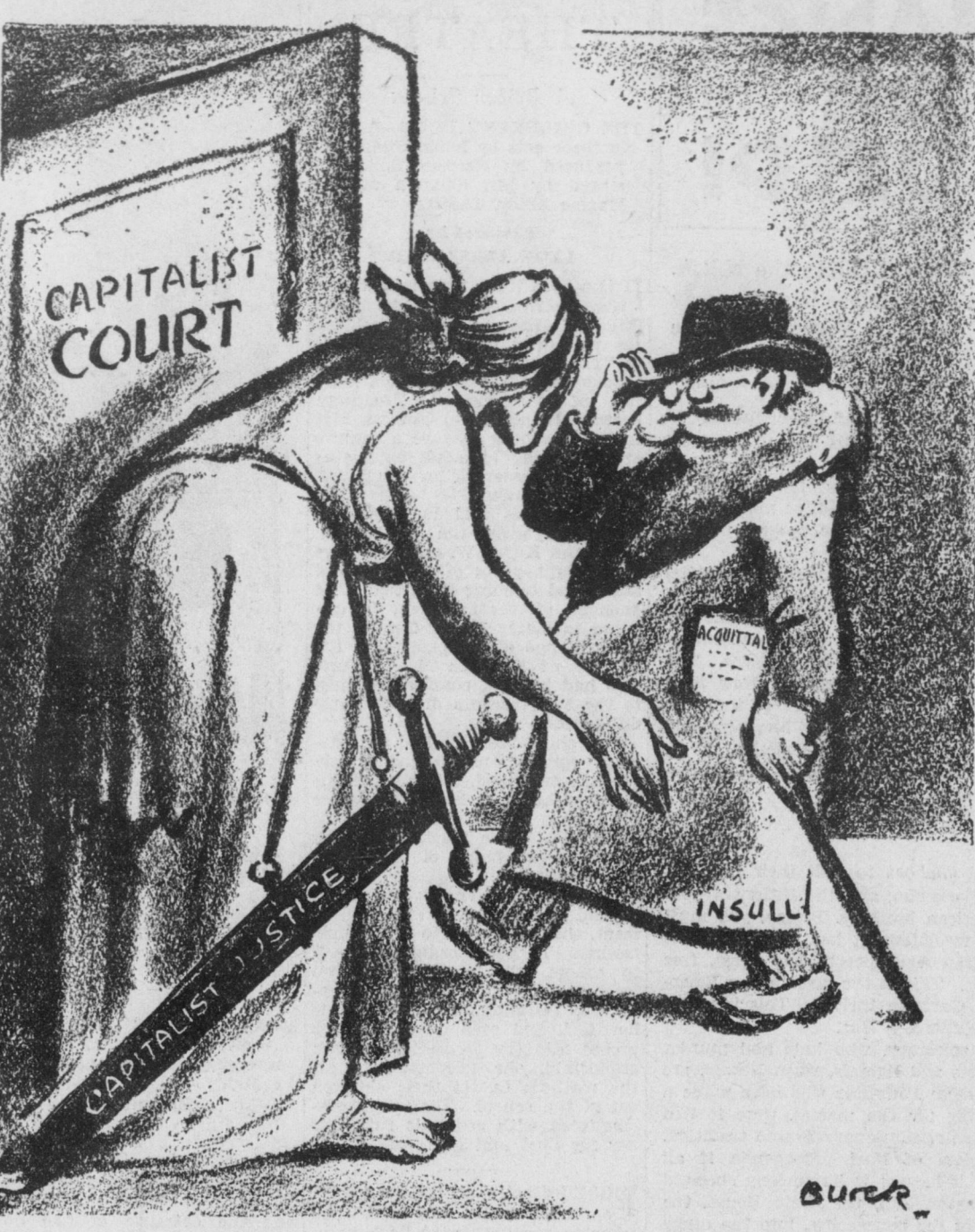
The N.R.A. officials, news dispatches state, consider the thirty-hour week demand of the workers "impossible." This "draft" proposal will be sent to the Recovery Board and to Roosevelt.

The drive to lengthen hours of the workers is being carried on simultaneously with the whole anti-labor drive of the Roosevelt government. The Roosevelt government is attempting to cut wages. Only a few days ago, Secretary of Interior Ickes, declared that the building construction workers must accept wage cuts on government building projects, and Federal Relief Director Hopkins ordered abolition of the minimum wage of thirty cents an hour on government work relief. The attempt to reduce the wages of the building trades workers, and the cut in work relief wages, is the spearhead whereby the Roosevelt government is trying to drive down the wages of workers in all industries, and lower the standard of living of the entire working class.

The Roosevelt government is making one move after another to increase the profits of the employers and get out of the crisis at the expense of the workers. The anti-labor drive is being carried through on all fronts—attempting to outlaw strikes through legislation and compulsory arbitration; bringing forward the company unions and the "open shop" as expounded by Donald Richberg in recent speeches, and now removing all restrictions on hours of labor.

President Roosevelt at the inauguration of the N.R.A. announced that its basic aim was to end unemployment by reducing hours and increasing wages. The N.R.A. reduced the wages of skilled workers by making the minimum wage the maximum wage. The N.R.A. protected company unions and broke strikes. But now the drive against the workers takes a sharper, more open turn. Now Roosevelt's demagoguery regarding reduced hours and higher wages is scrapped. Roosevelt would have the workers believe they must accept wage cuts, relief cuts, longer hours and company unions (while the bosses' profits are maintained and increased) in their own interests, as a necessary "sacrifice." The N.R.A. is being "reorganized" with the features

"THANK YOU SAM! CALL AGAIN!"



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000. For the second time in seven days, Burck suffers his feature. Total to date \$459.55 the lowest humiliation possible—no contributions to

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Nazi Terror South African Silvershirts "35,000 Babies Starving"

FOUR executed, 999 years of imprisonment—that is the balance sheet of Nazi justice for September. The Red Aid of Germany reports that those executed were the anti-fascists Hans Schidzik, Gregor Meissner, Willi Jaspas, and Otmar.

Hundreds of workers, Communists and Socialists, were sent to prison for terms ranging from one to 20 years.

While the terror machine grinds, there is a deadly silence about the fate of Ernst Thaelmann. Every once in a while the Nazis issue trial balloons in the form of announcements of his trial before the special death tribunal, called the People's Court. And when the world protest demonstrations respond, there is more silence.

What is being done with Thaelmann? Where is he? These are questions which should be thrust before every Nazi official agent in every country, with the mass demand: "Free Ernst Thaelmann and all other anti-fascist prisoners."

SIX South African fascists, who instead of adopting Hitler's brown shirt, took over the American-style Silver shirt, were arrested for safe-robbery. Their organization particularly carries on a rabid anti-semitic campaign. Recently six of them broke into a synagogue, assaulted the rabbi, and stole the safe. In their defense they produced documents which they alleged they found in the safe. These consisted of copies of the notorious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

The expert who in 1908 examined the "Protocols" for the London Times happened to be in South Africa at the time and gave evidence against the Silver Shirts. He proved the document a forgery. The outcome of the case is that the Silver Shirts were found guilty of assault, housebreaking, theft, libel, perjury, and one or two other offenses. Damages were set at \$360,000 and they were given heavy terms in prison.

EVERY paper coming from Japan adds to the evidence of increasing starvation in that country. "35,000 babies starving," is the headline on an article in the latest issue of the Japan Weekly Chronicle to arrive here. We quote from the article: "A Morioka dispatch to the Mainichi says that an inquiry by authorities of Iwate prefecture in the North-East has disclosed the shocking fact that through the undernourishment of their mothers, over 35,000 infants are on the brink of starvation. The alarmed prefectural authorities, it is said, have decided to open 459 relief stations."

"Mr. Niwa, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, is quoted by the Mainichi as saying that the distress of the farmers in the North-East province is beyond description. It is impossible to hear tales of their misery without tears."

This is similar to Secretary of State Hull reporting on the conditions of the hungry American workers and farmers. If the Japanese minister is forced to shed crocodile tears, imagine what the real state of affairs must be!

The lies spread by the bourgeois press on the "cruelties" alleged to have been committed by the revolutionary workers in Asturias have collapsed beneath the witness borne by representatives of the government itself, and by a number of sincere bourgeois journalists, but no one can deny the actuality of the atrocities committed by the government forces in this province.

It is an established fact that General Lopez Ochoa, on marching into Oviedo at midnight, caused 200 imprisoned workers to be shot against the walls of the Fojas barracks. One of the men thus shot was the Socialist leader Bonifacio Martin. Ochoa attempts to justify this mass shooting as necessary to force the revolutionists to surrender who were still masters of the coal field." But in order to cover the traces of the crime, he caused the houses of all journalists to be searched by Foreign Legionnaires, and the journalists warned against "spreading this false report." In the case of the well known journalist Louis de Sirval, a report was found in his room at a hotel in Oviedo, that he had been shot, but about the looting and robbery committed by the Foreign Legionnaires. Sirval's reports accused a White Guardist Russian officer of the Foreign Legion, Dimitri Ivanov, of raiding a watchmaker's shop in company with others, and stealing numbers of gold watches and other valuables. Louis de Sirval was at once confronted with Ivanov, who shot him dead after a brief exchange of words. Other republican journalists, as for instance Eduardo de Curran and Ezequiel Enderer, were threatened with death if they did not leave Asturias. They arrived yesterday in Madrid.

A hospital in Oviedo, for instance, was stormed by the officer Ivanov with a number of Legionnaires, who shot 17 wounded revolutionists and two nurses. Marcus Miranda, formerly a member of Lerroux's Party, witnessed innumerable cases of robbery and looting. He saw with his own eyes how Legionnaires and Arabs opened an "Arabian market" in the street, and sold objects which they had looted.

ENTER "WORLD FRONT!"
 Gannes is back! He returns from Wyoming, Pa. (and see what he brought with him?), to march straight up to the head of the line. For the first time he's beaten the hitherto indomitable chiefs like Gold and Burch in the pay-skin business.

Units 1 & 2, Wyoming, Pa. \$ 13.15
 Previously received 264.32
 Total \$277.47

Armed Struggle in Spain Proved Thesis Of Marx Correct on Role of Reformists

(Continued from Page 2)

was ignored that the revolution is not made; it is organized.

(2) The peasants were not drawn into the revolutionary struggles. This too is the reason why the army, consisting mainly of peasants, did not go over to the side of the revolution.

(3) The problem of power, the fundamental question of every revolution, was not placed clearly before the workers and peasants. The masses were not acquainted with the organs of power, the Soviets, how they should function, how and where they should be organized.

(4) In the very heart of the Socialist leadership, side by side with revolutionists, ready for any sacrifice, were elements who did not conceal their hostility to the revolution.

(5) The general strike was not carried out before the Lerroux-Robies government was found. This left the initiative in the hands of the enemy.

(6) The struggle for national independence in Catalonia was left to the initiative of the vacillating and treacherous bourgeoisie, such as Companys. To be victorious, the revolution, in all its forms, must be under the leadership of the proletariat.

(7) The monstrous betrayal and treachery of the anarchist leaders was the worst blow of all and showed them, as Marxism has always described them, as enemies of the proletarian revolution, who in the struggles in Spain were found on the barricades on the side of fascism.

Anarchists Damaged Fight
 The deeds of the anarchists in Spain in the decisive struggles against fascism again proved up to the hilt the historical Marxist criticism of the whole theory and tactics of anarchism.

Not in all the history of anarchism have their leadership and basic ideas been so costly to the workers as in Spain. This flows, not out of the tactical mistakes of the Spanish anarchists in this particular situation, but out of the whole conception of anarchism in relation to the class struggle. In Spain the damage was so great because the anarchists had won leadership over 1,000,000 workers and the leaders carried out their counter-revolutionary conceptions at a time when the workers were entering armed struggles against fascism.

Nothing expresses the treacherous conceptions of the anarchist leaders more than their published comment when a number of Spanish Communists were sent to the African penal colonies. Borrowing their phrases from the Trotskyites, the anarchists declared to the Communist prisoners: "Go, build Socialism now in one country!"

In their criticism of the capitalist state dictatorship, the anarchists also criticized as bitterly and savagely the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby diverting the workers from the only force and power which could defeat and destroy the rule of capitalist-landlord ruling power. In this they have a common ground with those who, like Kautsky, consider the fascist dictatorship as on the same plane and basically indistinguishable from the proletarian dictatorship.

Anarchism, basically, is the utopian, petty-bourgeois philosophy developed into a system of Proudhon and given organizational expression by Bakunin, the bitterest enemy of Marx in the First International. It is based chiefly on the remnants of the petty-bourgeoisie who in the early stages of capitalism are driven

into the ranks of the proletariat, and carry on a violent struggle against capitalism for the abstract conception of "liberty" and "equality" which expresses the utopian desire of the outraged petty-bourgeoisie to preserve their individual property and "liberty."

Because of the late development of capitalism in Spain, the anarchists were able to get a foothold, and carry over their leadership into a period when the proletariat was maturing rapidly toward seizure of power and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The anarchist leaders' idea is, since the proletarian dictatorship is no better than the capitalist dictatorship, when the one is threatened by the other, why take sides? Furthermore, not believing in proletarian struggles, they fight against strikes of a political nature, especially one leading to the armed insurrection for workers' power.

The anarchist leaders fought against the Soviet Union and the proletarian dictatorship more vigorously than against the capitalist state, considered by them freer than proletarian rule, which they called "red imperialism."

Sabotaged General Strike
 Hence, when it came to the decisive test, when fascism sought to establish its open, brutal dictatorship, the anarchists, true to their historical role, sabotaged the general strike, the armed uprising for Catalan national independence, and the proletarian revolution and the establishment of Soviets throughout Spain.

Anarchism, in the person of the Spanish anarchist leaders, performed a service for Spanish capitalism which its mercenary, criminal Foreign Legion could never have performed alone with its most modern means of mass murder.

The lessons of the Spanish revolution are of international significance, and will have international, immediate repercussions in the class struggle and the world battle against fascism and for Soviet power.

In a recent article in International Press Correspondence, on "The Civil War in Spain and the International Proletariat," Comrade Ercoli writes:

"The recent events in Spain have once again provided a convincing object lesson of the international validity of Leninism and Bolshevism. The victory of the revolution demands revolutionary strategy and revolutionary tactics. There are no revolutionary tactics and strategy outside the practice and theory of Bolshevism."

"The October struggles of the Spanish masses which revealed their incapacity of the socialist leaders by an acid test, represent a decisive stage in the development of the Spanish revolution. The working mass Spain will learn from their experience."

"The Communist Party of Spain was not only the sole working class organization which had a correct policy toward all the fundamental problems of the revolution, but it was also at the head of the working masses in their struggles in the October days. The red flag of the Communist Party waved victoriously over the barricades in Asturias and it was carried into the struggle by the most determined of the proletarian fighters of the glorious Commune of Asturias."

"The Spanish revolution is still proceeding. The Spanish bourgeoisie is well aware that the workers and peasants have not suffered a final defeat, and the fear of further mass struggles has already made a section of the bourgeoisie

Japan Ready To Denounce Naval Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Indications that the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference here were about to issue a statement renouncing the Washington Arms Pact, which for thirteen years has given American profiteers and imperialism more advantages than the profiteers of any other country, is already acting as a factor in increased war preparations everywhere.

Reports from Japan give startling figures of war activity there, which, although in no way comparable to the aggressive and enormous war program of the Roosevelt administration, is significant of the war budgets of every imperialist power. The sum allotted for military purposes is 131 per cent larger than the amount of war fund set aside before the Manchurian conflict and larger than the entire budget of 1931. For the relief of the terrible calamities which have overwhelmed the peasants and farmers in Japan, and which in money alone runs into half a billion dollars, only the miserable sop of \$21,000,000 has been included in the budget.

War Aviation Plans Rushed By Britain

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British National Coalition government is carrying its plans for the strengthening of its air fleets forward with great haste. An important part of these plans include the building of naval bases. New aviation stations are to be immediately begun at Feltwell and Marham—both towns on the east coast. A third base of much larger proportions is to be constructed on the formerly uninhabited island opposite the important war harbor, Portsmouth, the cost of which approaches \$5,000,000. The Air Ministry considers these bases as key points in the circle of "air protection."