

ANSWER GREEN AND THE PROVOCATEUR-RACKETEERING A. F. of L. BUREAUCRATS!

WILLIAM GREEN and his fellow A. F. of L. bureaucrats have allied themselves openly with Roosevelt's strike-breaking N.R.A. Behind closed doors in Washington they scheme with the bosses and their government representatives to lower the workers' living standards. In the field, they break strike after strike, collaborating everywhere with the police and gangsters,

turning loose an unprecedented terror against the workers. In the unions, using gangster-racketeering methods in collaboration with the bosses, they have fleeced the workers of every cent they could pry loose. To cap off their past treachery, these bureaucrats now call for a federal anti-labor police; they call for the suppression of the revolutionary workers' movement. They stand out

openly as spies, provocateurs and fascist agents of the bosses. Every honest worker, every member of the A. F. of L. unions, every worker in the factories should see through their labor pretenses, should see their real fascist character. The fight against the racketeering, the gangsterism, and the provocation of these leaders must become the fight of the entire working class. Opposition

groups should be set up in every local union. Information on their betrayals should be sent to the Daily Worker. These leaders must be driven out of the unions. The unions must be made fighting organs of the workers, able to raise the living standards of the workers. Away with gangsterism and racketeering! Block the moves toward fascism!

See Comintern Resolution on
Page 6 Today

Daily Worker

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

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING
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Weather:—Probably Rain; Warmer

(Ten Pages)

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WAR LOOMS, LEAGUE ADMITS, AS TRADE WAR FLARES

Union Men Forced to 'Kick-Back' \$280 and \$100 to Racketeers

Tell "Daily" How Union Delegates Help Grafters

WORKERS STARVING

Hearst Preparing Fascist Union Attack

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK.—After reading the first racketeering expose in the Daily Worker, dozens of workers came to the office with tales of huge grafting in building construction, in the painters local, in the garment industry (involving I.L.G.W.U. yellow officials), and the particularly vicious racket of the beauticians and hairdressers schools, "unions," and employment agencies.

"We read the story on graft at Rockefeller center," said a bricklayer's helper, "and we got more to tell you on other construction jobs."

At Rockefeller center, the Daily Worker uncovered the fact that not only were millions of dollars being wrung out of the workers through the so-called "kick-back" racket, but that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was fully apprised of the conditions that existed.

The "kick-back" racket is a method of forcing the worker to pay back from 20 to 50 per cent of his daily wage to the foreman or the building contractor. The union leaders know of this situation.

On government jobs, on municipal construction, in the smallest private building ventures, workers were gouged and mulcted by the "kick-back" racket.

Yesterday, the Daily Worker printed facts proving that the oil king, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. knew that this form of racketeering was in full swing at Rockefeller Center.

Here in this huge pile of buildings, employing tens of thousands of workers in every branch of the building trade, tens of thousands of dollars were wrung daily from the wages of these workers. Rockefeller, like the union leaders, kept silent on this method of bleeding the workers because they gained from it. Rockefeller got lower construction costs. It was a particularly vicious form of wage cut. The A. F. of L. leaders got their share in many instances; they kept the workers from struggling.

Turning from the Rockefeller Center to smaller construction jobs, we find this vicious system in practice.

Paid Graft, Starving Now
"My father today lives in a damp, dark cellar. He is destitute and hungry," Herbert Bergstrom told the Daily Worker. "He was a bricklayer

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Labor Board in Move to Stop Miners' Strike

Threaten to Outlaw Walkout of Miners Saturday

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The National Labor Board, which includes on its membership John L. Lewis, and William Green, went into session here today to take steps to prevent the strike call of the anthracite miners, scheduled for Saturday.

Thomas Maloney, president of the board, has been beseeching the National Labor Board to act to delay the strike call, since he himself cannot longer surpass the demand of the rank and file for a strike. Maloney has throughout followed the policy of seeking to work together with the Labor Board to kill the threatened strike.

The miners are presenting demands for wage increases and better working conditions in the mines. The National Labor Board has indicated that in case of a strike call Saturday, they will immediately declare the strike outlawed.

Wagner Pushes Plan to Strengthen NRA Anti-Strike Powers

Would Set Up Industrial Courts to Make All Decisions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—A move to strengthen the strike-breaking powers of the government was launched by Senator Wagner of the National Labor Board when Wagner announced that he is laying plans for the transformation of the Labor Board into a permanent nationwide system of courts.

The courts, according to Wagner's plan, would have power to render decisions with full authority of law, thus robbing the workers of their right to strike and organize.

The courts would also be given power to subpoena and swear witnesses and make investigation. Wagner is conferring with officials of the A. F. of L. regarding this plan.

War Veterans Win Demands for Relief

WESL Committee to Plan Permanent Relief

NEW YORK.—A delegation of 35 workers, elected at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, were yesterday given hotel accommodations and food until Monday when the committee of the W.E.S.L. again calls upon Commissioner Hodson.

The delegation, mostly American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars members, went in a body to the Central Registration Bureau at the Battery.

The committee from the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League is to meet with William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, to work out a permanent plan along these lines.

3 Logan Circle Boys Executed; Police Stop Demonstrations

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The "justice" of the white ruling class took three more lives today.

Three defendants in the Logan Circle case that stirred revolutionary demonstrations from Coast to Coast were marched to the electric chair and executed in routine style—President Roosevelt ruthlessly refusing even to receive a protesting delegation from the International Labor Defense, and police summarily suppressing a protest march of several hundred workers.

Irving Murray, 26, Joseph H. Jackson, 20, and Ralph E. Holmes, 25, the young Negroes who were tried and

Next Saturday's 'Daily' to Be Lenin Memorial Issue

The Lenin 10th Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker next Saturday, January 20 will contain articles written by the great leader of the world proletariat.

The Lenin Anniversary edition will be an issue that every worker will find of historical value.

A special feature will be an article on the application of Lenin's teachings to the United States.

Do not miss this issue. Spread it to workers and farmers everywhere. Order by bundle now.

Caffery Orders Blood Bath for Cuban Workers

TUUL Calls for Protests By American Workers and Intellectuals

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 12.—Jefferson Caffery, Wall Street Representative in Cuba, has ordered a massacre of Cuban trade unionists and has instructed Col. Juan Batista, head of the Cuban army, to suppress the Congress of the Cuban Confederation of Labor, the trade union center of the revolutionary Cuban workers, now in session here.

The Congress today voted to send the following appeal to the American workers:

"U. S. Representative Caffery asked Batista-Grav regime to attack the Congress of the National Federation of Labor. You must raise protest immediately in order to prevent repetition of massacre of Sept. 29."

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity League issued an appeal yesterday to the American workers, farmers and intellectuals, to the revolutionary trade unions and all organizations and to rank and file A. F. of L. members to organize protest actions immediately against the murderous plans of Wall Street and its puppet Batista-Grav regime. Protests should be sent at once to President Roosevelt and to Grau San Martin, President of Cuba, at Havana, de-

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt Regime Drops Pretenses in Wierton Steel Case

Men Betrayed Back to Work and Now Matter Is Being Killed

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Unofficial reports that the Roosevelt Government has about decided to stop all pretense of attempting to stop the Wierton Steel Company to allow its workers to elect their own representatives for collective bargaining were given additional significance today when the White House let it be known that President Roosevelt had talked over the matter with Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board and had nothing to say.

General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, earlier said that the case of Wierton's open refusal to permit an election would be turned over to the compliance division of the N. R. A. for action.

Just a football

Thus it became more obvious that the Government is merely tossing the case like a football from one of the maze of N. R. A. agencies to another.

It has been said here that the Department of Justice has practically concluded that "lack of evidence" would doom to failure any effort to deny interference with an election. It was the election promise that was used to drive the striking Wierton workers back to work last October. It was an injunction, Wagner promised weeks ago, that would finally make good the promise. The Justice Department is understood to have sent out agents to sound out Federal Judges in the Wierton Company's territory.

They returned, it is said, reporting that the Judges unanimously indicated they would not grant such an injunction.

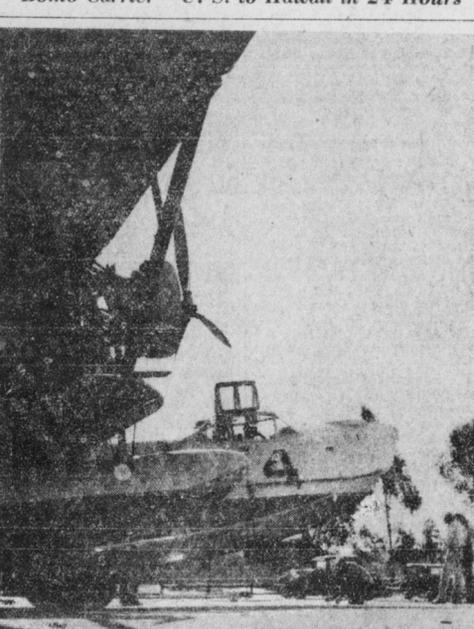
5,500,000 Children Destitute in Nov., 1933, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Five and a half million children under 18 years of age were destitute during November, 1933, according to preliminary data on a nationwide unemployment relief census submitted today to the Relief Emergency Administration.

Corrington Gill, who submitted the report to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, admitted that fully two-fifths of all people on relief lists were children under the age of 16.

Negro families, the report stated, made up fully one fifth of those on the relief lists.

Bomb Carrier—U. S. to Hawaii in 24 Hours



One of the bombing planes which spanned the Pacific from the United States to Hawaii this week. Roosevelt's new budget gives millions towards building new war planes. This plane is of the same type sold to the Nanking government by the United States, used to bomb the Chinese Red Army in Fukien.

U. S. Experts Hail Military Value of Pacific Flight

Stress Possibility of Long Distance Attacks on the "Enemy" Cities; Fuel Not Used Up

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Jan. 12.—Arrival here of six U. S. Naval planes yesterday after a record-breaking flight from San Francisco was hailed by U. S. aerial experts in this island outpost of U. S. imperialism as a demonstration of the possibility of flying any number of squadrons from San Francisco to Honolulu "in a time of national emergency."

Commander McGinnis, leader of the flight and one of the experts hailing its military value declined to be quoted directly, preferring to refer the question to the discretion of his commanding officer, Rear Admiral W. E. Johnson, he declared. Commander McGinnis stressed the fact that the planes had plenty of fuel left after making the long flight to Honolulu.

The squadron, carrying 24 men and six officers made the flight of 2,400 miles over the Pacific in 24 hours and 56 minutes. From Honolulu to Japan, the distance is about 3,400 miles, but U. S. officials are confident that the big planes could successfully negotiate the flight to Japan. The planes are capable of carrying large amounts of bombs. The distance from the Philippines to Japanese cities is far less, and it is well known that the U. S. government has several air bases in those islands and is constructing more, both in the Philippines and in the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska, in preparation for war with Japan.

The flight from San Francisco was made by planes of the type that is being sold by U. S. concerns to the Chinese Nanking government, both for bombing the Chinese Soviet Districts and by way of preparation for Nanking's cooperation with the U. S. in a war with Japan.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The mass flight of Fascist Italian planes to the U. S. last summer cost \$625,000. It was revealed by Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Undersecretary of Air, today.

Roosevelt Names General as Porto Rico Governor

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Blanton Winship, former Judge-Advocate of the U. S. Army, and a veteran in imperialist suppression of the struggles of colonial masses, was nominated today by President Roosevelt as Governor of Puerto Rico, succeeding Robert H. Gore, Southern bourbon who resigned this morning.

Gen. Winship formerly served with U. S. forces in the Philippines and Cuba. He is also a Southerner.

CCNY Head Says Students Lack "Social Prestige" for Medicine

NEW YORK.—Two hundred students of City College who intended studying medicine, were told Thursday by their president, Frederick B. Robinson, wielder of an umbrella against anti-war student demonstrations last year, that as students of his college they were not sufficiently "fortunate in personality and social prestige" to seek admission to American medical schools.

"City College is intellectually superior to other colleges in the country, but is not fortunate in personality and social prestige," he told the Biology club.

The students were incensed by the president's statement.

"The medical schools," Robinson added, "look to see who would be the most gracious practitioner of medicine. They look for affability and appearance. In spite of the increasingly prohibitive scholastic standards, more and more students are trying to get into medicine."

Bitter Scramble For World Marts Leading To Armed Conflicts

U. S. Gas Bomb Tests Destroy Water Birds

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Poisonous gases used in U. S. air bombs designed for attacking enemy cities, were directly responsible for the destruction of many thousands of wild water fowl, according to a statement issued by Paul F. G. Redington, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The bombs were used in tests conducted by the War Department near Aberdeen Proving Ground, at the head of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland, ten years ago.

Mass Actions Will Back Demand to Use War Funds for Relief

Jan. 29 Meets To Back Delegation of League Against War

NEW YORK.—Anti-war mass demonstrations throughout the country to back up the United Front Committee which will go to Washington on Jan. 29 to protest against the billion dollar war appropriations will culminate in a giant mass meeting on the same evening in St. Nicholas Arena, this city. At this meeting the delegation will report on its reception by President Roosevelt and the Secretaries of the Navy and Army.

"The unemployed cannot eat bullets or live in battlefields," said Donald Henderson, secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism, in a statement today. "They will need relief funds for clothes, housing and food. The farmers need plows, tractors and gasoline; their barns and houses are falling apart; they need these essentials of life, not tanks or chemicals for war purposes. Our children need schools and food; teachers need their unpaid salaries, not submarines and battleships. The government is spending millions of dollars to protect Wall Street property in Cuba, South America and China, turning 17,000 factories into war shops instead of making more clothes and food for the workers and farmers."

The meeting at St. Nicholas Arena on Jan. 29, will be addressed by J. B. Matthews, chairman of the American League; Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party; Leroy Bowman, member, Executive Board, A. F. of L. Teacher's Union and vice-president, New York Urban League, and Harold Hickerson, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. Dr. Addison T. Cutler of Columbia University will act as chairman.

Starvation Pay, Inflation
The Japanese trade offensive is strengthened by means of the devalued yen, starvation wages (as low as 14¢ cents a day for skilled workers working 10 hours a day), and the fact that Japan, in its present "state of war," is the only imperialist country in a position to increase its exports from the South American continent.

The Japanese inroads on British trade aroused great resentment from the British imperialists, with the result that the labor-imperialists in the International Labor Office were conscripted once again in the service of their own imperialism in struggle against rival imperialists. The report of these gentlemen leave no doubt that they will, as in 1914, support the war measures of their imperialist masters. It already characterizes such measures as a "defensive war" declaring:

"Japanese competition might become one of the causes of a new world conflict when other powers undertook to defend their industries in the fight for markets abroad."

War on China
PEIPING, Jan. 12.—Japanese troops and warships were moving against China today in a scissors movement, with Japanese military forces continuing to penetrate into Inner Mongolia and other North China areas, while two Japanese destroyers were rushing to Fukien Province Fort to reinforce the Third Japanese Squadron at Foochow and Amoy.

Japanese plan for the coronation of its puppet Manchukuo ruler, Henry Pu-Yi, as emperor of a Manchukuo enlarged at the further expense of China, are continuing to excite attention in Chinese and foreign political circles. The coronation is set for March 15, and in the meantime, the Japanese are pushing their drive in Chahar Province and forming uprisings in North China and Sinkiang Province. Northwest China on the Soviet borders.

Japanese secret agents are at work in the People's State of Mongolia attempting to incite an insurrection by expropriated rich landlords and other reactionary elements in preparation for a pretext for armed intervention against the Mongolian People's government, which is friendly to the Soviet Union.

Socialist Stewards Stop Berlin Workers from Going on Strike

BERLIN.—The corpse of German social democracy still is seeking to halt the fight against fascism. Promised a wage rise by the National Socialist functionaries, the workers of the Brass Works in Berlin Oberschöneweide were in favor of strike when the raise was later denied. At the last minute the former shop stewards of the Social Democratic Party succeeded in pacifying the militant workers and urged them to wait until spring.

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Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial, Star Casino, Sunday

Rally Workers, Farmers All Over U. S. to Many Lenin Memorial Meets

Masses Throughout the World Commemorate Lenin

NEW YORK.— Communist Party Districts throughout the country are announcing preparations for memorial meetings commemorating the Tenth Anniversary, next week, after the death of the revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Jan. 21, 1924.

In New York the memorials will be held Saturday, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., in three halls throughout the city: St. Nicholas Arena, 67 W. 86th St. in Manhattan; Aradia Hall, 919 Halsted St. in Brooklyn, and in the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th St.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., will be the main speaker at the Manhattan meeting.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 12.— The Pittsburgh district of the Communist Party has arranged Lenin Memorial meetings for Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Hill Section, at 25 Miller St., at McKeesport in the Workers' Hall, in Turtle Creek at the Unemployed Council Headquarters and in Yukon at the Workers' Club. Two meetings have been arranged for the same day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in McKees Rocks at the Unemployed Council Headquarters, and in New Kensington, at 1538 Third Ave.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21.— Preparations are in full swing to hold a large Lenin Memorial meeting here Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Washington Hall. The newly organized American Workers' Chorus is preparing an elaborate program.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.— The main speaker at the Lenin Memorial here this Monday, Jan. 15, in the Slovenian Workmen's Home, 1535 Waterloo Road, at 7:30 p. m., will be the Communist candidate for mayor, I. O. Ford.

CHICAGO, Ill.— The Workers' Cultural Federation is preparing a mass pageant for the Lenin Memorial meeting at the Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Streets here Sunday, Jan. 21. Five hundred participants are needed for the pageant and volunteers are asked to report this Sunday, Jan. 14 at 10 A. M. to the people's

NEW YORK.— Young workers, in almost every section of the United States and all over the world will meet in anti-war rallies today and tomorrow in commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the murder of Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by the Noske-Scheidemann Social Democracy of Germany in January 1919.

Liebknecht and Luxemburg were outstanding leaders of the German revolutionary workers. They bucked the tide of nationalism with which other Socialist leaders were sweeping the masses into the world war. Liebknecht and Luxemburg fought every inch of the way against imperialism.

NEW YORK MEET TOMORROW
Tomorrow, Sunday, New York working class youth, Negro and white, together with adult workers will rally to the anti-war meet in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 7 p. m. John Little, new organizer of the Young Communist League, N. Y. District, and George Siskind, Communist Party District Agitprop, will speak. A balalaika orchestra and an anti-war play by the workers' Laboratory Theatre are included in the program.

MEMORIAL IN CHICAGO
In Chicago members of the National Guard, who are being incited by their officers to attack the Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting of the young workers, have been invited to attend the meeting in solidarity with the anti-war youth of the city. The meeting will be held tomorrow, Sunday, at 8 p. m., in the Pittsburgh Y.C.L., at 8 p. m.

NEWARK, Jan. 20.— The New Jersey District of the Communist Party has arranged Lenin Memorial meetings in the following halls:
William Patterson in Newark
Newark, Saturday, Jan. 20, at the Y. M. H. A., High and West Kinney St. William Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, main speaker. A musical program including a 26-piece Jersey City Pioneer band, Jack London Dance Group, Freiheit Gesangs Ferien of 100 voices and the Lithuanian Workers' Chorus will be presented.

REBECCA GRECHT, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will be chairman.
Paterson, Tuesday, Jan. 23, Carpenter's Hall, 56 Van Houten St., at 8 p. m. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker main speaker. Elizabeth, Sunday, Jan. 21 at Lithuanian Workers' Hall, 408 Court St., at 8 p. m. Rebecca Grecht, District Communist Party Organizer, speaker. Union City, Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 p. m. Italian Cooperative Hall, 472 Summit Ave., Rebecca Grecht speaker.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.— The Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial will be held here Friday, Jan. 19 at Brewster Center.
The Communist Party has arranged a series of four lectures on Leninism in each of the following 10 halls beginning Monday, Jan. 15 and continuing through until Thursday, Jan. 18:

Ferry Hall, Gosts; Greek Hall, Reno; E. Jefferson and Tennessee, Schlies; Grandy Hall, Gerlach; South Slavic Hall, N. Det. Nowell; Finnish Hall, J. Brown; Det. Hall; Raymond; Vanderbilt Hall, Magli; Dearborn, Salzman and Markoff; Yemans Hall, W. Brown.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.— A Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial will be held here Monday, Jan. 15 at the Workers' Center, 3 Harrison St., at 8 p. m. An excellent program has been arranged and admission is free.

DETROIT, Mich.— On Jan. 14 at Finnish Hall, 9608-14th St. A. W. Markoff, from New York, will be the main speaker. Musical program arranged.

CHICAGO, Ill.— On Jan. 14 at 1463 N. Harding Ave., Aspects of Sect. 5. Special offer for 15 months' subscription for \$49.95. On Jan. 15 at New Workers Center, 549 Wisconsin St. (cor. of Laramie), Blue Blouses, John Reed Club, Finnish Youth Chorus in a large program. Negro Jazz Band, Refreshments, Gene Beckwith speaker. Adm. 20c in advance; 25c at door.

World Youth In Meetings Against War

Liebknecht - Luxemburg Memorials Arranged Throughout U. S.

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NORFOLK, Va.— On Jan. 15 at Waltham Garden, Church St. near Brambleton Ave., at 2 P. M. Good program. Milton Howard, Editor, Daily Worker will be main speaker.

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LARGE sunny room, for 1-2; beautiful view; kitchen privileges; very reasonable; 1649 Amsterdam Ave., elevator, Apt. 72, near 142nd St. Station, Broadway and 8th Ave. Station.LOST skirt at Central Opera House Wed. night. Return to Daily Worker office.

PERSONAL
MILLY REITANO— I have an important letter for you. Please write to me at once. Fred Reynolds.
MINNIE BUGACH BERG, have important news from Europe for you. Communicate or call evening. Molly Chermack, 4150-15th Ave., Brooklyn.

CITY EVENTS
LEFT WING DRESSMAKERS TO HOLD TWO OPEN FORUMS
The Left Wing Dressmakers of Local 22 will hold two open forums Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 a. m. One is to take place at 572 Sohier Ave., cor. Alabama Ave., where Grossman will speak. The other in the Bronx, at Ambassador Hall, Claremont Parkway and 3rd Ave.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

By DEL



"David Dubinsky, Socialist president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, hails Section 7-a of the N.R.A. as guaranteeing workers the choice of their own representatives."—News item.

"David Dubinsky orders police to club workers attempting to enter Beethoven Hall in order to cast their vote in the 'election' of new officials to Local 9 of the I.L.G.W.U."—News item.

NRA Officials Hear Strike Threat from Auto Men Delegation

Auto Union Delegation Demands \$1 an Hour at N.R.A. Office

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—A snappy little delegation presenting the Auto Workers Union today riddled the wage and slave provisions of the proposed N.R.A. Commercial Vehicles Body code with statements and questions which exposed the starvation level to which the big manufacturers would reduce the workers.

Samuel Dibsedale, spokesman for the A. F. of L. Philadelphia Car Builders and Bus Builders Union, supported Gordon. "The men in our locality cannot exist on the 35 cents an hour proposed in the code," he told Everitt.

Despite the fact that the manufacturers themselves admitted that between 60 and 75 cents an hour is now being paid to skilled labor, the code, written by the Employers' National Commercial Body Association, provides for a minimum of 35 cents an hour to males, and 30 cents to women workers in cities of over 250,000 population in the North. For cities under 250,000 population in the same area, the manufacturers propose 32 and a half cents an hour to males and 27 and a half to females.

The Auto Workers' Union demanded \$1 an hour for skilled labor, no discrimination to be made between male and female for a week of 35 hours. In addition, the militant workers propose the abolition of child labor, specifying no employment of children under 18 years of age.

The half dozen workers smiled, recalling the much publicized N.R.A. "minimum."
"But it must be regarded here as the maximum. We have proof that the N.R.A. regards that minimum as the maximum," James Adams of the A.W.U. retorted.

Expose N.R.A. Code Everitt interjected: "Any more comments?"
Adams rose again. "The workers in this industry will not countenance any wage scale under what we, the Auto Workers Union, propose."

Fred Greller of the A.W.U. calmly asked Brunson: "Just how does the L.A.B. propose to enforce no reductions under what is now being paid?" Brunson replied by reading the stock N.R.A. 30 day code adjustment period.

"Mr. Brunson," Greller rejoined, "I wish to call your attention that the N.R.A. in the Budd Automobile Body strike, read the same ritual you have just recited, to Mr. Budd. And Mr. Budd ignored the admonition. In fact it was the N.R.A. authority that misled the workers and forced them to lose their strike."

"I refer the gentleman to Congress. It is not a matter of administrative but of law," Brunson replied stiffly.

The Auto Workers' Union also proposed a system of Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. They recommended this as one of the best methods of abolishing child labor by indemnifying the parents.

Others in the A.W.U. delegation were: J. J. Williams of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Management—JURICH from Pittsburgh

SPORTS

A Discourse on Soccer

WRITING in 1583, one Stubbes by name dipped his quill in what was evidently a bottle of distilled venom, compounded with horn-rimmed fear, and in his "Anatomie of Abuses" described the current game of football as "a deivelishe pastime . . . whereof growth envy, rancour and malice, and sometimes brawling, murther, homicide, and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth." That he had a prophetic vision of the future will not be denied by the more honest of our present-day crop of sport scribes, but he was a bum guesser and futile reformer as far as the immediate future of the game was concerned.

Despite the strictures of James J. who refused to permit to their parent to play the game, the sport grew. It was, said the king, "meeter for laming than making able the us" thereof, but the masses thumbed their noses at the crown and went merrily to the exercise. So popular did it become in fact that every Shrove Tuesday was an annual football day in which the townspeople of both sexes took part, with great vigor and little sense. The orphan set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which has been adopted by the feature office of the Daily Worker informs us that the yearly football fairs were such that good men retired to their houses behind locked doors and elderly spinsters crawled under four-posters. ". . . shutters had to be put up and houses closed in order to prevent damage. . ."

UNPLEASANT though the news may be to some of our non-Marxist liberal contemporaries, the history of the development of football follows very closely the rise of English capitalism. As workers were forced into the huge textile mills of Yorkshire their favorite game was modified and gradually the unwritten rules of the game were codified in proper British fashion. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century a division in the game appeared and what was known as rugby football and association (soccer) football began to take on individual identities. Today soccer football (known here as soccer and in the rest of the world as football) is the national game of the people of every country with the exception of the United States and Japan, where baseball is the favorite.

Soccer was brought over to the United States with the great waves of immigration from the British Isles. Scotch, Irish and Welsh workers were particularly keen on the game and soccer found a strong base among the workers of English descent in mining towns, Fall River, Pawtucket and of course the large population centers like New York and Chicago. Today it is evidently on the upgrade in the United States, particularly in workingclass communities.

What largely accounts for the growing popularity of the game among the proletarian masses of the United States—particularly those in basic industry of foreign birth or extraction—is the inexpensiveness of the sport and its relative freedom from risk. Playing American football, on the other hand, is a complicated business, necessitating grim and joyless training, costly moleskins, headguards, shoulder pads and all manner of equipment. The annual casualty list and the danger of broken limbs is also no mean factor in discouraging football leagues among workers. A man who must report to work in a rolling mill on Monday is not particularly keen on going places determinedly every Sunday through eleven buses equally resolved that he shall get nowhere and, in fact, that he shall be smeared behind the line.

This, more than anything else, in the opinion of your humble correspondent, is the reason for the astonishing growth of soccer here and its

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Preparations for Jobless Convention Enter Last 3 Weeks

Union Men Are Forced to "Kick-Back" From \$280--\$100 to Job Racketeers

(Continued from Page 1)

working on the same job with me. Every day he worked he was forced to kick back \$3.20 every day to the foreman for the contractor. The union scale was supposed to be \$13.20. "Now my father hasn't got a cent. He has no heat in his place. He is getting very little city relief."

Four workers on this job told of this story of racketeering that was jolly known to the union delegate at Whitestone, Long Island.

The main contractor was John Wall Construction Co., engaged in erecting Public School No. 79 at Whiteside. The sub-contractor for the bricklaying work was John Bjorkman.

One of the bricklayer's helpers told his story as follows:

"I started to work on this job in May 1932. After the first week I got my pay, which amounted to \$6 a day."

"It's no use paying me \$6," I told the labor foreman, Hakan Hansen, "because I will call the union delegate to demand the union rate, \$8 a day."

"Go ahead," he replied, "I'm not afraid of that."

"The union delegate came out. I told him, 'It's your duty to be around here and see that the men get the union rate and are not forced to 'kick-back' \$2 a day. You must call a strike if we don't get the money.'"

"The foreman took the union delegate into a private office. They talked a while. I don't know what happened in there. But I have my idea, because the 'kick-back' kept up. The foreman threatened me. He told one laborer that he would pay him \$20 if he would beat me up. I was setting a bad example to the other men, and the foreman didn't want me around to queer the union delegate's game."

"The union delegate never came around again to see if there was any 'kick-back' racketeering going on."

"I worked on this same job," said Herbert Bergstrom, member of the same union. "In all I 'kicked-back' around \$100 on this job."

"I was told I couldn't get the job if I didn't pay this graft. I was broke and needed work so I took it."

Another worker who was employed on this same job—but who did not want to give his name to the Daily Worker—stated he 'kicked-back' around \$200 on this job.

In one case, the foreman, Hakan

Hansen, called a worker into the toilet in order to pay his "kick-back." Thurval Bergstrom, a bricklayer, was the one forced to pay \$3.20 a day for the right to work.

"When I got the job," he said, "the foreman told me that I would have to 'kick-back' \$20 out of \$13.20 (which was the union scale) for every day I worked."

"I had to do it because there was no other job. The union wouldn't do anything about it."

"After six weeks, I told the boss, 'I want my full pay.' So he fired me. 'I made no complaint to the union officials because I thought it was of no use. They knew all about it. They would do nothing about it.'"

In the fake expose conducted by the New York Evening Journal of racketeering in the A. F. of L. unions, the N. R. A. and the real racketeers on top of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy who knew all about the "kick-back" are kept clear out of the stories.

The purpose of Hearst is made very clear through the action of Senator Copeland. Hearst, through the sham exposure of racketeering, hopes to pass fascist measures creating anti-labor policies. He does not want racketeering wiped out of the union. He wants the unions put under government control and domination, working towards the same end that William Green, John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman are working for in their strikebreaking action on the N. R. A. National Labor Board.

One worker came into the Daily Worker to report a subcontractor, Isenburt, with offices at 110 West 42nd Street, Room 621, with seven Blue Eagles plastered all over his office had his own particular scheme of clipping the union rates.

"There were two bricklayers on this job at 237 37th St., New York," said this worker. "It was an alteration job. We worked 3 and a half hours on the job and it was finished."

"Because it was a Saturday, we were entitled to double time, because usually we have to get permission from the union to work on Saturday."

"The boss called us in one by one. He paid the Italian bricklayer, a union member, \$4.60, about one third of the union scale. He wanted to pay me the same. Then he threatened to beat me up. Finally I got my money from him."

Here on these comparatively small jobs, and on the gigantic construction

of the Rockefeller Center, graft and racketeering were rampant.

Union Officials Knew

The union officials knew all about it.

Let us go into one of the union meetings and see what the union officials do about this wholesale graft scheme, as it affected the plasterers' helpers at Rockefeller Center.

Officials of the Plasterers' Helpers Local No. 30, after the complaints get too hot, call four workers and two foremen to trial on the "kick-back."

On Sept. 21, the four workers who were forced to pay back \$2 every day out of their pay for the privilege of working are now fined \$5 each for being forced to "kick-back."

The two foremen, Jess Williams, and Sam Salvadoro, who acted as the bosses' agents collecting the "kick-back" are fined \$25 each.

But the whole rotten system is allowed to continue at Rockefeller Center.

What Hearst Wants

These facts of the union leader's complicity are completely absent from the fake expose of the Hearst New York Evening Journal.

Hearst has only one object in his exposure. He wants to get through laws against the workers' organizations. He has no interest in rooting out racketeering. Senator Copeland in Washington has already presented anti-racketeering bills, which do not begin to interfere with the racketeers in the A. F. of L. They are aimed at the rank and file; they want to hamstring the workers' fighting organizations.

Senator Copeland's measures call for a secret police, an "American Scotland Yard," which would prey on the militant workers, and their rank and file organizations, but would be a new police link helping to protect the racketeers entrenched in the higher offices of the A. F. of L.

In future articles, the Daily Worker will not only publish more details of the deeply entrenched racketeering system, but will show what the Roosevelt government is trying to do about it in its anti-working class legislation. The Daily Worker will show how this whole question was brought to the A. F. of L. convention last October, and how Mr. Green expunged resolutions against grafting in order to protect the graft-



Millions for Cannons—Not a Cent for the Hungry!

Above photo shows some of the long-range guns on some of the super-dreadnaughts of the Wall Street Navy. Roosevelt's budget message called for millions of dollars for new battleships, but not a cent for a system of unemployment insurance. The Unemployment Convention in Washington will demand that the war budget be used for relief of the millions of starving jobs.

Task Now Broadening of Delegations from Unions, CWA, Mass Organizations

Jobless Councils Give Routes to Washington for February 3rd Meet; Issue of Workers' Bill vs. Fake "Insurance" Stressed

The National Convention Against Unemployment takes place in Washington in just three weeks, on Feb. 3. Reports from the districts in the past week, especially from the concentration districts have been meagre. In the coming three weeks, intensive work for the election of additional delegates, representing masses of unemployed workers, should go forward full speed.

During the coming three weeks special efforts should be made to broaden the representation of workers from the C.W.A. projects.

The dissatisfaction of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. with the continued strike-breaking acts of Green and the other A. F. of L. officials, especially their treacherous actions as a part of the N.R.A. machinery of Roosevelt, affords the greatest opportunity to broaden the delegations from the A. F. of L. unions. The National Convention Against Unemployment on Feb. 3 will clarify the issue of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, as opposed to the bills which Green and other social fascists are now preparing in order to sidetrack real unemployment insurance.

Delegations from all unemployed, trade union, fraternal and other workers' organizations can be secured and financed in the coming three weeks.

All plans for final preparations should be made immediately.

Five routes have been tentatively suggested by the National Committee Unemployed Councils for delegations going to the National Convention. A statement by the National Committee declares that these schedules and itineraries are suggested in order to make possible the presence of cut-throat delegations at mass meetings at which local delegates are being sent off to Washington, and to make possible fraternal cooperation of various organizations with the delegations while they are en route.

BOSTON AND NEW HAVEN

According to the suggestion of the National Committee, the Boston delegation would leave early on Feb. 1 and stay overnight in New York. With the New York group, they would leave next morning for Baltimore, spending Friday night there and arriving in Washington at 9:30 A.M. on Feb. 3.

The New Haven delegation would also leave on Feb. 1, arriving in Philadelphia that evening and with the delegates from that city, proceeding to Washington next day.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST

Chicago delegates would leave on January 31, staying overnight at Toledo and departing next morning with the Toledo group for Pittsburgh. This delegation would arrive in Pittsburgh at 6 p.m., leaving early on Feb. 3 with the Pittsburgh delegation for Washington.

Minneapolis delegates and delegates from the northwest would leave on Jan. 29 and make overnight stops in South Bend, Cleveland and Uniontown.

SOUTHWEST AND MIDDLE WEST

The fifth group, which may include the southwestern and middle western delegations, would leave St. Louis on Jan. 30 and are routed through Indianapolis, Columbus and Fairmont, W. Va. The Detroit delegation would leave on the 31st and meet the St. Louis group at Columbus.

All the delegations would thus arrive in Washington either Friday evening or early Saturday morning.

STOPOVERS

The National Committee urges all organizations in cities listed for stopovers to assist the delegations in every way possible. Where this can be done, the National Committee states, arrangements should be made to receive the delegations and to house and feed them. In localities where there are no organizations which can assume such responsibilities, local unemployed councils are asked to look up hotels and restaurants (or tourist camps) where the delegates can be accommodated at the lowest possible cost to them.

NRA Halts Strike of N. E. Shoe Workers Against Pay Cuts

Rank, File Hold Trial To Oust Official Who Supports NRA Move

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 12—While more than 1,000 shoe workers demonstrated outside the meeting hall of the District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, J. Blake, representing the N.R.A. Regional Labor Board, was trying to wheedle the council into a decision to arbitrate on proposed wage-cuts through regrading of shoe prices.

Last Friday the Council, on pressure from the rank and file, voted for a strike at the Holtz and Goldberg shops when the workers' prices were cut. The "regrading" proposal would result in wage-cuts to the shoe workers all along the line. The Regional Board, on hearing of the intended strike, ordered that the strike be called off and asked for a special meeting with the Council.

Blake proposed local arbitration at the Council which the shoe workers in this region know only too well as having robbed them of their wages in previous struggles. The Council refused to vote for this until the locals instructed them on the action to be taken.

Officials in the Council failed to report the demands of the shoe workers who were demonstrating on the outside. They wanted an open hearing with the N.R.A. The rank and file were not admitted until after the conference with the N.R.A. when the meeting was turned into a trial. The rank and file, however, intend to answer the strike-breaking proposal of the N.R.A. by their votes and action in the locals.

When the meeting with the N.R.A. representative ended, the shoe workers crowded into the District Council Hall to hear the trial of District Agent Keleher on charges preferred by Joseph Costello, militant rank and file member.

Keleher was charged with disrupting a meeting of the more than 1,000 shoe workers, calling police to prevent the coordinating committee from presenting a report on amalgamation against the wishes of the majority of the membership, and working against amalgamation.

As the workers jammed into the hall, Keleher left by a side door. The chairman of the Council which was now acting in the capacity of a grievance committee opened the meeting. The workers cheered when Costello declared that Keleher's fear to face the workers prompted him to leave the hall. Attempts of the Keleher clique to stop the trial failed when the workers shouted down his supporters. Witnesses among the rank and file supported Costello's charges. The house came down with roars of applause when Costello declared, "Anyone who does not want to work for the rank and file let him get out or the shoe workers will chase him out."

The grievance committee decided to hold a special meeting on Thursday, January 11 to report and recommend action to the Council on Friday, after the Council committee had failed to make any defense for Keleher.

Stitchers Local 10 with a membership of 500 has already gone on record demanding Keleher's removal.

In the News

TWO WORKERS KILLED BY BLAST

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 12—Joseph Cantello and William Secunda were killed here due to a premature dynamite explosion while they were blasting a 160-foot cliff for the New York Traprock Co.

WAR VETERAN COMMITS SUICIDE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Leo Rosenthal, disabled war veteran, committed suicide by cutting his throat this morning in Bellevue Hospital. He was living on a pension until about a year ago, but his pension was cut off by the Roosevelt Economy Act.

BOY SENTENCED TO 2 MONTHS IN PENITENTIARY

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12—Thomas Donovan, 15, was sentenced to serve two months in a federal prison for peddling narcotics.

Solidarity of World Radio Operators Aid to Men on Strike

Seabs on 4 Struck Ships of American Merchant Lines Denounced

NEW YORK—The International Federation of Radio Telegraphists, with headquarters in London, have sent word to all its member associations in Europe to maintain close watch on the four scab ships of the American Merchant Lines against which radio operators are on strike here. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the scabs to forward their radio messages.

As the strike continues in full swing, the solidarity of marine wireless operators against the scab ships is growing. In London a delegation came aboard the scab vessels on arrival and denounced the operators. The American Merchant Lines, equipped with old type spark radio transmitters, must rely entirely on the willingness of operators on other Trans-Atlantic ships equipped with more modern radio apparatus to relay their messages for them into American radio stations, after they are a couple of days out of New York on the voyage to London, and so no longer in direct communication.

The scab operators are being denounced over the air from Panama to Copenhagen, and from Montreal to Gibraltar. They find that radio operators on ships of all nations refuse to relay messages for them, and pay no attention to their long-continued calls for such relay service.

Many New Years greeting messages on the S. S. American Banker were delayed for several days. The scabs find that the British and French government radio stations along the English Channel are particularly vigilant in immediately silencing the Merchant ships when these scab operators attempt to get messages through to shore and through their inexperience violate many of the rules and regulations for international radio communication.

The American Radio Telegraphists Association will militantly continue this strike to a successful conclusion.

700 Families in Astoria Face Mass Eviction on Feb. 1

Unemployed Council To Call Mass Protest Meetings

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—About 700 families, mostly unemployed, received dispossess notices here last week, as the city prepared to start work on the new Trio-Boro bridge.

These families first received notices a month ago that they must vacate their homes on Jan. 1st, but since most of them were unable to move, the city was forced to extend the time of their eviction another month.

Now that the city is prepared to build the bridge, the LaGuardia administration is attempting to force them out of their homes without providing them with moving expenses of a future place to live.

The Unemployed Council of Astoria, together with numbers of these families is calling a series of protest meetings to force the city to pay moving expenses and to provide suitable living quarters.

Open-air protest meetings will be held on Fri., Jan. 12, at 7 p. m., 24th Terrace, corner Van Alst Ave. and on Sat., Jan. 13, at 3 p. m., at Columbus Square, Second Ave. corner Astoria Blvd. An indoor meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 15, at 3 p. m., at the Workers' Center, Crescent Theatre Building, Astoria Blvd., corner Crescent Ave.

Lynch Gang Attacks N. Y. Negro Worker

Innocent Victim Jailed by Police

NEW YORK—A New York lynch mob chased Henry Artope, Negro worker, last night for several blocks in the district around West End Ave. and 63rd St.

The attempt to lynch Artope followed a complaint by Margery Durkin, 17-year-old white girl that an unknown Negro had annoyed her. Miss Durkin climbed six flights of stairs to notify a boy friend of the alleged incident. The friend, George Sotorio, of 156 W. 62nd St. was partly undressed at the time, but after dressing came down to the street and attacked the first Negro he saw. In this case it happened to be Artope, who, alarmed by the attack in a white neighborhood, ran down West End Ave. He was overtaken at 63rd St. and X kicked and mauled by a gang of 40 lynchmen. He finally escaped and ran into the arms of a policeman who arrested him, but did not molest any member of the lynch gang.

Artope was charged with disorderly conduct in the 64th St. night court and held for investigation.

Anti-Lynch Meet in Brooklyn Jan. 24

NEW YORK

A call for a Scottsboro Anti-Lynch Conference in Brooklyn was sent out yesterday by a United Front Provisional Anti-Lynching Conference Committee, having the endorsement of the Negro Welfare Society, the Moorish Science Temple, the Gay Troubadours, International Labor Defense, League of Struggle for Negro Rights and an A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee.

The Conference will be held on Jan. 24 at the Elks' Auditorium, 1068 Fulton St., and is expected to result in the further development of the united front movement against the growing fascist lynch terror and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. All organizations, unions, churches, clubs, etc., are urged to elect delegates to the conference.

Explanation--

To All Patrons of the Daily Worker Anniversary Concert and Dance, Saturday, December 30th, 1933

THE discomfort due to the breakdown in the heating plant was one of those things beyond the control of man and the management. The temperature at this part of the city that day fell to 12 below zero, which, in ordinary circumstances would not have mattered, because we now have one of the finest heating plants to be found in any public building, and this same plant has been further improved in the past few weeks.

As a matter of fact, we had one of those extraordinary happenings which occur about once in a lifetime, the first breakdown in the history of the building occurring at the worst possible moment, the moment when the plant was needed most. Such a coincidence never repeats itself, and our patrons may be assured that the almost superhuman efforts of the management, exercised that night, will never be wanted again for such an emergency.

We sincerely ask that all our patrons bear with us, and be assured that future usage of the building will never be handicapped again by such a similar inconvenience.

The Management
NEW YORK COLISEUM
Bronx, N. Y.

Fire 700 CWA Men in Farrell, Penna.

FARRELL, Pa., Jan. 12—Seven hundred C.W.A. workers were laid off here last week on the excuse that there was no money, and that "too many foreigners were working." Only about 75 are now working, mostly friends and relatives of the local politicians.

On Jan. 10, 120 workers from one of the projects held a mass meeting to take action against the layoff. A committee was elected, and the entire group marched to the N.R.A. headquarters in Sharon. The police refused admission to the building to the group, but were forced to admit the committee. In the meeting with the N.R.A. officials, promises were made that veterans and all those formerly receiving relief would be rehired.

Steps are being taken by the workers to form a Relief Workers' Union, and a list of demands have been drawn up calling for union wages to all skilled workers; recognition of job committees; prompt and regular pay; full pay for time lost through no fault of the workers; and workers to be put on relief rolls with relief equal to their pay at the completion of their work.



Saturday, January 20th 8 P.M.
COMMEMORATE 10th ANNIVERSARY
of DEATH of
V. I. LENIN
ATTEND MASS MEMORIAL MEETINGS!

<p>MANHATTAN ST. NICHOLAS ARENA 69 West 66th St. Speakers: Earl Browder S. Kingston Rose Wortis John Little Workers Lab. Theatre</p>	<p>BRONX N. Y. COLISEUM East 177th St. Speakers: Chas. Krumbein J. W. Ford Ben Gold Juliet S. Poyntz Workers Dance League</p>	<p>BROOKLYN ARCADIA HALL 918 Halsey St. (near Broadway) Speakers: Robert Minor Fred Biedenkoop Richard B. Moore Sadie Van Veen Freiheit Mandolin Orch.</p>
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Dance Orchestra

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DIMITROFF'S MASTERLY SPEECH IN THE NAZI COURT

Proletarian Revolution Is Act of Oppressed Millions, Says C.P. Leader in Attack on Arson Frame-Up

Gentlemen of the Court, Gentlemen of the Prosecution and the Defense! Three months ago at the beginning of these proceedings, I, as an accused, sent a letter to the Presiding Judge. In this letter I expressed my regrets that my utterances had led to a conflict but that I objected to the reproach leveled against me that I am taking advantage of my right to put questions and make statements in the court for propaganda purposes. But since I have been innocently accused I am striving by all the means at my disposal to defend myself. It is possible that I am not sufficiently familiar with German laws and that is why there may be misunderstandings. If I knew these laws perhaps these misunderstandings might have been avoided.

I mentioned several lawyers (Dimitroff names seven), but all my proposals were rejected. I have no particular mistrust of Teichert. Under the present circumstances in Germany I cannot have sufficient confidence in Teichert's defense. I asked that the lawyer Willard be permitted to participate in my defense, adding that should this request be turned down, I would endeavor to defend myself to the best of my ability.

UNDERTOOK HIS OWN DEFENSE

After this request was rejected I decided to undertake my own defense. I do not wish to profit or lose by anyone else's defense. I do not feel myself in any way bound by the speech of defense lawyer Teichert. Only that which I will say myself here before the court can be considered decisive. I do not wish to insult my Party comrade Torgler—he has already been sufficiently insulted by his defense, in my opinion—but I should prefer to be innocently condemned to death by a German Court as the Reichstag incendiary than to take advantage of a defense such as the closing speech of Dr. Sack. (Here the Presiding Judge intervened to remark that he would not permit defendant Dimitroff to engage in criticism.)

I know, continued Dimitroff, that I speak harshly and severely, but my struggle and my life have been very severe. I am not a lawyer whose profession it is to defend. I am defending my political and revolutionary honor, my Communist outlook, my ideas, the whole meaning and content of my life. Therefore every sentence which I utter in this court is my blood, every sentence is the truth, every word I say here is the expression of the deepest indignation against an unjust accusation—the burning of the Reichstag at which the Communists are accused.

HIS SUPREME COURT IS THE COMINTERN

It is true indeed that for me as a Communist—the supreme law is the Program of the Communist International. It is true for me that as a Communist the supreme court is the Control Commission of the Communist International. Nevertheless, as a defendant here I shall treat this court with the utmost seriousness, not because it is comprised of particularly qualified judges, but because this court is an important organ of the German state system, its supreme body.

I speak before the court in all seriousness and with the utmost regard for the truth. With a clear conscience I can say that from the first day of the trial until the last I have said nothing that was not strictly true. I have invariably spoken seriously and moreover, truly.

I have been reproached that my questions here were put for propaganda purposes. This is not so. Of course, my utterances had a certain propaganda value but that was not my main object. My aim was to disprove the charge that Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff had anything to do with the fire.

TURNS OF AROUSED WORLD INDIGNATION

I know that no one in Bulgaria will believe that we participated in burning the Reichstag. I know that few people abroad believe it either. But in Germany conditions are different; here strange things may be believed. That is why I wanted to prove that the Communist Party did not and could not have taken any part in this crime.

As far as propaganda is concerned many utterances made here were of this nature. The speeches of Goebbels and Goering had also a certain propaganda value but no one can make them responsible for the fact that their utterances had a propaganda value. (laughter)

In connection with the charge against me the newspapers attacked the Bulgarian people, referring to me as a "Bulgarian barbarian," a "low type of Balkan nature" and a "wild Bulgarian." I must emphatically protest against this. Yes, the Bulgarian nation has not attained such a high material level as certain other nations, but our political struggle, our political aspirations, our people are not of a lower order than others. I definitely protest against the assumption that our masses are spiritually and politically on a lower level of development than the masses of other countries.

WHAT FASCISTS ARE NOT SAVAGES?

"Bulgarian fascists are savages and barbarians. What fascists are not?" A nation which for 500 years lived under a foreign yoke, a nation whose working class and peasantry have conducted and are conducting so heroic a struggle against Bulgarian fascism and for Communism, such a nation cannot be barbarous and savage. It is the Bulgarian fascists who are savages and barbarians, but what fascists are not barbarians?

The Presiding Judge again interrupted, asking Dimitroff whether he was not referring to political conditions in Germany.

The Bulgarian people, Dimitroff continued, have struggled long and stubbornly against the foreign yoke. That is why I protest against these attacks on the Bulgarian people. I

have no reason to be ashamed of this situation. I am proud to be a son of the Bulgarian working class.

Before dwelling on the principal questions, I must point out the following. We have been accused of having placed ourselves in this situation. I wish to point out that much time elapsed between March 9, when we were arrested and the day the trial opened. During this period it would have been possible to investigate all the points which aroused suspicion. When we were arrested I spoke to the officials of the investigating commission but these officials told me that the Bulgarians were not being accused of the fire. We were charged merely on the basis of our passports, false names, wrong addresses and so on.

Presiding Judge: "What you say has not been brought up in court and you have no right to refer to it here."

Dimitroff continued: At that time all the data should have been verified. This would have obligated any charge being made.

CHARGE BULGARIANS "SENT FROM MOSCOW"

In the indictment it is stated that although Dimitroff, Popoff, and Taneff maintain that they are Bulgarian emigrants it can be considered established that they came to Germany for illegal work. To quote the indictment, "they are sent by the Communist Party in Moscow to prepare for an armed uprising."

On page 83 of the indictment it is stated that although Dimitroff said that he was not in Berlin on the 28th and 29th of February, this does not alter the case and does not clear him of the charge of participating in the Reichstag fire. This is shown by the evidence of Helmer, but from other facts as well.

For that matter, Dimitroff replied, three-quarters of all that has been said here by the Prosecution and the Defense, has long been known to all, but they reproduced it here just the same. (laughter). Helmer claimed that Dimitroff and Van der Lubbe were in the Bayernhof Restaurant. Further on I read in the indictment: "While Dimitroff was not caught in the act he nevertheless took part in the preparations to burn the Reichstag. He went to Munich in order to establish an alibi. Pamphlets found in Dimitroff's possession show that he participated in the German Communist movement."

"IN SUCH MANNER WAS CHARGE 'COOKED UP'"

After having read this quotation from the indictment, Dimitroff said: "In such manner was the charge 'cooked up'."

Presiding Judge: "You must not use such expressions with reference to the indictment."

Dimitroff: "I shall think of another word."

Presiding Judge: "But a more permissible one."

Dimitroff: "I shall return to the method of accusation and the indictment in another connection. The burning of the Reichstag—an anti-Communist action—was laid at the door of the Communists, made to appear as a signal for a Communist uprising, a signal for changing the German Constitution. With the aid of this thesis the whole trial has been given an anti-Communist character."

"The Prosecution takes the stand that the burning of the Reichstag must have been intended to serve as a signal for an armed uprising," continued Dimitroff, reading from the indictment. "The armed uprising is to be aimed at proclaiming a Soviet Germany by the grace of the Third International."

NOT FIRST TIME CRIMES FALSELY CHARGED TO COMMUNISTS

Gentlemen of the Court! It is not the first time that such crimes have been attributed to the Communists. I could give you any number of examples of this kind.

I recall the case of the attempt on

the railroad here in Germany, made by a perfectly psychopathic individual, an adventurer, a provocateur. At that time the contention was circulated for weeks, not only in Germany, but in other countries as well, that this was the work of the German Communist Party; that this was a terrorist act perpetrated by the Communists. Later it was discovered that the psychopathic adventurer Matuschka was the culprit and he was arrested and convicted.

I will remind you of another case, the murder of the French President by Gorgulov. At that time also they wrote for weeks that the Communists were to blame for the assassination. Gorgulov was represented as a Communist, a Soviet agent. And what turned out to be the truth? It was proved that the deed had been organized by the whiteguards and that Gorgulov was an agent-provocateur who wanted to bring about a breach in the relations between France and the Soviet Union.

JUDGE STOPS LISTING OF POLICE PROVOCATIONS

I wish to recall likewise the attempt to blow up the Sofia Cathedral. This attempt was not the work of the Bulgarian Communists. The Communist Party was accused of this. Thousands of workers and peasants fell victim to such accusations. This attempted explosion of the Sofia Cathedral was a provocation organized by the police.

The Presiding Judge interrupted Dimitroff, saying that this had nothing to do with the trial.

Dimitroff continued: Police officer Heller spoke here about Communist propaganda, and so forth. I asked him whether there had not been bases when fires carried out by the owners themselves were later attributed to the Communist Party. (The "Voelkische Beobachter" of Oct. 5 stated that the Stettin police . . .)

The Presiding Judge cut Dimitroff short, stating that this point had not been presented during the Court investigations. Dimitroff attempted to proceed, but the president again intervened. "You must not speak about this here, since it has not been read during the trial."

Dimitroff continued: "A whole series of fires . . ." But the Presiding Judge interfered.

I wish to say, stated Dimitroff, that this has been the object of discussion because a large number of fires were blamed on the Communists. Later it had turned out that the owners themselves were responsible.

CITES THE FORGED "ZINOVIEV LETTER"

One more point in this connection—the fabrication of documents. A large number of forgeries have been used against the working class. Such cases are innumerable. I will recall only one, that of the "Zinoviev letter." This letter was never written by Zinoviev. It was forged. The forgery was utilized by the Conservatives against the working class. It will remind the court of a number of documents, forgeries and so on, which have figured here in Germany.

The President again refused to allow him to continue, stating that he was "exceeding the limits of the discussion."

It has been contended here, continued Dimitroff, that the Reichstag fire was to have served as a signal for an armed uprising. The argument was as follows:

Goering told the court that at the time Hitler came to power, the Communist Party was compelled to rally the masses and decide upon action. When the Communist Party was closed down the suppression of the Party was expected any minute. The German Communist Party was well aware of this, as is shown in its leaflets and newspapers. The German Party knew very well that in many countries the Communist Party had been banned, but they continued their work and are carrying on the struggle notwithstanding. The Communist Party has been banned in Poland, Bulgaria and several other countries.

I can speak of this on the basis of the experience of the Bulgarian Communist Party. After the uprising of 1923, the Bulgarian Communist Party was suppressed; it continued to func-

Exposed Nazi Arson Plot



George Dimitroff, Heroic Bulgarian Communist Leader, Who Exposed The Nazi Reichstag Fire Frame-up

theory still more carefully . . .

The Presiding Judge again intervenes.

The prosecutor pointed out here that the Communist Party was in a position wherein it had either to give battle or give way without fighting; retreat without resistance or stake all on one venture. Moreover, in the prosecutor's opinion, things might have turned out badly, but this would have been no worse than if the Communist Party had given way without a fight. Goering's statement made in his capacity as supreme accuser was developed further by the public prosecutor.

GOERING'S THESIS AGAINST PARTY IS A LIE

The thesis which has been attributed to the Communist Party is not a Communist thesis. Such a conjecture shows that the enemies of the German Communist Party do not know much about it.

The German Communist Party was well aware that illegal work would cost innumerable victims and would demand self-sacrifice and courage, but it knew also that its revolutionary forces would strengthen and that finally it would be able to accomplish the tasks confronting it. That is why it is absolutely out of the question that the German Communist Party at that time should have planned to stake all on the decisive venture.

EXPLAINS THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

It should be added, moreover, that the German Communist Party are sections of the Communist International. What is the Communist International? Permit me to quote from the statutes of the Communist International.

Dimitroff reads the first passage of the statutes: "The Communist International—

an international association of workers—represents the amalgamation of the Communist Parties of individual countries, a united world Communist Party.

"As the leader and organizer of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat, as the bearer of the principles and aims of Communism, the Communist International fights to win over the majority of the working class and the broad masses of poor peasantry for the establishment of a world dictatorship of the proletariat, for the creation of a world Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, for the complete elimination of the classes and for the realization of socialism—the first stage of a Communist society."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the strongest link in that world party of millions united under the Communist International. It is not in the position of an opposition Party, it is the ruling Party in the Soviet Union, the largest federation of states. The International, the world Communist Party, discusses the political situation with all its affiliated parties in all countries.

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL A WORLD PARTY

The Communist International, to which all sections are directly responsible, is not an organization of conspirators, but a World Party. Such a World Party does not play at revolt and revolution. Such a Party, dear Dr. Sack, (Dimitroff glanced in the direction of the defense lawyer) does not intend to cite all the evidence of the various witnesses as the defense has done. But there is one point that can be considered established for any person of normal reason. The burning of the Reichstag has no connection whatsoever with any of the activities of the Communist Party. Not only has it nothing to do with an uprising, but even with a demonstration, a strike or anything else. This has been sufficiently clearly brought out by the proceedings. The Reichstag fire was not taken by anyone—I am not speaking of criminals or psychopathic cases—as a signal for revolt. It has been irrefutably proved that responsible government officials did not even dream that a Communist uprising was to take place on Feb. 27 or 28.

NO WITNESS PROVED PREPARATION FOR UPRISING

I have put a great many questions on this point to the various witnesses who have given evidence here. For instance, I cross-examined Heller, the famous Karwane (laughter), Frey, and a number of police officials. Notwithstanding the different versions given by each, all of them replied that they knew nothing, had heard nothing about an impending Communist uprising. This would indicate that no measures whatsoever had been taken by the ruling powers. (The President pointed out that a document on this subject from the chief of the Western Department of the Berlin police had been read in court.)

QUOTES FROM 12th PLENUM RESOLUTION OF C. I.

Dimitroff quoted from the resolutions of the 12th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, stating that the task of the German Communist Party, as set forth in these resolutions, was as follows:

"To mobilize the millions of toilers in defense of their vital interests, against their being plundered by monopolist capital, against fascism, against emergency decrees, against nationalism and chauvinism and through the spreading of economic and political strikes, through the struggle for proletarian internationalism, through demonstrations to lead the masses to a general political strike; to win over the basic Social-Democratic masses, to completely overcome the defects in trade union work. The chief slogan with which the Communist Party of Germany must counteract the slogan of the fascist dictatorship ('The Third Empire'), is the slogan of the Workers and Peasants Republic, i.e. a Soviet Socialist Germany, which would guarantee also the voluntary incorporation of the peoples of Austria and other German regions."

A manifesto from the Executive Committee of the Communist International was found in my possession when I was arrested. I believe it would not be amiss to read this also. This manifesto has two important points. It mentions demonstrations in various countries in connection with events in Germany; it refers also to the tasks of the Communist Party in the struggle against National-Socialist terrorism, of the defense of the organizations and press belonging to

the working class. (Dimitroff read the manifesto of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, dated March 3.)

MANIFESTO PROVIDES FOR POSSIBILITY OF UPRISING

This manifesto has nothing in it about a direct struggle for power. Neither the German Communist Party nor the Communist International raised this question. But it can be argued that the Communist International's manifesto provides for the possibility of an armed uprising.

The conclusion was drawn here in court that as the Communist Party's ultimate aim, this implies that the uprising was being directly prepared and was bound to break out. This, however, is neither logical nor correct, to put it mildly. Yes, of course, to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat is the task of the Communist Party throughout the world. It is our principle, our aim. But this is a definite process, the development of which requires the forces not only of the working class but of other groups of the toilers as well.

That the German Communist Party was in favor of the Proletarian Revolution is well known to all, but that has nothing to do with the question which this trial has set out to solve. The question is, had a revolt for the seizure of power actually been planned to take place on Feb. 27?

What have the court proceedings shown, Gentlemen of the Court? I do not intend to cite all the evidence of the various witnesses as the defense has done. But there is one point that can be considered established for any person of normal reason. The burning of the Reichstag has no connection whatsoever with any of the activities of the Communist Party. Not only has it nothing to do with an uprising, but even with a demonstration, a strike or anything else. This has been sufficiently clearly brought out by the proceedings. The Reichstag fire was not taken by anyone—I am not speaking of criminals or psychopathic cases—as a signal for revolt. It has been irrefutably proved that responsible government officials did not even dream that a Communist uprising was to take place on Feb. 27 or 28.

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The chief of police stated in that document, continued Dimitroff, that Goering had spoken to him about the necessity of fighting the Communist Party, i.e., the necessity of fighting against Communist meetings, strikes, demonstrations and so on. But even this document does not indicate that measures had been taken directly to prevent an impending Communist uprising.

The lawyer Seuffert, who spoke yesterday, came to the conclusion that no one in governing circles had expected an uprising at that moment and stated that Goering and Goebbels could not believe the Reichstag had been burned when they first heard the news.

Proof of this is the emergency decree issued by the German Government on Feb. 28, 1933, immediately after the fire. Read the decree and see what it says. The decree revoked

certain articles of the constitution concerning freedom of organization, freedom of the press, inviolability of personal freedom, of living quarters and so on. That is the essence of the second paragraph of the decree. (The Presiding Judge interrupted Dimitroff, remarking that he was deviating from the matter in hand.)

DECREE ISSUED AGAINST WORKING CLASS

The fifth paragraph of this decree indicates that it was not published for the purpose of combating a Communist uprising, but for the suppression of working class organizations and opposition bodies.

The President: "Not the working class, but the Communist Party." I must point out that on the basis of this decree, arrests were made not only of Communists, but also Social-Democratic workers and Christian workers and their organizations suppressed. I want to emphasize that this decree was directed not against the Communist Party alone, although of course, it concerned the Communist Party primarily, but against other opposition parties and groups. This law was necessary for the establishment of an emergency situation.

Presiding Judge: "If you start attacking the German government I will deprive you of the right to speak."

Dimitroff: During this trial there has been one question which neither the prosecution nor the defense has cleared up. I am surprised that they did not consider it pertinent. I have in mind the question of the political situation in Germany in February 1933.

DWELLS ON FEBRUARY POLITICAL SITUATION

I wish to dwell here on the political situation was such that a struggle was going on within the camp of the national front.

The Presiding Judge stopped Dimitroff here, reminding him that he had, on many previous occasions, been forbidden to discuss this subject.

I want to remind the Court, continued Dimitroff, of my proposal to call a number of witnesses such as von Schleicher, Brüning, the second chairman of the "Stahlhelm," and others.

Presiding Judge: "But the court rejected your proposal, therefore you should not dwell on it."

Dimitroff: "I know."

Presiding Judge: "I do not like to interrupt your concluding remarks, but you must submit to my ruling." Dimitroff: This internal friction within the national camp was a reflection of the struggle being waged behind closed doors in economic circles in Germany. On one side were the Thyssen and Krupp groups, who for many years had financed the National-Socialist movement, and on the other, their competitors, who were being relegated to a secondary position.

Thyssen and Krupp wished to establish the principle of autocracy and absolutism in the country. During the same period the Communist Party sought to create a united front in order to frustrate the attempts of the National-Socialists to destroy the labor movement. A number of social-democratic workers felt the need of a united front of all workers. They understood this. But in February and March the united front did not at all signify an uprising or a preparation for an uprising, but merely the mobilization of the working class against the brutal autocracy of the National-Socialists.

Presiding Judge: "You have always emphasized that you are interested only in the political situation in Bulgaria, but your present utterances prove that you displayed a marked interest in German political problems."

AS REVOLUTIONIST, IS INTERESTED IN WORLD MOVEMENT

Dimitroff: Herr President, I must object to your reproach for the following reasons. As a Bulgarian revolutionary, I am interested in the revolutionary movement in all countries. I am interested in American political questions and am much more familiar with them than with German political problems. I may be interested in political questions, but I do not interfere in the political affairs of Germany.

I have learned a great deal from the proceedings at this trial and thanks to my political sense I have been able to grasp a great many details. (laughter). In the political situation at that period there were two basic factors: in the first place the aspirations of the National-Socialists to attain supreme power and secondly, the activities of the Communist Party directed toward the establishment of a united front of labor. In my opinion, this has been brought out during this trial as well.

The National-Socialists had to carry out a maneuver to divert attention from the difficulties in the national camp and break up the united front of labor.

The "national government" had many reasons for issuing its emergency decree of Feb. 28, which abolished the freedom of the press and set up a system of police repressions, concentration camps and other measures for the struggle against the Communists . . .

JUDGE OBJECTS TO HINTS

Presiding Judge: "You overstep the limits. You are making hints."

Dimitroff: "I only wish to throw some light on the political situation in Germany as I understand it."

Presiding Judge: "This is no place to throw hints against the Prosecution and to make statements which have been since refuted."

Dimitroff: "The German working class at that time was on the defensive and for this reason the Communist Party strived to organize a united front."

Presiding Judge: "You must con-

World Struggle of All Toilers Against Reaction, for Release of Victims of Fascist Terror Is Appeal of Thirteenth Plenum of Communist International

PROLETARIANS! WORKERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD! COMMUNISTS!

The blood of the best sons of the working class is being shed in all capitalist countries. The German fascists are competing with the Kuomintang hangmen in the physical annihilation of the front rank fighters of the working class and in the tortures, deeds of violence and insults perpetrated against revolutionary workers. The horrors of the inquisition of the middle ages shrink into insignificance as compared with the villainy of the National-Socialists and Chiang-Kai-Shek.

During the past year alone, according to the figures of the International Labor Defense, 46,000 revolutionaries were tortured and killed in capitalist and colonial countries, 160,000 were wounded and mutilated, and 228,000 arrested.

This terror awakens a bitter hatred of the exploiters in the minds of every worker, peasant, sailor and colonial slave and calls them to struggle against the fascist hangman and imperialist savages.

In Fascist Germany 2,500 proletarians have been killed and 130,000 Communists and Anti-Fascist workers are being tortured in the concentration camps.

Only recently in Cologne, six young revolutionary workers were executed amid the vilest insults.

In Berlin the fascist bandits have many torture chambers in which they tear the bodies of their victims with special instruments set with iron nails.

In the concentration camp at Dachau, they killed the Communist deputy, Comrade Schtzenzer, after 2 months of torture.

In the middle of November, Tempin was killed by the Storm Troops in Hamburg.

In the Sonnenburg concentration camp, the fascist hangmen are torturing arrested Communists for refusal to beat each other.

But bestial fascist terror has not stopped and cannot stop the heroic struggle of the masses against the fascist dictatorship of hunger and blood. On the very scaffolds the courageous voices of the working class heroes are heard, like Lugens, calling for struggle against the executioners and for proletarian revolution.

Workers and Peasants, Oppressed Of The Whole World!

In Berlin, in Shanghai, in Tokyo, in Manchuria, in Sofia and Warsaw, in Indonesia and in Indo-China—everywhere the slave-owners and militarists are wreaking their vengeance on the fighters of the revolution.

Chiang-Kai-Shek who has called into his service German, British and American generals and social democratic police presidents of the Grzejinsky stamp, are chopping off the heads of Chinese revolutionary workers and peasants by the thousands. In Shanghai in the Autumn of last year workers at an Anti-War meeting were arrested. All were shot on the spot. In the Summer of 1933, the Kuomintang hangmen arrested 150 participants in the Anti-Fascist Congress, shipped them to Nanking and wreaked their bloody vengeance on them.

In Japan the ruling fascist clique during the past two years has thrown 15,000 revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers into its dungeons. Dozens of Japanese Communists have been killed. In Manchuria, Korea

and Formosa, tens of thousands of people have been tortured for resistance to Japanese imperialist violence.

In Indonesia the Dutch slave-own-

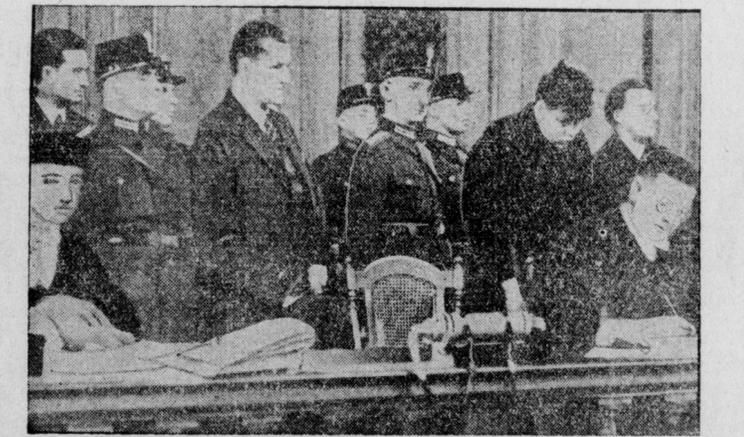
ers are wreaking their vengeance on the sailors who participated in the revolt of the armored cruiser "Zeben Proevencien."

In Indo-China "democratic" France

is crushing the rebellious natives with fire and sword.

In India, Arabia and Palestine, the British imperialists are shooting by the thousands toilers who have

Torgler in Leipzig Court



Ernst Torgler, German Communist Party Leader, now in the hands of Nazi Jailers despite Nazi Court admission of his innocence in Reichstag fire. At the right can be seen the humped figure of Van der Lubbe, Nazi tool, who was beheaded this Wednesday, to prevent him from ever telling the story of the Fascists' dealings with him.

rebelled against colonial slave rule.

In the United States, the bourgeoisie is daily revenging itself on Negro workers and farmers by means of lynching.

In Bulgaria during the past year 49 revolutionary soldiers have been hanged or shot for their struggle against war and fascism.

In Finland the fascist prison wardens are killing political prisoners who have declared a hunger strike.

In fascist Italy, in Rumania, in Poland and in the Baltic countries, in Hungary and in Spain—everywhere the front rank fighters are being tortured and murdered. In Leipzig the fascist burners of the Reichstag are trying Communists of whose innocence the whole world is convinced.

Workers, toilers, of the whole world! Soldiers! Only you, by your struggle, can defend the victims of fascist terror. Only you can stay the hand of the hangmen, which is hanging over your brothers.

Hurry to their aid, proletarians of all lands!

Everywhere organize mass protests against fascist terror in Germany, China, and other capitalist countries!

Rescue from the hands of the cutthroats the member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern and leader of the C. P. of Germany, Ernst Thaelmann!

On to the struggle against bloody fascist terrorism!

(Continued on Page 10)

THESES OF 13th PLENUM, COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

States Tasks for C.P. Sections in Mass Fight Against Fascism, War, As World Revolutionary Crisis Matures

The development of the general crisis of capitalism, after the end of the relative stabilization that was noted by the last (XII) Plenum of the Executive Committee, Communist International, has already shaken the capitalist system to a far-reaching degree all over the world.

While the U.S.S.R., the bulwark of the international proletariat and of the oppressed nations, is developing its socialist construction and raising its power to a higher and higher level, the economy of the capitalist world is falling to pieces. The noose of poverty, ruin and hunger is tightening. The bourgeoisie is furiously intensifying its economic means of exploitation by methods of fascist violence, by robbing the toiling classes and by predatory wars against other nations. But at the same time the revolutionary indignation of the toiling masses and their readiness to overthrow the intolerable yoke of the exploiting classes, is growing more and more.

The tremendous strains of the internal class antagonisms in the capitalist countries, as well as of the international antagonisms, testify to the fact that the objective prerequisites for a revolutionary crisis have

Leaders of World Proletariat—Political Committee of Communist International



O. KUUSINEN

O. PIATTITZKY

D. MANUILSKY

V. KNORIN

W.M. PIECK

B. The Fight Against the Fascization of the Bourgeois Governments and Against War.

In the fight against the fascization of the so-called "democratic" countries, the Communist Parties must first of all brush aside the fatalist, defeatist line of the inevitability of a fascist dictatorship and imperialist war and also the opportunist underestimation of the tempo of fascization and the threat of imperialist war, which condemn the Communist Parties to passivity.

In carefully explaining the economic and political slavery which the fascist dictatorship is bringing to the toilers, showing the masses that the fascists are not socialists and are not bringing in a new order, but are lackeys, lickspittles of capital, the Communists must rouse the masses in time for the defense of the trade unions, of the labor press, of the workers' clubs, of the freedom to strike and workers' meetings, organizing protest demonstrations, strikes and setting up fighting self-defense detachments to resist the terrorist gangs.

In the fight against the fascist dictatorship, the Communists must:

(a) Taking as the starting point the defense of the every-day economic and political interests of the toilers, rouse the masses against the fascist dictatorship which deceived the workers, the peasants and the urban toilers; expose the demagoguery and all provocations of fascism (the burning of the Reichstag, the faking of the Reichstag elections, etc.), stirring up strikes and leading the proletariat up to mass political strikes; (b) Penetrate all the fascist mass organizations and also carry on revolutionary work in the forced labor camps; while fighting against the revolutionary workers leaving the fascist trade unions individually, but not calling upon the workers to join the fascist trade unions, the Communists must utilize all mass movements as well as all manifestations of discontent shown by the masses in the fascist trade unions in order to form and consolidate independent class trade unions.

(c) At the same time continuing their revolutionary work inside the fascist organizations; (d) expose in the eyes of the peasants the policy which fascism pursues in the interests of the landlords and the kulaks, illustrating this by concrete examples from their own farm life; join the mass fascist organizations in the rural districts in order to split off the toiling peasants; organize the agricultural proletariat in independent trade unions which are to serve as the main lever for the whole work in the rural districts.

In fighting against war, the Communists must prepare even now for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war, concentrate their forces in each country, at the vital

moments of the war machine of imperialism. In addition to increased agitation, the Communist Parties must by all means in their power ensure the practical organization of mass action (increasing the work among the railwaymen, seamen and harbor workers, preventing the shipping of arms and troops, hindering the execution of orders for belligerent countries, organizing demonstrations against military maneuvers, etc.) and must intensify political educational work in the army and in the navy.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. calls upon all the workers and the toilers of the world, self-sacrificingly, to defend the U.S.S.R. against the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the imperialists, and to defend the Chinese revolution and its Soviet power from imperialist intervention.

C. Against Social-Democracy and For a United Front from Below. In their fight against social-democracy, the Communists must prove to the workers that the new bankruptcy of social-democracy and the Second International was historically inevitable. While carefully exposing to the masses and refuting the hypocritical and treacherous sophistries of social-democracy, the Communists must win over the social-democratic workers for active revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Communist Parties.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. fully approves the appeal for a united front issued by the Presidium of the E.C.C.I. and the position of the Political Secretariat E.C.C.I. in the correspondence with the British Independent Labor Party. Social-democracy, which split the working class by its treachery at the time of the imperialist war and the October Revolution, has in all countries, in accordance with directives of the Second International, refused the offers made by the Communist Parties for united working class action, and sabotaged the united anti-fascist and anti-war movements created in Amsterdam and Paris, and in the face of fascism and war, strived to deepen the split in the ranks of the proletariat.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. calls upon all Sections of the Communist International persistently to fight for the realization of a united militant front with the social-democratic workers—in spite of and against the will of the treacherous leaders of social-democracy.

The Plenum fully approves the resolution of the Presidium of the E.C.C.I. of April 1, 1933, on the situation in Germany and the political line pursued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, headed by Comrade Thaelmann, before and at the time of the fascist coup. The Plenum notes the fight for the realization of a united militant front with the Communist Party of Germany against the fascist dictatorship.

IV.—The Tasks of Mass Work and the Strengthening of Communist Parties

The fulfillment of these fundamental tasks demands the genuine reorganization of the whole of the mass work of the Communist Parties, especially the work in the factories and trade unions, which still represents their weakest sector. In the situation when the toilers are in a state of great ferment, the Communists, while taking into account the moods of the masses, must formulate slogans and demands in such a way as to make them arise from the present level of the movement; at the same time they must show the workers the revolutionary way out. This means:

(a) That the content and language of agitation and the press must henceforth be addressed to the broadest strata of the proletariat and the toilers, showing the face of the Communist Parties in both agitation and in mass actions (demonstrations, strikes and other mass actions).

(b) Securing within the shortest time possible a decisive turn to the work in the factories, concentrating the forces of the Party organization in the decisive enterprises and raising the political level of the toilers given by the factory nuclei to the daily class struggles.

(c) Putting an end to the opportunist, defeatist neglect of trade unions work and in particular work inside the reformist trade unions and the mass fascist and Christian trade unions, in accordance with the directives given by the XII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. on work inside the trade unions.

(d) Really developing mass work among the unemployed, carrying on an untiring fight for social insurance, for all kinds of municipal relief.

(e) Intensifying revolutionary work in the rural districts, opposing the landlord-kulak slogan of a "united countryside" by the class slogans of the toilers and by the agrarian program of the Soviet revolution; at the same time, developing the fight for all the partial demands of the peasantry, at the same time opposing the kulak demands which conflict with the interests of the proletariat and the village poor; obtaining a foothold (trade unions of agricultural workers, peasant committees) among the farm laborers, poor peasants and the semi-proletarian elements of the villages; to win over the basic masses of the small and middle peasants.

(f) Increasing the mass work among women at the same time promoting and training even now, a body of active Party women, who, during the war, could in a number of cases replace mobilized comrades.

(g) Putting an end to the narrowness of the Y.C.L. and really turning

Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I.

matured to such an extent that at the present time the world is closely approaching a new round of revolution and wars.

masses, to the growth of internal friction among the bourgeoisie and to the acceleration of the collapse of its main social support—social-democracy. Finally, when the bourgeoisie tries, by an aggressive war policy, to strengthen its foreign position, it extremely intensifies international antagonisms and the danger for capitalism which arises for them.

The Maturing of Revolutionary Crisis

It would, therefore, be a right opportunist error to fail to see now the objective tendencies of the accelerated maturing of a revolutionary crisis in the capitalist world. But the presence and operation of these tendencies, both economic and political, do not imply that revolutionary development is proceeding upwards by itself, or unhindered without resistance from counteracting forces. Revolutionary development is simultaneously hindered and accelerated by the fascist fury of the bourgeoisie. The question as to how soon the rule of bankrupt capitalism will be overturned by the proletariat will be determined by the fighting preparedness of the majority of the working class, by the successful work of the Communist Parties in undermining the mass influence of social-democracy.

In the present situation, in conditions when antagonistic class forces are strained to the utmost, the growth of the revolutionary mass movement in individual capitalist countries can have a constant or level character even less than before. In China there is a war, intervention and revolution. In Japan there is the growth of the

II.—The Imperialist Preparations for a New World War

The growing uncertainty of the bourgeoisie as to possibility of finding a way out of the crisis only by the intensified exploitation of the toilers of their own countries, has led the imperialists to put their main stake on war. The international situation bears all the features of the eve of a new world war.

Soviet China Big Factor of World Revolution

1) The flames of a new world war are flaring up in the Pacific. The Japanese militarists, spurred on by a counter-revolutionary war against the U.S.S.R., from the East and from the West. Pursuing a policy of continuous provocation against the U. S. S. R. and contemplating the seizure of Soviet territory, the fascist militarists of Japan are acting as an outpost in a counter-revolutionary war against the Land of the Soviets. At the same time, German fascism is inviting the international bourgeoisie to purchase its national-socialist merchandise to fight against the U.S.S.R., intruding with British, Italian and Polish imperialists (the German-Polish negotiations). The British imperialists at the present time have taken the place of the French as the chief organizers of an anti-Soviet war. The Soviet Union has achieved considerable successes in the unwavering and firm policy of peace, it has pursued in the interests of all the toilers

forces of revolution and the mobilization of the military fascist forces on the eve of great class conflicts. In Spain there is the clash between revolution and counter-revolution. In the U.S.A. there is a wave of mass strikes of the workers and indignation among the farmers against the bourgeois program for overcoming the crisis. In Germany, the revolutionary hatred of the proletariat is growing at the present moment in less open forms. There, enormous revolutionary energy is being accumulated among the masses and a new revolutionary upsurge is already beginning. The strained situation in Germany sharpens to the extreme the class relations in the neighboring countries—in Czechoslovakia, Austria, the Baltic countries, as well as in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland, Belgium and in Switzerland. In Poland, the mass strikes of the workers are accompanied by big revolutionary actions in the Polish rural districts. In Bulgaria, in spite of the terror, the majority of the working class solidly follow the Communist Party. In Rumania, there is a big strike of railwaymen, with barricade fighting.

At the same time, the main stronghold of the world proletariat, the powerful Land of the Soviets, the land of the victorious working class which is making the present year in the last year of economic difficulties, raising the well-being of the toiling masses to a new and higher level by its great socialist victories, serves as an inspiration to the toilers of all countries in their revolutionary struggle.

British and American imperialists, availing themselves of the war alarm in Europe and the events in the Far East, are increasing their preparations for a decisive imperialist struggle for world hegemony in the Atlantic and in the Pacific.

Social Democracy in Support of Imperialism

In this situation social-democracy sticks at nothing in the support of the imperialist interests of its own bourgeoisie and combines this support with service to international capital against the U.S.S.R.

Japanese social-democracy and the trade union leaders, following General Araki, proclaim the civilizing mission of Japanese imperialism in Asia and justify the predatory conquests of their bourgeoisie in China

III.—The Tasks of the Communist Parties

In the conditions of the maturing of the world revolutionary crisis, when the bourgeoisie is trying to divert the ferment, the discontent and the indignation of the masses into the channel of fascization and war in order to strengthen its dictatorship, the main task of the Communists is to direct this mass movement towards the fight for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the exploiting classes.

Summary of the 13th Plenum Proceedings

The XIII Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International was held in Moscow in December.

The XIII Plenum of the E. C. C. I. heard the following reports:

3. Report by Comrade Kuusinen on fascism, the war danger and the tasks of the Communist Parties.

2. Reports from the Parties:

a) Report by Comrade Pieck on the activity of the Communist Party of Germany.

b) Report by Comrade Politkov on united front tactics in England.

After hearing Comrade Kuusinen's report and the reports of Comrades Pieck and Politkov, the Plenum, following upon a thorough discussion, adopted its thesis on fascism, the war danger and the tasks of the Communist Parties.

In connection with the report by Comrade Pieck, the Plenum approved the work of the C. P. of Germany since the coming into power of the fascists, and the proposed plan for further activity.

regard to the Independent Labor Party. The Plenum proposed that the C. P. of Great Britain strengthen

Financial Report to 13th ECCI Plenum

The XIII Plenum of the E. C. C. I., after examining the financial report for 1932, submitted by the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I., resolves:

a) To approve the report in its entirety.

b) To publish the financial Balance Sheet for 1932.

RECEIPTS

1. Carried over from 1931 \$ 74,948.75

2. Membership dues (for 28 Parties, including 3,569,647 members; the Y. C. L. and 19 Parties are exempted from payment of membership dues; the remaining other Parties have not presented their financial reports) 967,819.35

3. Collections and donations 28,364.80

4. Receipts from publishing houses and telegraph agencies 63,390.00

Total \$ 1,134,522.90

EXPENDITURES

1. Administrative expenditure (maintenance of apparatus, running expenses of building, etc.) 418,120.00

2. Postal and telegraph charges 37,627.65

3. Subsidies to Party papers and publishing houses and for Party educational work 601,000.00

4. Travelling expenses 47,589.00

5. Balance for 1933 30,986.25

Total \$ 1,134,522.90

I.—Fascism and the Maturing of the Revolutionary Crisis

1) Fascism is the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinist and most imperialist elements of finance capital. Fascism tries to secure a mass basis for monopolist capital among the petty-bourgeoisie, appealing to the peasantry, artisans, office employees and civil servants who have been thrown out of their normal course of life, and particularly to the declassed elements in the big cities also trying to penetrate into the working class.

The growth of fascism and its coming into power in Germany and in a number of other capitalist countries means:

(a) That the revolutionary crisis and the indignation of the broad masses against the rule of capital is growing.

(b) That the capitalists are no longer able to maintain their dictatorship by the old methods of parliamentarism and of bourgeois democracy in general.

(c) That, moreover, the methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy in general are becoming a hindrance to the capitalists both in their internal politics (struggle against the proletariat) as well as in their foreign politics (war for the imperialist redistribution of the world).

(d) That, in view of this, capital is compelled to pass to open terrorist dictatorship within the country and to unrestrained chauvinism in foreign politics, which represents direct preparation for imperialist wars.

Fascism Born in the Womb of Bourgeois Democracy

Born in the womb of bourgeois democracy, fascism in the eyes of the capitalists is a means of saving capitalism from collapse. It is only for the purpose of deceiving and disarming the workers that social-democracy denies the fascization of bourgeois democracy and makes a contrast in the democratic countries and the countries of the fascist dictatorship in principle. On the other hand, the fascist dictatorship is not an inevitable stage of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in all countries. The possibility of averting it depends upon the forces of the fighting proletariat, which are paralyzed by the corrupting influence of social democracy more than by anything else.

2) While the general line of all bourgeois parties, including social-democracy, is towards the fascization of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the realization of this line inevitably gives rise to disagreement among them as to forms and methods of fascization. Certain bourgeois groups, particularly the social-fascists, who in practice stick at nothing in their acts of police violence against the proletariat, urge the maintenance of parliamentary forms when carrying through the fascization of the bourgeois dictatorship. The fascists, however, insist on the full or partial abolition of these old, shaken forms of bourgeois democracy, on carrying through fascization by means of the establishment of an open fascist dictatorship and by a wide application of both police violence and the terrorism of fascist gangs. Having come to power, fascism pushes aside, splits and disintegrates the other bourgeois parties (for instance, Poland), or dissolves them (Germany and Italy). This striving of fascism for political monopoly intensifies the discord and conflicts in the ranks of the ruling classes which follow from the internal contradictions in the position of the bourgeoisie who are becoming fascized.

Social Democracy Main Prop of Bourgeoisie

3) The establishment of the fascist dictatorship in Germany has unmasked German Social-Democracy before the whole world. From the bloody crushing of the proletariat revolution in 1918, through an uninterrupted chain of treachery and strike-breaking, through all the coalition governments, the savage police massacres of revolutionary workers, voting for Hindenburg as the "lesser evil," to servile endeavors to cooperate openly with the fascist gangs—such is the record of German social-democracy, the leading party in the Second International.

German social-democracy was and still remains, the banner-bearer of all the parties of the Second International which follow the steps of German social-democracy.

Financing Capitalism Cannot Restore Stabilization of Capitalism

4) The economic policy of the financial oligarchy for overcoming the crisis (the robbery of the workers and peasants, subsidies to the capitalists and landlords) is unable to restore the stabilization of capitalism; on the contrary, it is helping still further to disintegrate the mechanism of capitalist economy (disorganization of the money system, of the budget, state bankruptcies, a further deepening of the agrarian crisis) and to sharply intensify the fundamental contradictions of capitalism.

In this situation, all the capitalist countries are developing their war industries to unprecedented dimensions, and are adapting all the principal branches of industry, as well as agriculture, to the needs of war. The "demand" thus created for means of extermination and destruction, combined with open inflation (U.S.A., Great Britain and Japan), super-dumping (Japan), and hidden inflation (Germany), has in the past year caused an increase in output in some branches of industry in a number of countries (particularly iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, the chemical and textile industries). But this whipping up of production for non-productive purposes, or the speculative leaps in production on the basis of inflation, are frustrated by stagnation or fall in production in a number of other branches (machine construction, building, the production of articles of consumption), and in the near future cannot but lead to the still greater disturbance of state finances and to a still further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism.

The furious struggle for foreign and colonial markets has already assumed the form of an actual international economic war.

Social-Democracy's Wrong Estimate of Crisis

5) Therefore, the social-democratic estimation of the present world situation as one in which capitalism has succeeded in consolidating its position, in which it is already on the path towards overcoming its general crisis, is completely wrong. As distinguished from the first wave of the fascization of capitalist states which took place at the time of the transition from a revolutionary crisis to partial stabilization, the capitalist world is now passing from the end of capitalist stabilization to a revolutionary crisis, which determines the perspectives of development of fascism and the world revolutionary movement of the toilers.

Even the most savage terror which the bourgeoisie employs, in order to suppress the revolutionary movement cannot, in the conditions when capitalism is shaken, for long frighten the advanced strata of the toilers and restrain it from taking action; the indignation which this terror has aroused even among the majority of the workers who followed the social-democrats, makes them more susceptible to Communist agitation and propaganda. When the bourgeoisie reorganizes its tottering dictatorship on a fascist basis in order to create a firm, solid government, this, in the present conditions, leads to the strengthening, not only of its class terrorism, but also of the elements which disrupt its power, to the destruction of the authority of bourgeois law in the eyes of the broad

7th World Congress Of C. I. to Convene Latter Part of 1934

DECISION OF THE XIII PLENUM OF THE E. C. C. I.

1. To call the VII Congress during the second half of 1934.

2. To instruct the Presidium of the E. C. C. I. not later than June 1st, publish the Agenda for the Congress, to name the speakers for the different questions on the Agenda and to set the quota of representation of the C. I. at the VII Congress.

3. To oblige the Sections of the C. I. to begin the preparation of the VII Congress in all Party organizations as soon as the Agenda is made public.

4. To oblige the Central Committee of all the Communist Parties to submit before June 1st, to the Presidium of the E. C. C. I. any proposals they may have regarding the Agenda of the Congress.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Cannon "Federal Unemployment Insurance" bill, the only act on the subject introduced during the present session of Congress, emphasizes the demagoguery and cruelty with which American capitalism condemns those millions now unemployed, to outright starvation, and the jobless of the future to health-wrecking poverty.

When compared with the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, proposed by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils, the Cannon measure is only a relation to real Federal unemployment insurance lies in its title.

Cannon, a Milwaukee, Wis., Democratic Representative, proposes that his "unemployment insurance" act should not apply to the present unemployed. His bill is only to "take effect January 1, 1935" for those who may be fortunate enough to be employed "six months during the previous year."

Other provisions of the Cannon bill declare: No worker shall receive in two years of unemployment (what's around the corner, Mr. P.W.A.?) more than "an amount of benefits possible to be received by him hereunder in six months"; for the possible six months "insurance," paid for partly by the worker, in a probable two years' period of total unemployment, the unemployed worker receives a minimum of \$50 a month, and nothing for his dependents; the act is to become operative only "in times of unemployment crisis," that is, a period of general unemployment within a State Administrative District as found by a vote of a majority of the State Advisory Board and confirmed by the Federal Unemployment Insurance Commissioner and the President of the United States; the Unemployment Commissioner is to act immediately under the Secretary of Labor; those suffering from partial unemployment are to receive one-half of the annual surtax paid; the applicant for this unemployment "benefit" shall certify that he "has been totally or partially unemployed for the one-half-month period prior to the date of making said application."

THE Workers' Unemployment and Social Bill is simple, direct and effective. It provides for immediate Federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers for all those now unemployed through no fault of their own. It provides for unemployment insurance of the full average wages of the industry or territory, but not less than \$10 for adult workers, \$3 for each dependent, for the entire period of their unemployment. It provides that the system be administered by workers and that the full cost of it shall be raised by the government from the billions now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon incomes of over \$3,000 a year. And, as for part-time workers, they are to receive the difference between their wages and the unemployment insurance benefit. This bill really recognizes the fact that a part-time worker may get as hungry as a full-time one.

THE Cannon "unemployment insurance" act contains a provision that could easily be used by employers as a strike-breaking, wage-cutting and victimization weapon. The unemployed worker's application "shall state that applicant has made reasonable search for employment, and was unable to obtain more than his wages below what he is legally prevented from obtaining by cooperating with a blood-sweating employer, to prevent the leading citizens of the Detroit district, for instance, from forcing auto workers to scab on their striking fellow-workers, to prevent the employers from forcing workers to work under union rates, or to work far from their homes? Nothing.

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, however, provides: "No worker shall be disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance because he refuses to work at wages below what he is formerly receiving or below the prevailing trade union rates in that vicinity, nor shall he or she be disqualified for refusing to work because of strike or unhealthy conditions, nor where hours are longer than the usual trade union standards in the particular trade or locality. An employee shall not be required to accept employment if the establishment where employment is offered is at an unreasonable distance from his or her home."

The Cannon surtax scale follows: no surtax upon net incomes of \$1,000 or less; upon net incomes in excess of \$1,000 and up to \$2,500, a surtax of one-half of one per cent; upon net incomes of \$2,500 and up to \$5,000, a surtax of three-fourths of one per cent; upon incomes of \$5,000 and up to \$25,000, a surtax of one per cent of such net incomes; upon incomes of \$25,000 and up to \$50,000, a surtax of one and one-half per cent of such net incomes; upon net incomes of \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, a surtax of two per cent of such net incomes; upon net incomes in excess of \$100,000, a surtax of three per cent of such net incomes.

The employer, for instance, whose \$1,000,000 net income comes from grinding thousands of workers who may get anywhere from \$6 to \$20 a week, pays a tax of a mere \$30,000 while his wage slave who, let us assume, is paid \$20 a week, must hand over \$520 a year (a considerable amount for a man with dependents who receive only \$1,240 a year) into a government fund from which he will only be able to draw six months "insurance" in an unemployment period of two years.

THE much publicized Wagner "unemployment" bill, introduced every session for the past four years, is even worse than the Cannon proposal, since the former would merely exempt from Federal taxation funds paid by corporations into State unemployment benefit pools—in short, a bill which would not commit the Federal government to any guarantee whatever to the jobless. It is probable that Senator Wagner will introduce a bill to provide "unemployment insurance" under the N.R.A. codes to be administered by the employer groups who now execute codes drawn up by themselves.

When the Unemployed Councils convention meets in Washington February 3, 4 and 5, the unemployed workers will not have a difficult choice to make of what bill to support.

Thesis of the 13th Plenum of the Comintern

(Continued from Page Six)

mass organizations can ensure contact with the masses and also the maximum of secrecy and efficiency. In carrying out these tasks, the Communists must utilize all legal possibilities to develop mass work, and to link up legal and illegal work.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. calls upon all sections of the Comintern to ruthlessly root out opportunism in all its forms, and above all, right opportunism (Remmels, Neumann, the defeatists in other countries in their estimate of the prospects of the German revolution), without which the Communist Parties will not be able to lead the working masses up to the victorious struggles for the Soviet power.

V.—For a Revolutionary Way Out of the Crisis—For a Soviet Government

1) The Communist Parties must, with all resoluteness raise before the masses the task of the revolutionary way out of the crisis of capitalism.

Against the quick recipes of the fascist and the social-fascist for saving the capitalist system, the Communists must prove to the masses that the ills of capitalism are incurable. Therefore, the Communists, while defending in every way the demands of the toilers, must untriflingly disclose to the masses who are suffering from starvation and exploitation the whole truth, viz. that their catastrophic conditions will grow worse and worse under the blows of the continuous offensive of capitalism, until the toilers succeed in uniting their forces for a counter-blow and the crushing of bourgeois rule.

There is no way out of the general crisis of capitalism other than the one shown by the October Revolution, via the overthrow of the exploiting classes by the proletariat, the confiscation of the banks, of the factories, of the means of transport, houses, the stocks of goods of the capitalists, the lands of the landlords, the church and the crown.

Living Example of Soviet Union

2) It is necessary to increasingly popularize the living example of the Land of the Soviets and to explain to the toilers and the exploited masses in all capitalist countries how Soviet economy, freed from the anarchy of the crisis of capitalism, is in the position to develop unhindered the productive forces on the basis of a socialist plan; how the Soviet workers and the toilers are vitally interested in this development and in its rapid tempo; how the Soviet proletarian state, which is at the same time the organization of the power of the proletariat as well as the dominating productive organization of society, constantly increases the social wealth and thereby the welfare of all the toilers, whereas every bourgeois state, being a social economic parasite, devours and exhausts the economic forces of the people.

It is necessary to unfold before the toilers of each country a program which, basing itself on the experience of the great triumphs of the Soviet workers and collective farmers on all

fronts of the class struggle and socialist construction, should, while making allowance for the peculiar conditions of the different countries, show what the Soviet Power will give them in their own country. At the same time it is necessary to emphasize in particular the abolition of unemployment and the elimination of uncertainty for the morrow under the Soviet power; the constant improvement in the conditions of labor, and social insurance, along with the liberation of the toilers of the country-side from all the remnants of feudalism and from all bondage; the provision of land for the landless and those having little land; the support given to the poor peasants and the assistance rendered to the peasant co-operative societies and collective farms; the throwing open of all the doors of cultural development to the working class youth and to all the toilers, etc.

The Soviet power, which is based on the mass organization of the workers and semi-proletarians, offers the possibility of the wide and real enjoyment of democracy by all the toiling masses who were formerly oppressed by capitalism.

The Soviet power is the state form of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Soviet power is the state form of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasants, which ensures the growing over of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution (China, etc.).

It is democracy for the toilers, but a stern dictatorship against exploiters.

Chief Slogan—is Soviet Power

3) It is necessary with all insistence to raise the question of power in the mind of the Communist Party.

The chief slogan of the Communist International is: Soviet power.

The example of the U. S. S. R. is the example of Bolshevism. Only this example shows the way out, and the way to save the exploited and oppressed toilers from the imperialist and colonial countries.

The example of Bolshevism is the example of proletarian internationalism. The victory of the socialist revolution is possibly only by strengthening the international ties of the revolutionary proletariat. The way of Bolshevism is the way of uniting the proletarian forces of all nationalities and races. It is the way of their joint struggle hand in hand with the proletariat against the oppressors and exploiters.

The Plenum of the E. C. C. I. obliges all Sections of the Communist International to be on their guard at every turn of events, and to exert every effort without losing a moment for the revolutionary preparation of the proletariat for the impending decisive battles for power.

Confidential Letter of Paul Blanshard, Aid To LaGuardia, On Leaving the Socialist Party

This letter was sent by Paul Blanshard to the Socialist Party as a confidential statement—Ed.

For two months I have been puzzling over the question:

What should a man do when, after fifteen years of work in the socialist movement, he reaches the conclusion that the Socialist Party as a political instrument is hopeless? After much reflection and doubt I have finally sent in my resignation to the Sunnyside local.

My reason for resigning is not primarily a loss of faith in the socialist ideal or a disbelief in the value of socialist education, but the conviction that the party in the present situation in America is politically useless. I think that the energy spent in attempting to revive it would better be spent in industrial and educational activity that might yield more definite results. The reasons which have led me to reach this conclusion are both negative and positive.

The negative reason concerning the weakness of the Socialist Party are well known, but they are not always faced squarely by party members because we who work earnestly in the movement are often intoxicated by our own earnestness. The bald truth is that although the party has been in existence for a generation it has almost no hold on the American working class, and it is weaker than it was twenty years ago. It has no unsubsidized English press and not enough money to hire half a dozen workers in its national office. After four years of the worst depression in history and after innumerable scandals in local politics the local party is not in a position in this city, the natural stronghold of American socialism, to elect a single alderman.

Says Roosevelt Stole Thunder

Many of these facts applied to the party before the last national election, but I continued to hope in its future. Then, after a brilliant campaign we polled less than one-fourth of the total vote. Even after this blow I continued to hope faintly because I could not believe that the splendid educational work of the candidates and the national office could fall to bring in a flood of new members. A year has passed and the flood has not materialized. It is now evident that the party could not realize its great opportunities during the depression because the American working class had come to think of it as an insignificant and permanent defeated organization. In addition two factors, national and international, have made the party's position more hopeless in recent months. Roosevelt with his program of managed capitalism has taken the initiative away from us in immediate economic change, and the Socialist International has lost prestige so completely in Europe that it is a positive disadvantage for an American party to be connected with it.

Party Failure

Some of the comrades may say that the party should be kept alive as an educational force in spite of its weakness and failure because it is fundamentally right in its ideas. I had that conviction myself until recently, but new observations in

Spain, Germany, and Austria this summer have altered it. I believe now that American Socialists have been thinking too exclusively in terms of rightness and intelligence, and not enough in terms of power

politics. The brilliant professors, journalists, and preachers who write analyses of Socialist Party and liberal policy in American journals stress the things which we ought to do rather than the things which

are practically possible in the United States in 1933. After all, a political party is not a church which is based chiefly on idealism and righteousness; it is an aggregation of citizens to exercise political power and if it fails to develop any political power after a whole generation of effort it has no claim to the name. Bernard Shaw once remarked that one of our greatest human weaknesses is our unwillingness to scrap an institution when once it has outlived its usefulness. It seems to me that that applies with equal force to the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany and the Socialist Party of the United States.

Deserting A Sinking Ship!

SAILORS have always considered the desertion of a ship by the rats as an ill omen. It is considered as a sure warning of disaster.

Paul Blanshard's desertion of the Socialist Party, and particularly the reasons given for this desertion in his "confidential" statement published herewith, might well serve as a warning to the honest, rank and file socialist workers. They, too, learning from the sailors, should know that "rats always desert a sinking ship."

"Politically useless!"—this is the characterization of the Socialist Party given by Blanshard; this is the reason given for his desertion to La Guardia.

"Roosevelt with his program of managed capitalism," says Blanshard, "has taken the initiative away from us in immediate economic change, and the Socialist International has lost prestige so completely in Europe, that it is a political disadvantage for an American party to be connected with it."

"Bernard Shaw once remarked," continues Blanshard, "that one of our greatest human weaknesses is our unwillingness to scrap an institution when once it has outlived its usefulness. It seems to me that that applies with equal force to the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany and the Socialist Party of the United States."

In short, he declares the S.P. politically bankrupt and proposes that it be scrapped.

BUT the socialist worker may be inclined to dispose of all this by declaring: "Yes, but Blanshard is a rat; he deserted to the enemies' camp; he makes these statements only to cover his own betrayals."

True! But how about the other socialist leaders, those who still remain at the head of the Party, those who control its policies?

Abe Cahan, for example, one of the oldest and most influential Socialist leaders, not only expresses his agreement with Roosevelt, but considers that Roosevelt should be admitted to the Socialist Party.

Norman Thomas gave his blessing to Roosevelt's strikebreaking N. R. A., going so far as to characterize it as a possible road to socialism, and advising the workers that "this was not the time to strike."

Innumerable examples could be sighted to show that there are no fundamental differences on political issues between Blanshard and the other party leaders, those who still remain at the helm.

Blanshard deserts openly into the Roosevelt-LaGuardia camp, declaring that "Roosevelt has taken the initiative away from us." Norman Thomas and his co-leaders also say: "Roosevelt has taken the initiative away from us," but they prefer to give their support to Roosevelt in the name of socialism. They undertake to mislead honest socialist workers onto the Roosevelt road by creating the illusion that this road leads, or might lead to socialism.

Actually, this road leads to Fascism and war. It is the same road which led to Hitler's bloody terror in Germany.

Thomas, Cahan and company are playing the same treacherous role as was played by the Social Democratic Party of Germany; they are preparing the ground for Fascist dictatorship in the name of socialism. They are following the course which, Blanshard admits, led to the complete discrediting of the German Social Democracy and the Socialist International.

The difference between Blanshard and Thomas then is simply this: Thomas proposes to lead the workers to Fascism in the name of socialism. Blanshard says: "Norman, it can't be done; the workers are getting wise to you; come on over openly into the Fascist camp."

THE statement of Paul Blanshard should help the socialist workers to see the light. It should help them to see the social fascist character of their leaders and their party. It should aid them in finding their way back to revolutionary Marxism, onto the road to socialism. The road of Marxism, the road to socialism, is the road of Lenin, the road which led to the U.S.S.R., the road of the Communist Party.

S.P. Bankruptcy

It may be said that a man who believes in the socialist ideal should continue in the party and talk optimistically even if he knows it is hopeless as a political instrument, until some better party is formed to take its place. That raises a nice question of conscience which each party member must answer for himself. If a director in a bank knows that the bank is in a desperate financial condition, it seems to me that he should keep up a bold front so long as he honestly believes that courageous optimism will save the institution. But if he invites new deposits after he has himself become convinced that the institution will fail, he is a man of doubtful honor. There is a point at which further optimism concerning the future of the Socialist Party becomes deception, and each party member must judge for himself whether he has reached that point.

I have scarcely add that no personal considerations have entered into my resignation from the Socialist Party, and I hope that my altered judgment concerning political technique will not affect my warm friendships in the movement.

I have labelled this statement "confidential" not because I would like to see the conservative papers use my resignation for an attack upon my friends and upon the party. It may not be possible to do this thing as quietly as I had hoped, so I shall reserve the right to make this statement public later on if the newspapers ask for it.

(Signed) PAUL BLANSHARD

Unity of Illinois Miners Urgent Need

(Continued from Page 4)

revolutionary phrases. Their program has nothing to do with the program of the miners and their problems and tasks. The definite rejection of the program proposed by Muste for the coal miners in Illinois will be another step toward the victory of the miners.

Any concession to that program will weaken the fighting front of the miners. While having this objective before them very clearly, the miners and particularly the miners who are Communists, must seek to unite the broadest possible number of miners around the issues and program confronting the miners in the field—in every mine and every local, and unite with the miners and with individual leading elements regardless of their political beliefs, if they are willing to accept and carry into practice the program of struggle—the program based on the Cleveland resolution.

Demands on U.M.W.A.

The Illinois miners, members of the U.M.W.A., through their resolutions and delegation to the International Convention of the U.M.W.A., will raise the demands which shall be the rallying point for the miners of Illinois and unite with the miners throughout the country. John L. Lewis through their resolutions and delegation to the U.M.W.A. Convention in 1932 very definitely proclaimed against strikes: "The 1919 strike clearly demonstrated once and for all that American public opinion, no matter how sympathetic, with the ideals of labor, with the hope and misery of the trampled and oppressed and the cry for an open economic warfare in the form of prolonged strikes nationwide in scope, which affect such a vital necessity as a continued fuel supply, and which would so seriously cripple our transportation and utilities, stop manufacture and force the populace at large to submit to the rigors of bitter winter weather, when the government itself declares to be unlawful the exercise of such economic force."

And in line with this, John L. Lewis and the whole International Board of the U.M.W.A. carried on its strikebreaking policy in every coal field of the country. In the Illinois coal fields, it forced upon the miners the acceptance of \$5 basic day wage-scale after the miners in their referendum rejected it. Now, even this \$5 is no longer enforced.

In many mines, conditions have been worsened. The N.R.A. code for Illinois did not raise wages or improve conditions. On the contrary, Communist Party Position

The Communist Party gives full support to the rank and file opposition movement in both unions of the P.M.A. and U.M.W.A. Its members are very active and they are in the very forefront of any struggle for the purpose of establishing a fighting unity of the miners, for the improvement of their conditions. To more effectively carry the campaign for the unity of the miners to clarify the issues, to mobilize the miners to struggle for the immediate needs, the Communist Party mine nuclei in Superior Mine in Gillespie and Sangamon Mine in Springfield have begun to issue mine papers.

It is necessary that other mines, edited by the miners themselves, raising the problems confronting the miners and mobilizing them for action.

Daily Worker plays an important role in clarifying the issues, and the miners of Illinois have it as their duty to popularize the Daily Worker among the miners. The entire activity in the Illinois coal fields must be centered around the immediate demands and strikes leading to the preparation of struggle struggles which will develop around April 1st.

Victimized Worker Sells "Daily" Again

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—I am today mailing you \$1.50 as a payment for the Daily Worker. The reason you have not heard from me is that the sheriff and other officers raided my house on December 18 and took all papers and letters they could find. They also took me to jail and they sentenced me to 30 days on the chain gang. But the other comrades got a lawyer and I am out on bail. All this was about the "Daily Worker" and the "Labor Defender."

Please print the contents of this letter in next Saturday's Daily Worker, also send same to all Negro newspapers through U. S. A. Also tell Central Committee of the C. P. I. am writing Comrade Wm. L. Patterson tomorrow.

I am trying to sue Richard County, S. C., for treating me so low and dirty. There is no power on earth to make me stop reading the Daily Worker and Labor Defender unless they kill me. Please send me my papers three times a week. I shall write you again in a few days.

Comradely,
I. R. SHEPPARD.
Just out of jail. One of the fiends on earth.

Fight for unemployment insurance. Support the National Convention Against Unemployment on Feb. 3 in Washington, D. C.

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Saw Shots Fired by the Social-Revolutionary Assassin

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Two workers who were with Lenin at the time of the attempt on his life on Aug. 30, 1918, at the Michaelson Machine Construction factory, now called the Vladimir Ilyich factory, on the Zamoskvoretzka rayon combination, Moscow, when a social revolutionary fired the shot which caused his death several years later, were interviewed today by your correspondent. Both workers stressed the love and admiration by the workers of the factory for Lenin.

The two workers are Nikolai Matrosov, who worked at the factory since 1903, and Naumoff, repair mechanic at the factory since 1915.

Lenin and Factory Work
Both testified that Lenin paid special attention to this factory as part of his Party work and addressed Saturday afternoon meetings attended by the 600 workers then in the plant and several thousands from other plants in the area.

Lenin discussed with the worker the international situation, the imperialist blockade then in effect against the proletarian state, the dangers at the Civil War front and the necessary next steps to carry on the revolution and build Socialism. Matrosov describes these talks:

"He talked workers' language. Knew all our problems. Answered frankly all questions, with the result that the workers loved and admired him tremendously." Naumoff also gives a glowing account of Lenin's activities in the factory:

Talked with Everyone
"Lenin would go from department to department through the plant, stopping to talk with everyone. All who could leave work for a few minutes followed him from place to place, asking him questions."

On the night of the shooting, Naumoff says, the meeting started at 6 o'clock. Naumoff, who had just finished work, had run home to see his wife while the speaking was going on. Lenin was not yet present. Hurrying back to the factory, Naumoff saw the assassin, Vera Kaplan, slung with others outside waiting Lenin's arrival. As Lenin arrived the workers surged around him and followed him into the plant. Naumoff, who was in this crowd, says, "We

protected Lenin that time with our backs."

No particular attention had been paid to Vera Kaplan, who Naumoff thinks remained outside. In the meeting Lenin read a telegram announcing the assassination of Uritsky and Volodarsky, and explained it as the opening of a murder campaign by the counter-revolutionary party, "Socialist Revolutionaries," in the interests of the capitalists, and warned:

"This is not the last assassination they will carry out."

Speaking then on the burning questions of the hour, he delivered one of his best speeches, rousing great enthusiasm among the thousands of workers present. Looking at his watch, he declared he was 45 minutes late for another engagement and asked the workers to excuse him. He asked another comrade to answer any questions asked by the workers, and the crowd opened up an aisle for him to go out. The majority of the crowd remained in the meeting, but those

who followed Lenin out of the hall were sufficiently numerous to block Naumoff's view of Lenin as he entered the small square along the street where an automobile was waiting to take him to his next meeting.

Rage Swept Workers
Both Naumoff and Matrosov testified that they heard three shots ring out. Naumoff points out it was Lenin's custom to remain for a last word with the workers while standing with one foot on the running board of the car. He believes this was the moment that Vera Kaplan chose for her murderous attempt on his life. Both testify that a wave of horror and rage swept the crowd of workers as they realized that Lenin had been shot.

Workers nearest to him instantly raised Lenin, while others at once set out in pursuit of the assassin who was attempting to escape in the confusion and was just getting through the gate when pursuing workers' children seized and held her until workers came up. The sentiment of the children was for summary action

Factory Workers Loved Him, Came to Him for Grievance

against her, but disciplined Party members prevailed upon them to hand her over to the militia.

Lenin, asked if a doctor should be sent for, requested to be taken home immediately and was placed in the car which slowly proceeded through the streets with a great throng of workers following, anxious to learn as such as possible his chances for recovery.

The spot where Lenin was wounded by the assassin's bullets is marked today by a small monument erected by funds donated by the workers of this district.

Proud of Their Present Achievements
The two workers, enthusiastic over the leadership of the Party of Lenin, are intensely interested in the approaching world-wide commemoration by the proletariat of every country of the death of the great leader of the world revolution, and in the forthcoming 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with its program for the Second Five-Year Plan, which will raise enormously the living standards of the Soviet masses.

They point with great pride to the tremendous growth of their factory to over 6,000 workers now. Both hated intensely the extortions by the former capitalist owners.

Matrosov had participated in many revolutionary meetings in the pre-revolution era, and also in 1905. He comments that Lenin Day this year effectively carried the campaign for the unity of the miners to clarify the issues, to mobilize the miners to struggle for the immediate needs, the Communist Party mine nuclei in Superior Mine in Gillespie and Sangamon Mine in Springfield have begun to issue mine papers.

"The Soviet Power can be proud of me, a common worker, who has two sons, both of them good engineers."

The Marx-Lenin Institute is carrying on research work in preparation for a full biography of Lenin, and is also issuing an anniversary book of reminiscences by 80 authors about Lenin.

Krupskaya's new book on Lenin is already published under the title: "Let Us Learn from Lenin How to Work." Radio broadcasts are planned to begin soon on the subjects of Lenin and the Youth, Lenin and Stalin, etc.

Lenin Recovering from Assassin's Shot



Lenin and his wife, Krupskaya, in the country when he was recuperating from the illness caused by a shot fired by Vera Kaplan, member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, who tried to murder him for his leadership of the Communist Party in the overthrow of the Kerensky government. The two children are from neighboring peasant families.

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Slight Increase Under NRA Is Wiped Out by Lower Weights

Same Cars That Registered 60 Now Down to 39 and 45, According to Company Machine

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa.—There were over 10 men fired at the Ontario mine in about two weeks. In one week seven were fired off of the night shift. The bosses find an excuse either in dirty coal or that the men did not clean up their place properly.

Of course our mine is working under the N. R. A. code and the U. M. W. A. agreement; both giving the coal company the right to hire and fire. Our mine committee is a joke, because it cannot settle any cases. The men that were fired never even took the cases up with the mine committee because they know it is useless. This, of course, is very bad, because if we do not fight we can not win anything. No miner should pass any case by. Every case should be fought through the mine committee.

The sooner we convince the miners that the agreement and the code are chains on their arms and legs, the sooner we shall be able to win them for a fight in which we will smash this new slave deal given to us by the "champion" of the still forgotten men.

Intense Speed-Up

In our mine, we have an intense speed-up! We have what is known as the clean-up system, that is, the miners have to pick up all the coal that is under-cut. If not, then the following day the men have to come in for a car or two of coal, which means about four tons of coal for two men, at \$48 cents a ton. It is not a hell of a lot, and after the deductions are taken out, such as lamp, doctor, rent, union dues, it means practically nothing.

While this clean-up system is not recognized under the mine agreement, it is nevertheless enforced because the cutters work only on the night shift. The company claims this is so because they have not got the electric power strong enough to work the cutting machines and the motors at the same time during the day.

Some sets of cutters work practically 16 hours cutting for the day and the night shift, on one section for the day and on the next section for the night shift. The company claims it has not got enough cutting machines.

We miners know this is bunk, plenty of cutting machines have been made, but of course, the company wants to save and will do so regardless of the slave conditions imposed upon us!

Coal Registers Less Weight

Since we got the union contract, our coal registers have gotten lighter because the cars that used to go up to 60 tons now are down to 39 and 45 tons. The good check-weighmen.

but the company had the scale fixed while we were on strike this last time. It certainly is fixed. The 8 per cent ton increase that we got through the agreement is thus wiped out through lower weights.

Our charges for lights were increased, also powder house rent, etc. The prices for food, and everything else went up so damn much that actually we can buy less now for the money we make than we could before this 8 per cent increase.

Is the U.M.W.A. Recognized?

Some say yes, others say no! One thing is certain, every man was given a card to sign whether he wanted the company to check off for his union dues, store, etc. If the U. M. W. A. full recognition the signing of these cards would not be necessary.



Let us suppose for a moment that the coal company gives work to the men who pledge not to join the U. M. W. A. Where will the U. M. W. A. contract be then?

I heard that out of about 300 men working here, over 100 did not sign these cards. One man told me that the super stated to him: "If you don't sign for the U. M. W. A. then you are an N. M. U. man and I will have to fire you."

Well, I wonder if the super read Section 7A and if he believes in it. Probably he has inside information, according to which he knows that the section is the joker just to make us believe in the New Rotten Deal.

I think something must be done in our local against these discharges, or else the first thing we know of all of us will be out of the mine and a bunch of guys like those who build the brotherhood Frick union will have our places. Ontario men, we must put up a fight to protect our jobs, and to win conditions that will eliminate the clean-up system and the killing speed-up.

Have you sent your contribution to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment to the National Committee, Unemployed Council, 89 East 11th St., New York City?

Every Move of Miners Hampered by Iron Chains of Pact Worked Out by N.R.A. and U.M.W.A. Officials

Try By Starvation To Force Company Union On Miners

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

REPUBLIC, Pa.—The mine of the Republic steel here has not started to work since the last strike. But at the same time the Russellton and Seagriffs mine in District 4 and 5 are working.

Some of our men thought that if we send a committee to the company we may get them to start this mine up. So a committee was sent to the general manager. He informed the committee that if we will accept the rules as laid down in the company, that they may consider opening up this mine.

We all know that the "employe representatives" plan is a company union pure and simple, and the manager told us that we could not have any vote on what union we choose, etc. On the other hand our officials, the local, district and International are telling us that we must obey the N. R. A. code. We can't strike, we must arbitrate, etc.

While there are nearly 500 of us members of the local of the U. M. W. A. unemployed, this township has hardly any C. W. A. projects or work. Very few men have jobs on the C. W. A. projects and work for 40 cents an hour.

Relief is lousy, and so the men are getting more and more dissatisfied. The company suckers are working hard to get the men to affiliate to the "Brotherhood" a company union, unless we do something the brotherhood will split our ranks.

Our local must demand C. W. A. jobs for all the unemployed! Also increased relief, shoes, and clothing for those who may not get jobs on the C. W. A. If necessary—and it is necessary—our local should issue a call for a hunger march to Uniontown to force the county to give more relief and jobs.

Of course our local president Miner and his gang will call this method of fighting "Bolshevism, Communism" and such names, but to hell with that. Bread is what we and our families need, and more of it.

Win Demand for Flour and Coal for Jobless Miners

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

DENBO, Pa.—For quite a while here in Centerville borough, where we are employed, were waiting for the "jobs for all" promised by Roosevelt. Finally we saw no jobs were forthcoming and we began to organize. At the first meeting we had 70 unemployed. We established an organization, elected officers, committees, set date for regular weekly meetings.

The following meeting we instructed a committee of four to go to Washington, Pa., and demand coal, shoes and flour. Some of the men, and some of the committee wanted to wait until after the new year, but finally agreed to go. When we got to the Washington office, we were recognized as a committee and promised coal immediately, also that the flour will be given again during the month of January. Already the coal has been delivered!

Also there was a change in the issuance of relief checks. Now we will not have to walk miles to the Low Hill School house, but the check will be given out at three main centers! We made a demand for blankets. While there were some distributed here, it was not even one blanket to a family, and all families need blankets. We also found out that 40 blankets were "stolen" after they were delivered to the Low Hill School.

Now it is very funny how these blankets were stolen. No window was broken, the locks were not broken, yet 40 blankets were "stolen." Washington instructed us to investigate.

Of course, we know that Fred Smith the man in charge of relief here, could tell who "stole" the blankets. And we will investigate. This Fred Smith used to be Vesta No. 6 clerk, her Maxwell and later Mather weigh-boss. Now he is the whole cheese in the relief here.

After the miners went to work he refused to give them the relief checks, although they had no pay, and only gave the relief checks after a bitter fight. We must demand removal of the stool pigeon and agent of the Vesta Coal Company and the right of the unemployed to place the men from their ranks on all the relief agencies.

There are practically no C. W. A. projects here.

Blacklisted Miners Chip in for "Daily"

(By a Miner Correspondent)

STUDA, Pa.—We are going to renew our sub for three months, we feel that we can't live without the "Daily," for it is the only true organizer in the field. It does more real work than 500 men could do.

The men who have not worked since 1921 can't get any jobs because we are blacklisted miners, and can't get any kind of work to do because we have that fighting spirit and everybody knows us here miles around. But we gather up a few pennies from each to help the "Daily," our fighter.

NOTE:

We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers every Saturday. We work workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

Grievances at Vesta Coal Co. Many, But UMW Does Nothing

No Supplies, Dead Work Not Paid for, Dirty Coal Penalties Unjust

(By a Miner Correspondent)

VESTA, Pa.—Here at the Vesta, 5 of the Vesta Coal Co., we are working 5 days a week. We are forced to spend eight hours a day at the mine! One hour for the dinner; every day we spend from 30 to 60 minutes, walking to and from work or riding and waiting for the Men Trip. This is precisely as it used to be. There is no change in this condition of work; we are still spending from 10 1/2 to 12 hours a day in the mine!

Has the N. R. A. Increased Our Earnings?

While the N. R. A. and its code for the mining increased our wages some, the earnings, or what we get each two weeks in our pay envelope, are the same. The best proof is in the following fact:

At our last local meeting our finance secretary reported that only 150 members paid their dues the previous pay! This out of over 700 miners employed, the great majority of them members of our local of the U. M. W. A. Even the vice-president of our local has no voice in the running of the mine. He is just a puppet.

Among the 350 to 400 men that attend the local meetings regularly, the majority show their empty stomachs as an answer why they do not pay their dues.

This certainly is the best answer to both the N. R. A. boosters and the Lewis-Fagan machine of which the N. R. A. did to increase our earnings. "The Right to Belong to the Union of Your Choice"

This part of the N. R. A. was supposedly sacred. But the companies have the right to hire and discharge, and here at Vesta 5, while there are many of the miners who were blacklisted in 1927-28 strike, also the 1931 strike, these men cannot get jobs.

On the other hand the company is hiring men from Cokburg that he did not work in the mine.

It happens that in Cokburg the brotherhood practically split the U. M. W. A. local; the leader of the Cokburg brotherhood Gullionda—former Fire Marshall in Bentleyville, issues out recommendations for the job; also we are informed these men have to sign up to wear helmets in the mine.

Daily Subs Increase in Wyoming Mine Dist.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—I am forwarding you a subscription for three months for the Daily. We are getting the Daily to the workers here slowly but surely, for the readers have increased by half in the last year.



The workers here are solely dominated by the U. P. Coal Co. and are under a terrific terror as to reading Communist literature, but the movement is growing. The rank and file movement is militant here in the U. M. W. of A. but the fakers along with the bosses still have a stronghold on the workers.

I'm glad to see the Daily near its goal in the \$40,000 drive, which I can say would be impossible for other organizations dailies such as the "Liberals," etc.

the mine—this while our local decided against the helmets. Our local should list all of the black-listed miners in and round Vesta, present this to the super at Vesta No. 5, and tell him that no one shall be hired until these members of our union are hired. This should be done by the locals everywhere else and if the bosses will not agree, we should strike.

While we have no check off for the union dues at the Vesta mines, there is a check off for the company. We must pay \$2.10 a month for company insurance; \$1.30 a month for doctor, 1/4 of a cent for the blacksmith, 6 1/2 cents a day for the miners light, also we pay 1/4 cent for the check weighmen. Then the powder and caps. These overhead charges take 30 to 75 per cent of our earnings. Also here at Vesta 5 the company continuously checks miners off for power which they did not get.

Our Checkweighmen Are Not Union Checkweighmen!

In the old days, before the war, the miners' checkweighmen called out the weight of the car. Lewis machine changed this, giving the company weight boss the authority to call out the weight. Also the agreement specifically states that the checkweighmen has no voice in the running of the mine, and the right to contest and put back on the scale any car was conveniently left out of the agreement and the code. This means that if a car hits the scale and weighs 4 tons, the company weight boss can call out 2 1/2 or 3 tons and our checkweighmen has no right or the power to check or stop this stealing of our coal.

There are many other grievances in our mine. There are no supplies; dead work is not paid for; men wait weeks for a parting, turn is not equal, dirty coal penalties are unjust, yet neither the N. R. A. nor the U. M. W. A. higher officials or some of the local officials are trying to change these damnable things. It is up to us to take control of our locals and make it a real miners' union. Smash the Lewis-Fagan machine! Smash the N. R. A. created company brotherhoods. Establish a real union in every mine.

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Harry Ryan, a Cop, Is UMWA Delegate

(By a Miner Worker Correspondent)

STUDA, Pa.—The mines around Avella Section work from one to three days a week. The conditions in the mines are very bad.

At the Penoma mine of the Avella Coal Co., the U. M. W. of A. is robbing the miners again of the check-off as they did before. The check runs from \$1 to \$2 every two weeks for initiations, fees, and dues. Enclosed you will find a yellow dog contract of the worst type, and the check off from the men whether they sign it or not.

Cedar Grove Mine Local 1794, located at Studa, Pa., elected delegates to the U. M. W. of A. Convention. He is a constable, Harry Ryan, and he works at Cedar Grove mine. He helped the company to break the united front strike, April 27, 1933. He arrested 12 of our leading comrades.

One of them was Jack Stewart, organizer of the National Miners Union. He also served eviction notices. Now I say to all rank and file delegates to expose Harry Ryan before the convention.

There are many other grievances in our mine. There are no supplies; dead work is not paid for; men wait weeks for a parting, turn is not equal, dirty coal penalties are unjust, yet neither the N. R. A. nor the U. M. W. A. higher officials or some of the local officials are trying to change these damnable things. It is up to us to take control of our locals and make it a real miners' union. Smash the Lewis-Fagan machine! Smash the N. R. A. created company brotherhoods. Establish a real union in every mine.

Delegates Being Handpicked in Wilkes-Barre Area

(By a Miner Correspondent)

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—The unemployed and employed convention, representing 4,500 workers that we had here in Wilkes Barre, was attended by 55 delegates, representing 29 organizations. It was the first time that we have ever had delegates officially from any of the miners organizations. They came from the Maloney union, 15 delegates from four local unions.

Comrade Amier was here for the convention, and helped wonderfully. He also spoke at an affair that we had on the night of the 31st, in the name of the C. P., as a member of the C. C. and I might say that there were about ten Lovetonettes present and some of them expressed themselves now as realizing that the C. P. is correct. These are not from among the leaders of the Lovetonettes in Anahast, but from the ranks of the workers.

The U.M.W.A. convention in Indianapolis, I expect, will be interesting, but from around this section of the Anthracite, we will not be able to do much with the delegates, as they will be hand-picked, for the U.M.W.A. here, as elsewhere, will not allow any such thing as an open election, neither will they allow any one to run for office, unless they know that he is for the administration.

Along this line we are going to be awfully weak, due to the fact that in the U.M.W.A. locals we do not have any opposition groups, and then the further fact that in the split that took place, the militant miners left the U.M.W.A. and went over to the U.A.M.P.

Lots of Excuses But Few Jobs for CWA Applicants

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK—I was over to the C.W.A. The man in charge said that there were no jobs to be had, and that the applicants who had second papers would be excluded, and he said those that had brass checks should forget about new jobs, because they haven't any.

He also said to those who had white cards that the cards were useless, because they were applications before the C.W.A. came into power. He also told them not to go to the other C.W.A. agencies, because it was useless.

Building Opposition in Tulsa Jobless Group That Is Run by Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TULSA, Okla.—One year ago, the politicians organized an "unemployed council" here, to try to head off the radicals, and the result was, it was soon broken up. I could not get within a block of it, but that did not keep me from agitating and selling the Daily Worker.

This fall they organized the unemployed into a Council, but we could not get but one half of the workers in the community to represent us, so the result will be about the same. But by agitating, I have enough friends here now, so that I can attend the meetings without fear of being lynched, and the next time we organize, I think the workers will run the show.

Fight for Unemployment Insurance Support the National Committee Against Unemployment on Feb. 3 in Washington, D. C.

PARTY LIFE 895 New Members Join Party In 5 Concentration Districts

Results of Communist Party Recruiting Drive Since Beginning of December Analyzed

At the beginning of the month of December the Party started an intensive drive for new members. The aim that we set for ourselves was to strengthen the Party in the factories, among the basic elements of the American proletariat, to bring into the Party workers from the concentration districts and industries, from the industrial, Independent and A. F. of L. unions, to increase considerably the number of Negroes in the Party, and during the Recruiting Drive to build new factory nuclei, strengthen the old ones and make the Party fractions in the Union function.

Let us examine on the basis of the concentration districts, how these tasks were carried out. (Here we want to state that some of the districts started the recruiting drive in the second half of December.)

895 New Members

In the five concentration districts we recruited 895 members out of which about thirty-two per cent are Negroes. Twenty-three per cent (301) of the total recruitment in the concentration districts come from the concentration industries. Only twenty-eight per cent (83) of the new concentration industries are employed. One hundred of the new recruits from the concentration industries belong to unions; fifty-five per cent to the A. F. of L. and Independent Unions (forty-five to the Industrial Unions).

About thirty-three per cent (88) of the new members from the concentration industries are native born; about eight per cent (17) are Negroes.

Let us look at the concentration districts one by one.

New York District

New York in the height of their recruiting drive, reports for five weeks 463 new members, an average of about 90 per week, about the same as the number reached by the district in the 1932 recruiting drive with less members then and incomparably less mass activity than now. But this figure is double the average monthly recruiting previous to the drive.

We would like to emphasize one New York. Only one employed Marine worker came into the Party during the five weeks in spite of the fact that the main concentration in the district is waterfront. Out of the 53 recruited from the concentration industries, 16, or thirty-one per cent were employed, yet, on the whole, the district reached the second best figure as to the percentage of employed new recruits. While seventeen per cent of all recruits belong to the A. F. of L., only eight per cent of those were recruited from the concentration industries. One serious shortcoming in the New York Recruiting is the insufficient number of new Negro members; 41 with only five of them in the basic industries and 23 in the light industries.

Pittsburgh District

Pittsburgh District figures, is only a little behind Chicago which has a membership three times the size of Pittsburgh. The District recruited 114 new members, forty-six per cent of whom are employed; seventy per cent of the new recruits come from the basic industries, sixty-two per cent of these are employed. Out of the 49 miners, 31 belong to the A. F. of L. Out of the 14 steel workers, nine belong to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Railroad and transportation is not a special concentration in Pittsburgh but the Party succeeded in recruiting three native born railroad workers, two of them employed. The weak point in the Pittsburgh recruiting is the insufficient number of Negro recruits, only 15 (only six from steel and mining).

We are glad to note the great improvement in recruiting over November, but the District should pay more attention to recruiting Negro miners and steel workers.

Cleveland District

District 6—As the figures show in District 6 there is a marked improvement in recruiting in the month of December. The proportion of the unemployed and unemployed is not the best one, 25 per cent. Only about 34 per cent of the new recruits come from the basic industries (40) out of which 37 per cent are employed. Very few new members belong to

the Unions (3 A. F. of L., 2 Industrial Union), from the recruits of the concentration. Only four Negro members were recruited from the concentration industries. Fifty per cent of the new recruits are native born. These weaknesses in the recruiting we have to be improved in the next period.

Detroit District

District 7—in the whole month of December only 55 new members were recruited in the whole district. This number does not reach even the average recruiting of the district, which shows that the drive has not yet begun in Detroit. From Detroit we have only 33 new members analyzed as to the composition. Out of these 33 only 10 are automobile workers and only two of these 10 are employed. Let us assume that the 23 new members about whom we have no information as to the composition have among them the same percentage of automobile workers as the analyzed figure. That would mean that we recruited in the whole month of December in Detroit, with a population primarily employed in the auto industry, only one third (17) out of the new recruits from this concentration industry. The District Bureau in Detroit must very seriously discuss this problem and take steps to change this entirely unsatisfactory situation.

Chicago District

District 8 recruited only 158 members in five weeks. In the whole year of 1933, and only three months in which the recruiting was lower than in December. The District recruited an average of 174 members in 11 months of 1933. It is very difficult to explain that in December we did not succeed in reaching even this figure especially when we consider the increased activity of the Party in the various struggles in the Chicago District. Out of these 158 members, only 29 come from concentration industries, only 9 of these are employed. Not one railroad worker was recruited in the district during this period. From the Packinghouse Industry, which is one of the main concentrations in the district, we could recruit only two unemployed new members.

Not a single Negro worker was recruited from the concentration industries in Chicago District, 13 new members recruited from the concentration industries belong to the A. F. of L., or Independent unions and four to the Industrial Union which comparatively is a high figure, but considering the strength of the A. F. of L. and Progressive Independent unions of America in the Chicago District, it is entirely unsatisfactory.

We recruited during the month of December in the whole Party, 2104 members which on an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous months. Not considering the concentration districts, the best districts Seattle and Minnesota, California which shows a decline in December in recruiting still has a relatively high figure, 374. The recruiting is very small in Districts 1, 3, 4, 15, 18. In another article we will deal with the composition of the new members in these districts.

Hand in hand with the problem of recruiting goes the problem of fluctuation. Unless we find the solution for this problem our Party will not grow. We lost thousands of members because of the insufficient attention given to the higher Committees to the Unions.

The Polburo has considered the problems of extending the recruiting drive until the coming convention. We suggest that a revolutionary competition should start between the concentration districts as to which one will get more new members from the concentration industries into the Party which on an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous months. Not considering the concentration districts, the best districts Seattle and Minnesota, California which shows a decline in December in recruiting still has a relatively high figure, 374. The recruiting is very small in Districts 1, 3, 4, 15, 18. In another article we will deal with the composition of the new members in these districts.

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Answers to Questions From a Russian Sanatorium

R. W.—The following letter might interest our readers. It comes from a woman comrade who, for certain personal reasons, could not get well here. We sent her to one of the Caucasus sanatoria because of the high-grade medical treatment, the reasonable rates charged to workers (\$30 per month, including the fare from and back the border), and because of the comradely atmosphere which was essential to her complete recovery.

"Dear Doctor Luttinger: "Well, finally after twenty-one days of traveling, I arrived in the Caucasus on December 21. I certainly had a very pleasant trip. Not even one day was I seasick; although I had plenty of sea travel, because from London I took a Soviet boat to Leningrad. The Baltic sea has a tendency to freeze in the winter. Our boat stood two days on the ice, but it was a marvelous sight. We did not mind, because we had plenty to eat and it was pretty warm inside. Then the gigantic Soviet icebreaker came and cleared the way for us. I had very nice company all the way to Kislovodsk. There were always nice people, who spoke English or German so I did not feel lonesome.

"I can't describe the wonderful attention I am getting here in the sanatorium. It takes the Soviets to consider a worker's health. I think that if I went to any capitalist place and paid hundreds of dollars, I could not get all this.

"The following treatments are given to me: Narzan shower, one day, and Narzan bath, the other day. I also get electric treatments for my head. The doctor told me that I have to eat five times a day, and because I am very weak he wants me to be as strong as I never was before.

"The town itself is picturesque. The weather is pretty cold. We are having snow also, but it certainly is not freezing.

"I have shown your letter to the doctor in Moscow, and also in Kislovodsk. They don't read English, but everyone understood the words anemia, nervous, etc., and then they knew everything. Here in the Sanatorium the doctor speaks a little German. I told her that you have suggested that I come here. She was very happy and asked me, 'What kind of doctor is it who sends you here?' I said, 'He is also a Bolshevik.' She smiled very much.

"I am feeling much better. "With comradely greetings, "R. W."



In the Home

RECIPES—LITHUANIAN AND FIGURATIVE

The "WESLS" enjoyed our "Explanatory dietetics and the bananas," writes Comrade Ernest Lyall Mizner, WESL historian, and says further: "Here's a fine recipe for wessels and we don't mind your using it in the Home Column.—First you catch your wessels and put him in any old army and let him get shot at for about \$30.00 a month.

When he is a foxy wessels and succeeds in dodging everything hurried at him you can skin him when he comes out of the army; the best way to do this is to put him in one of the factories controlled by one of the "better and bigger" corporations so that he may be skinned right.

Then let him be strangled by electricity in any city where the bills for electricity go into the hands of another group of corporate stockholding sharks. . . . just hand him the bill and he will do the stewing himself.

"The first ingredient for the crust is to throw him out of a job and let him interview the relief agencies, trying to get something to subsist on, and some of their crust might adhere to him—if not, he will develop it himself.

To bake properly and slowly just let him join the relief "run-around," and in his travels he will come across a Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League Post and join up in the fight for our "Eight-Point Program."

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

States, Dr. Alfred Sze, in Washington. Tell him of the burning protest of every workers' organization in the United States. Tell him that every worker demands the immediate release of Paul and Gertrude Rugg. Tell him—let him inform his master, the butcher and murderer Chiang Kai-shek—that the American workers will hold him and his capitalist-lordly government responsible for this foul murder, if the Ruggs die. Tell him that the American workers will never forget this deed.

Comrades, act now!

Against the War Makers!

THE NOTE of approaching imperialism is rising steadily in the capitalist press.

Six U. S. Naval planes sweep over the Pacific to Hawaii, and the capitalist journalist hirelings gush over the "epic flight." But the Naval Commander of the planes mentions quietly that the planes could have flown another 1,200 miles—in the direction of Japan. Hawaii is a strategic naval-military base for operations—against whom?

The significance of the flight is not lost on the Japanese imperialists.

Meanwhile the special Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker reports that "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reveals that the Japanese war machine is extending and consolidating its war base in Northern China, moving toward the Soviet borders, with desperate and headlong speed. It prepares openly for intervention, building airplane bases and military highways right up to the borders of the Workers' Fatherland.

At the same time, the capitalist press carries scare stories from the League of Nations Labor Office at Geneva about the ruthless Japanese drive against Britain and U. S. imperialism for the markets of India, South America, and Latin America. The International Labor Office at Geneva reveals that Japanese imperialism, with the aid of the depreciated yen, is wresting the textile markets of India from Great Britain, and the markets of South America from American imperialism.

Already the sound of jingoistic anti-Japanese hatred snarls in these "scientific" studies of the British-dominated League of Nations report.

THE RESOLUTION printed in today's Daily Worker of the 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International which has just ended, states:

"In the present situation all the capitalist countries are developing their war industries to an unprecedented degree... the furious struggle for foreign and colonial markets has already assumed the form of an actual economic war... the growing uncertainty of the bourgeoisie as to the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis only by intensified exploitation of the toilers of their own countries, has led the imperialists to put their main stake on war. The international situation bears all the features of the eve of a new world war."

British, Japanese and U. S. imperialism begin to prepare for the imperialist war leap. In this world struggle for markets, it is the toiling masses of Great Britain, Japan and the United States who will be sent to slaughter one another so that their own imperialist exploiters can wring super-profits from the wage slavery of the working class and the impoverished peasantry. This war will mean agony and suffering for the masses. It will mean gigantic profits for the Wall Street exploiters.

The fight against the Roosevelt war plans means the organization of bitter resistance to every single war move, every action and utterance of the Roosevelt government leading to war. An intense spotlight of exposure must be trained on every slightest war step of Roosevelt to enlighten the masses as to where the Roosevelt government is leading them.

On the Recruiting Drive

"I SEE no hope outside of the Communist Party," the writer of these words, in Wednesday's Daily Worker, was for thirty years a member of the Socialist Party as well as a member of the church. He joined the Communist Party during the Recruiting Drive of the Party, now going on.

The disillusionment of large numbers of members of the Socialist Party and of the American Federation of Labor with the treacherous policies of their social-fascist leaders, is growing. The sharpening of the crisis has radicalized masses of workers. The fact that in seven months the N.R.A. has not only not bettered the wages and working conditions of the workers, but on the contrary, brought further wage decreases, speed-up and unemployment, is not lost on these workers. Their social-fascist leaders, the Greens and Thomases, continue to support the N.R.A., or, at most, under pressure of their membership, suggest mild "reforms" and make a gesture toward mild "criticism" of the N.R.A., while at the same time supporting the basic features of Roosevelt's Hunger Program.

THERE was never a more opportune time for our Party to conduct a Recruiting Drive. What is to prevent our Party from strengthening its ranks by bringing into the Party these workers who are disillusioned by the betrayals of their leaders? What stands in the way of taking into the Party these workers, who in many cases are themselves taking the initiative and looking for entrance into the Party, or who are groping toward the revolutionary Party of the workers, trying to find the working class solution to the crisis.

One of the walls which stands between these radicalized workers and the Party is the failure of members of the Party to approach the members of the social-fascist organizations in the course of the daily struggles of the workers, to approach them to fight with the Party for all of the demands of the working class. The sectarian fear of approaching new workers to fight with and join the Party, has kept more than one worker outside of the Communist Party. This sectarian approach, based on the opportunist idea that the masses are "backward" and "not ready for the Communist Party," does not take into account the tremendous radicalization which has accompanied the sharpening of the crisis of capitalism.

THE recruiting of masses of these new elements, especially those workers in basic industries who belong to social-fascist organizations, is necessary if the Party is to lead the decisive struggles of the workers which are at hand. As the mood of the masses, affected by the crisis, swings to the left, "new" parties like the Musteite "Workers Party" are being organized to prevent the workers from coming into the Communist Party. At the same time the fascist attacks of the government on workers' organizations are increasing. It is all the more necessary to build the Party of the workers, the Communist Party, into a mass party which leads all of the struggles of the workers against capitalism.

The Recruiting Drive of the Party in the month of December showed that even the little attention given to it by the Party members has brought definite results. During the month of December, 2,104 members were recruited into the Party. This is an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous months. The recruiting drive is extending through the month of January and into February. With renewed efforts of every Party member, and with an energetic approach to the most active and militant members of the organizations led by the social-fascists, these results can be far exceeded in the coming month.

Nanking Advance in Fukien, Uniting the So. China Warlords

Generals' War Expected to Spread; Fochow Under Fire

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.—With Nanking forces continuing their advance on Fochow, Fukien Province seaport, southern warlords are rapidly organizing a new alignment in a race with Nanking to control Fukien Province. Conferences in Canton during the past few days between Kwangtung and Kwangsi militarists indicate an early extension of the Generals' Civil War raging in Fukien and Northwest China.

Nanking shells are beginning to fall in Fochow city, but the 19th Route Army of the Fukien secessionist regime is still holding out at Kuitien, 50 miles northward. The daring raids of Chinese Red Army forces and peasant insurrections also constitute a grave menace to the Nanking rear. In Western Fukien and on the Kiangsi-Chekiang front, the Red Army is holding its lines intact despite the superior armaments of the enemy.

The men of the 19th Route Army at Fochow are preparing for a desperate defense of the city. Behind their strong first line they are entrenching in a second line and mounting artillery on the city walls. The defense, however, is threatened by treachery from the officers, who are dicker with merchants of the city who have offered a rich reward for betrayal of the defense. The Nanking government has also indicated it would find positions for Tsai Ting-kai, commander, and other officers of the rebel 19th Army if they would surrender and repudiate their recent denunciations of the Kuomintang Nanking government as a tool of the imperialists.

Parisians Battle Police in Attempt to Storm Chambers

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Over a dozen pitched battles occurred in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, as indignant workers and small investors, robbed of their savings in the crash of the Credit Municipal Banque, battled police in an attempt to storm the Chamber of Deputies, where the Chautemps government was defending itself against charges of complicity in the colossal swindle of protecting Serge Stavisky, murdered head of the bankrupt bank, and of finally murdering him to prevent further revelations involving high government officials.

The fiercest fighting occurred in the Saint-Germain quarter and along the Boulevard Raspail, where the demonstrators used bottles, glasses, chairs, tables, sidewalk railings and branches of trees as weapons against the police clubs and guns. Police reinforcements were thrown around the Bourbon Palais, where the Chamber meets, as the demonstrators several times threatened to break through the police cordon. Thousands of troops are reported held in readiness to march on Paris from nearby towns.

Over 400 persons were arrested yesterday and last night as the government continued its policy of mass arrests of the indignant victims of its alliance with Serge Stavisky, an international swindler who had operated in France for over 20 years with the protection of high government officials and the courts.

Dimitroff's Masterly Speech in the Nazi Court

(Continued from Page Five)

cern yourself with your own defense, if you wish to do so, otherwise you will not have sufficient time."

Dimitroff was interrupted by the Presiding Judge.

Dimitroff: Prosecutor Werner stated here that Van der Lubbe is a Communist. He went on to say that even if he is not a Communist he committed the crime in the interests of the Communist Party and in league with it. This is a false argument. Who is Van der Lubbe? Is he an anarchist? No! He is a declassed worker, a rebel lumpen-proletarian. But he is certainly not a Communist. No Communist in the world, no anarchist in the world would have behaved in Court as Van der Lubbe has behaved. Anarchists perpetrate senseless deeds, but when brought to trial they answer questions and explain their purpose. Had a Communist done such a deed he would not have kept silent in court when innocent men were sitting on the prisoner's bench. No, Van der Lubbe is neither a Communist nor an anarchist, he is a tool which has been misused. This person, this abused weapon which has been used against the Communists, could never have had anything in common either with the Chairman of the Communist group in the Reichstag or with the Bulgarian Communists.

RECALLS GOERING'S ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to recall here the announcement of the fire published by Goering on the morning of Feb. 28. This announcement pointed out that Torgler and Koenen had run out of the Reichstag building at 10 in the evening. This was circulated throughout the country. It was also stated that the fire had been carried out by the Communists. Yet Van der Lubbe's movements in Henningendorf were not investigated. The man with whom Van der Lubbe spent the night in the police refuge in Henningendorf was not searched for.

Presiding Judge: When do you intend to finish your speech?

Dimitroff: I should like to speak for another half hour. I must express my opinion on this subject.

Presiding Judge: You can talk endlessly.

Dimitroff: The question of Henningendorf is extremely important. Vashchinski, the man who spent the

GREEN GETS HIS MAN!



—By Burck

Massacre of Cuban Negroes Planned By Wall Street Agent

Caffrey Trying to Split Workers; Students Battle Police

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 12.—A massacre of Negro workers is planned by reactionary elements, under the close leadership of Jefferson Caffrey, President, Roosevelt's personal representative, in an attempt to break the united front of the revolutionary workers and peasants.

The preparations are aided by the Grau regime, which has been attempting to mislead the Negro workers into support for its recent edict against the employment of foreign-born workers, a measure which has succeeded to some extent in splitting the ranks of the toilers. With the Cuban Communist Party and revolutionary trade unions successfully exposing the anti-labor character of this measure, the reactionaries, directed by Roosevelt's agent, now plan a blood bath against the Negroes, who comprise about one-fourth of the population and have taken a leading role in the agrarian, anti-imperialist revolution.

Cuban students last night chased and disarmed a policeman who opened fire with his revolver on a demonstration of 300 students commemorating the death of Julio Mella, Cuban revolutionary leader murdered by Machado assassins in Mexico.

The policeman was taken to the police station where the students demanded his prosecution on a charge of attempted murder. The precinct chief attempted to sidestep the issue with a statement to police and soldiers in the station that the Communists and the Ala Izquierda, left student organization, were responsible for bombings and individual terror. This was vigorously denied by a spokesman for the students, who clarified this issue to the soldiers and policemen, exposing the responsibility of the Grau government and the counter-revolutionary ABC student organization for these terroristic acts.

Yesterday afternoon, 3,000 students and striking teachers marched on the presidential palace to present the demands of the teachers. The police tried to stop the march, but were pushed back.

Walter Reilly, a delegate from the National Student League of the U.S., was arrested on a trumped-up charge of taking military photographs but was immediately released when the Students Institute of Havana sent a delegation to the Chief of Police declaring if he was not freed within half an hour they would hold a demonstration before the police station.

Public Trial to Hit Boston Nazi Agents

Meeting Once Stopped, Called for Sunday

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Determined to expose the connection between the local police, the courts and the White Guard Ukrainian societies with the spread of Nazi propaganda here, workers will hold a public trial Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Wellington Auditorium, Wellington Hill St., Mattapan.

The trial, sponsored by the Boston branch of the International Labor Defense, was originally scheduled for last Sunday, Jan. 7, but police prevented the workers from entering the meeting place, Dorchester Manor. Subsequently a delegation visited the mayor's office and protested the action of the police.

How the Nazi consul of Boston, Kurt Von Tippelkirch, aided by David K. Niles and Rabbi Levi of the Ford Hall Forum, are fostering the growth of Hitlerism here will be revealed by six anti-fascist workers, arrested on Dec. 19 when they demonstrated before the German consulate demanding the release of the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag frame-up arson trial.

Chicago Anti-Nazis on Trial Saturday

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Janet Heitler, secretary of the Chicago Pen and Hammer, an organization of scientists and professional people, organized on trial Saturday, along with 35 other workers and intellectuals, arrested at an anti-fascist demonstration here some weeks ago.

Judge Dunne will be the trial judge. A sentence of 60 days in jail and a fine of \$500 for each defendant has been threatened.

Jersey Professionals Protest

A protest movement among professional people, organized by the Pen and Hammer, is under way, the New Jersey Social Research Association and the National Bureau of the Pen and Hammer having already adopted and sent telegrams of protest to Judge Dunne.

Greek Strikers Seize Factories

ATHENS, Jan. 11.—Having been refused their demands, striking tobacco workers in the town of Pigos, Southwest Greece, have disarmed the factory guards and occupied a number of factories.

Austrian Steel Workers Visit Nazi Consulate

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 9.—The steel workers of the large metal shop "Steg" sent a delegation to the German Consulate. The Metal Workers' Action Committee addressed itself to the four defendants, stating that: "We Social Democratic workers are closely watching Leipzig protest and face of a trial and demand your immediate release."

Nazi View of Law

The National-Socialist viewpoint on law was given in an interview by Kerl, Minister of Justice, published in the press. In that interview, the Minister of Justice stated his view on the conception of objectivity and stated that jurisprudence cannot adhere to the principle of "dead" objectivity. The National-Socialist conception of law in the opinion of Kerl repudiates the principle of "liberal" objectivity.

160 Delegates to F.S.U. Convention

NEW YORK—The Friends of the Soviet Union report that over 160 delegates have already sent in credentials to the first national convention to be held in New York on January 26th, 27th and 28th, at the New Star Casino, 107th St and Park Ave.

In an early summary of the credentials, the F.S.U. reports 25 from A. F. of L. locals, 30 from the Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle and Young Peoples' Socialist League branches, and a substantial number from organizations such as the Trade Union Unity League, peace organizations and workers' clubs.

Thirteen states are represented by the delegates.

All organizations supporting the convention are urged to send the credentials of their delegates immediately to the F.S.U. at 80 East 11th St.

Housing quarters are urgently needed for the delegates to attend the convention. Those who can arrange to accommodate a delegate or two during their three day stay in New York, are urged to write the F.S.U. or phone STuyvesant 9-2698.

German Workers Fight Army Drill

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Eighty-six of the 98 strike workers in the Wilmerdorf-Berlin area have been expelled from the Nazi Union for refusing to participate in the forced military training.

Recently when the announcement of the regular Sunday drill was made one of the workers stepped forward and declared that the men needed their free time for rest. The boss said the drill was a national necessity and added that any one who did not wish to take part should step out. First twelve men, then 30 and finally 86 were out of the line, leaving only 12.

How to Fight Racketeering

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., the exalted philanthropist, was shown to be fully acquainted with the A. F. of L. and contractor racketeering that went on at Radio City to the tune of millions of dollars.

These facts were brought out in the first of a series of articles on racketeering published yesterday in the Daily Worker.

It is the purpose of the Daily Worker series to tear off the lid that covers the whole rotten mess of racketeering in the A. F. of L. union. Recently, William Randolph Hearst, himself a skilled user of gangster and racketeer methods, began a fake series of articles in the New York Journal, purporting to expose racketeering. From the very first, as the Daily Worker pointed out, Hearst's task was to shield the higher ups. While printing the more sensational details of racketeering, the New York Journal attempts to whitewash these really responsible.

The New York Journal has bigger game, however. William Randolph Hearst, through his columnist and political puppet, Senator Copeland, is attempting to use this "exposure" of racketeering in order to put over a program of anti-labor legislation. He wants to place the bosses directly in control of the unions. He wants to make them fascist unions.

This type of legislation is agreeable to the top bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. who are now working with the Roosevelt government and the National Labor Board to break strikes.

BUT this legislation will hit the workers, the rank and file who are now being bled white by the whole rotten system of racketeering.

Hearst is speeding the development of fascist measures. To achieve his end he follows the slimy demagoguery of all fascists. He tells the workers it is in their interests. He offers the workers fascist control of their unions in order to rid the unions of racketeering. The racketeering terror will be displaced by fascist terror.

Out of the stinking mess of racketeering now, the poisonous plant of fascism is arising.

It is the task of all workers to fight both. By increasing the real struggle against racketeering, connected so intimately with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, by building up the rank and file opposition, powerful steps are also taken against Hearst's efforts to strangle the independence of the trade unions and make them adjuncts of the capitalist state.

The Daily Worker will do all it can to expose the whole intricate system of racketeering and all its filiations, wherever it leads.

It is up to the rank and file in the trade unions to lead the fight against racketeering.

THIS FIGHT calls for a concerted attack not only against the racketeers in the union, but for building up a rank and file opposition that will be able to protect all the interests of the union members.

The rank and file oppositions in fighting against racketeering can not succeed if they do not force out the bureaucrats responsible for this racketeering, if they do not win greater democracy for the membership.

Above all, the victory against racketeering will be won in the degree that the unions can be made to become the real fighting organizations protecting the economic interests of the workers, improving conditions, beating back the bosses' attacks against living standards, and rallying all the workers in them to a fight for higher wages and lower hours.

For Communists the situation demands greater energy in penetrating the ranks of the A. F. of L., leading the rank and file opposition groups, building up the united front against the racketeers and in the interests of the workers.

Comrades, Act Now!

AS these lines are written our comrades Paul and Gertrude Rugg may be dead, tortured to death by that monster butcher, that foul, fiendish paid executioner for the slave-holders in China—the execrable Chiang Kai-shek.

For the past twenty-three days Paul Rugg, former secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, has been on a hunger strike. Lying in his filthy, medieval dungeon, nearer in appearance to a skeleton than a human being, his body burning with fever, doctors have given him but a few more days at the utmost to live.

His wife, Gertrude Rugg has fasted for fifteen days. "She is dead-white and very weak," declares cable dispatches from Shanghai.

FOR three years they suffered the tortures of the damned—the tortures that only the scoundrelly Chiang Kai-shek could devise after the studied and brutal murder of tens of thousands of Chinese workers, peasants and students.

Three years spent in the vilest living tomb of this century—the dollars in brief—as admitted by his closest cronies, Wang Ching-wei—before Wang Ching-wei became chairman of the Executive Yuan, the window-dressing for the Soong dynasty of which Chiang Kai-shek is the head.

In this foul, stinking, dirty, disease-ridden prison where our comrades Paul and Gertrude Rugg are now perhaps breathing their last, waiting for that international voice of protest which alone can save them, they have been given the most profound example of the devotion of their Chinese fellow workers who by the tens of millions understand why these two European comrades are being hurried to their death by the despicable hangman, Chiang Kai-shek.

In this prison 20 Chinese girls, factory workers, students, imprisoned for their revolutionary activity, have gone on a sympathetic hunger strike demanding release of their comrades.

THESE Chinese girls are virtually pledging their lives in the fight for the freedom of the Ruggs.

Here is an act of solidarity that can not fail to move every worker into immediate action.

Let the action of these Chinese comrades be an inspiration for the most immediate, the most resounding protest we can raise. The time is extremely short. Minutes, seconds count.

Our comrades are on the point of death. Once before, their lives were saved only by the quickest international action. Then they hung on to life only by the slenderest thread.

Let the Chinese Ambassador to the United States be up to you now to act post haste. Wire immedi-