

ARRANGE WEEK-END AFFAIRS, HOUSE PARTIES FOR DRIVE
Yesterday's Receipts \$ 336.85
Still Needed to Complete Drive \$5,835.26
Press Run Yesterday—42,900

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

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(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

STEEL UNIONS BACK SURETY PARLEY

F. D. R. in War Draft Plan Takes New Step Against Wages

FIGHT ANTI-LABOR DRIVE, SAYS FOSTER

MOVE TO BAN C.P. IS AIMED AT ALL LABOR

Unity of all workers is Needed to Combat Big Business

NEW YORK.—The public call of the Chamber of Commerce for the outlawing of the Communist Party and all militant workers is aimed against the very life of every trade union, every unemployed and every working class organization.

Linked With Open Shop Drive

The proposal of the Chamber of Commerce to outlaw the workers' organizations, Foster continued, is inseparably linked up with the open shop, wage cut drive of the employers.

800 Jobless Miners Seize Courtroom

McALESTER, Okla., Dec. 13.—Eight hundred unemployed miners took seats in the district court room here today after a march from nearby towns, and announced that they were staying until they were all given jobs and immediate issuance of \$5 grocery orders.

Coughlin Hides Capitalist Policy by Shrewd Trick

By Milton Howard

The handing out of ideas in pairs—one the "radical" bait, the other the reactionary actuality—is the core of Coughlin's technique for appearing simultaneously as the "friend of the poor" and as the secret agent of the Wall Street industrialists.

RELIEF MEN WIN POINT IN STRIKE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—The strike of the unemployed single men at Fisher Lodge, Municipal Flap house, won an important partial victory when the County Welfare Commission yesterday appropriated funds to provide work relief for one thousand men ten hours a week at fifty cents an hour.

Chinese Lord Admits Gains of Red Army

HONGKONG, Dec. 12.—A severe conflict has arisen between Nanking and Canton, over the failure of 1,000,000 Kuomintang troops to stop the advance of a Red Army of more than 60,000 from reaching Western Kweichow Province, nearing its objective in Szechuan Province.

Baruch Reveals Fraud in 'No Profit' Slogan; Gag on Inquiry Charged

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The "Daily" calls upon them to move everything out of their way in the final, concentrated effort to go down the line!

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From the small district of Omaha came \$16.

New York, however, only sent \$78.

It is needless for the Daily Worker to reiterate its call to all individual workers and organizations in the districts.

We believe we have stated the case plainly before!

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SHOW 70% GAIN IN VOTE

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Rally Against the Drive to Ban All Civil Rights of Workers; Speed the United Front in Fight Against War and Fascism

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Why?

Because every move to a new imperialist slaughter goes hand in hand with greater attacks on the American workers' living standards, on the demand of the unemployed for unemployment and social insurance, and on the rights of the trade unions and unorganized workers to mobilize their forces for resistance. In short, war preparations and fascist developments go together.

Because the Communist Party is the most militant, the most advanced fighter in the ranks of the working masses, the employers feel that they can proceed more quickly with their war plans, with their fascist program, if they can successfully land a blow against the Communist Party.

If they can hit the spear and shield of the working class, they feel confident their attack against the rest of the working class will be easier, will meet less organized and understanding resistance such as the revolutionary Party of the working class, the Communist Party, puts up and alone can give.

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MANY CITIES MAKE PLANS FOR CONGRESS

Organizations of Many Kinds Name Delegates on Unemployment

(Special to the Daily Worker) YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 13.—William Green and the reactionaries in the leadership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers International Union received a severe setback when the Sixth District of the Amalgamated Association, at a meeting here Sunday, endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and re-endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Blue Eagle Lodge of the Amalgamated Association in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company elected a delegate to the National Congress, and elected three delegates to the Mahoning Valley conference which will be held in the Youngstown Central Auditorium, Sunday, Dec. 23, at 1 p.m.

The local conference is endorsed and delegates have been elected from the following lodges of the Amalgamated Association: Jumbur Lodge and Youngstown Lodge 178 of the Republic Steel Co., Youngstown; Buckeye Lodge of the Carnegie Steel Co., McDonald, Pa.

In New Castle, Pa., the Co-operative Workers of America, an unemployed organization with an enrollment of 3,000, endorsed the Congress and elected delegates. The Auto Mechanics Local of the Machinists' Union of Youngstown has also endorsed the conference. Preparations for the local conference are being speeded forward in the building of a broad mass movement behind the Congress and the Workers' Bill. Many church and fraternal groups have elected their delegates and are supporting, in some instances, the Mahoning County Unemployed demonstration before the County Relief Offices, Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 p.m., demanding winter relief, endorsement of the Workers' Bill, increased relief and jobs.

Included in the sweep of endorsements received yesterday by the National Sponsoring Committee for the Congress were branches of the Unemployed Leagues, the National Committee of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, and a member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party of Waterbury, Conn.

The National Committee of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, an organization composed mainly of German workers, named William Kade of Brooklyn as its official delegate to the congress.

Unemployed Leagues Elect ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Completely negating the decisions of their national president, Anthony Ramaglia, who defeated a motion that the Unemployed Leagues officially participate in the arrange-

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# Two Los Angeles Carriers Framed on Dynamite Charge

## FALSE CONFESSION TO BE SPRINGBOARD FOR TERROR DRIVE

### Trainmen's Officials Postpone Strike Action Despite Decision of Membership; Accept Offer for Mediation by Government Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 13.—Kenneth L. Mayes and Clarence Townsend, two street-car strikers, have been arrested and charged with possession of dynamite.

Police claim that the two workers have confessed to a plot to blow up terminal switches in order to cripple the Los Angeles Railway lines.

Mayes and Townsend have been under technical custody since Dec. 5, and the strikers maintain that if, as police claim, confessions have been extracted from them, it was only as a result of third degree methods for which the Los Angeles police are famous. The case of these two workers is considered as of major significance in the development of the street car strike, and is undoubtedly the first step towards an increased terror to break the strike.

Although the rank and file in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which includes the workers on the Pacific Electric System, have previously forced through a resolution setting the strike date for yesterday, D. A. MacKenzie, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, and the local officials have ignored this decision and again postponed strike action. They accepted the plea of the Federal Mediation Board to postpone action. The members of the union are getting restless because of the continual postponements, and the bureaucratic attitude of the officials, and the demand for immediate strike action in solidarity with the street car men is gaining support.

## Steel Unions Back Insurance Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Members for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, the 14th Ward League, the 8th Ward and the Women's Auxiliary of the 14th Ward elected delegates to the local sponsoring committee.

Ramaglia voted against the League participation in the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at the last meeting of the County executive committee. The local sponsoring committee will meet at the Labor Temple tomorrow at which time plans will be made for calling a Lehigh County conference of all organizations in support of the National Congress.

**Springfield Conference Called**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13.—A city-wide conference to which all organizations have been asked to send two delegates will be held here Monday night, Dec. 17, in preparation for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. The conference will convene at 8 o'clock at the Central High School, State Street.

Sponsors for the city conference include: Henry Martens, Mayor of Springfield; Seymour Allen, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federal Union 18885; Rev. Owen W. Eames; Rabbi Samuel Price; Matthew Campbell, president of Westinghouse Federal Union 18476; Rabbi Isaac Klein; Paul Wicks, Communist Party; Joseph Massucci, president of Connecticut Valley Federal Labor Union Allied Council; Valery Burati, president of the Springfield Newspaper Guild; Pauline Idils, of the Working Women's Councils; Isaac Bloom of the Jewish Cultural League, and Rev. Roland Heacock, Negro minister.

**Newspaper Represented**  
CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 13.—Employees of the Citizen, a Camden newspaper, have elected one delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. The Campbell Soup Company Workers Union, an independent union, has elected two delegates, and the Radio Workers Union has likewise elected two delegates.

**Mass Meeting Friday**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—A mass meeting to popularize the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be held here Friday evening at 1137 North 41st Street, under the joint auspices of the Women's League, the Workers' School and the Communist Party. A whole series of neighborhood meetings have been arranged by the Unemployment Councils.

In addition to the wide representation already elected here from trade unions and other groups, the Republican Club of Richmond voted a donation of ten dollars to the Congress.

**A. F. of L. Unions Elect Delegates**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Battery Workers Union here, a local of the A. F. of L. with a membership of 1,700, elected five delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at their meeting last night at the Kensington Labor Lyceum. The Carpenters Local, meeting in the same hall, elected two delegates, and the Custom Tailors Union elected two delegates.

The Transient Bureau workers will meet tonight at 918 Locust St. for the purpose of electing delegates.

**Funds Urgently Needed**  
An urgent call for funds was issued last night by the National Sponsoring Committee for the Washington Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. Funds are coming in so slowly that many important actions are being delayed, the committee declared. National organizers in the field are finding it necessary to shorten trips. Printing of literature is being held up.

## War Plan New Step Against Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

"If and when war comes again to this country," he said, "We must be in a position to act swiftly. We must not make the mistakes we made during the World War. Our plans must eliminate profiteering. They must provide that each man, thing and dollar bear a just part of the burden."

Revealing the objective at which this alleged anti-profit move is aimed, Baruch declared that his proposal includes price-fixing "which includes everything that is sold, including labor."

The Roosevelt move is, therefore, aimed not only at war mobilization, but at the wage scale of the workers in war industry, the plan being to militarize the factories, maintaining starvation wages in the face of the inevitably rising prices of all daily necessities.

**\$1 a Day Wage**  
Comparisons have already been made here between the \$1 a day wage of the soldiers at the front and the alleged "high" wages of workers in the war industries, the implication being that workers' wages will have to approximate the \$1 a day levels in the army.

Meanwhile, revelations of the huge profits made by big corporations in the last war were made today. It was shown that every corporation engaged in war production coined tremendous profits out of the slaughter of the workers.

It is especially revealing to note that the companies showing these huge profits had intimate connections with the Wall Street clique connected with Bernard Baruch and General Hugh L. Johnson, other members appointed by Roosevelt yesterday to "take the profits out of war."

**War Profits**  
The profits were listed as follows, with 362 per cent profit of a shipbuilding company leading:

- Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., 1918, 40 per cent; 1919, 63 per cent; New York Shipbuilding Co., 1918, 41 per cent; 1919, 49 per cent; 1920, 46 per cent; Newport News Shipbuilding Co., 1917, 86 per cent; 1918, 72 per cent; 1919, 70 per cent; 1920, 75 per cent; Bethlehem Loading Co., 1918, 362 per cent
- The reports on net taxable incomes included: American Brass Co., 1916, \$20,128,312; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 1917, \$61,810,017; Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., 1917, \$48,869,577; Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., 1917, \$60,454,765.
- It was also shown today that the plan proposed yesterday by Roosevelt had been ready in the closing days of the Hoover administration, but had not been used.
- One of the investigators for the commission showed that the U. S. Steel Corporation's profits leaped from 3 per cent on its investment as figured by the corporations' accountants in 1914 to 29 per cent in 1918, nine months after America entered the war.
- The percentages of income subject to taxation compared with the total capital of some of the munitions manufacturers was revealed as follows:

- American Brass Co., 1914, 50 per cent; 1917, 23 per cent; Bethlehem Steel Corp., 1917, 43 per cent; Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., 1917, 47 per cent; Atlas Powder Co., 1917, 27 per cent; Colts Patent Firearms Co., 1918, 60 per cent; 1917, 64 per cent; 1918, 51 per cent; Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., 1917, 43 per cent; Savage Arms Co., 1917, 65 per cent; 1918, 49 per cent; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 1918, 22 per cent.

## Rally Against Drive to Ban Civil Rights of Workers; Speed United Front in Fight on War and Fascism

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

to assist the war-makers in the Roosevelt government advance still faster with their war plans?

The Chamber of Commerce proposes: (1) The Communist Party be declared illegal; (2) new government spy agencies be set up to supplement the industrial rats organized by the big trusts and other corporations; (3) a terror drive against foreign-born workers, an idea already under consideration by the Dickstein Committee; (4) shutting up the mails to revolutionary and militant labor literature; (5) special agencies in the armed forces to work against revolutionary propaganda and to work up patriotic hysteria for war purposes.

Every worker should see in this program a very clear drive, not only against the Communist Party, but on the civil rights of every American worker, no matter to what Party he belongs. It is a fascist move which, aimed first at the Communist Party, will not cease, if its initial attack is successful, until it has leveled the whole trade union movement to the ground and made serfs and utter slaves of the whole working class.

This is the program of Hitler, of Mussolini, of every fascist dog throughout the world. It has now the open approval of Hearst, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and leading government figures in the Roosevelt government.

Only recently, General Smedley Butler exposed the fact that Wall Street bankers and brokers were supplying millions for the formation of fascist armies to carry out just such a program now openly announced by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The moves of the Roosevelt government to war, and the fascist developments are interlocked and intertwined in the closest manner.

**THE struggle against these war and fascist moves must primarily be a struggle for the basic needs of the American workers and for their fundamental rights.** By attacking the Communist Party and by speeding its war plans, the Roosevelt government, agency of the richest bosses, hopes to increase its profits and be able to accelerate the drive on the American workers' living standards. The latest income tax reports already show how the Roosevelt government aided the millionaires at the expense of cutting the living standards of the great mass of people.

The issue of war preparations will come up in

Congress along with the issue of unemployment insurance. One of the most effective means of rallying united front action against the Roosevelt government's attacks on the workers' living standard, is to insure a mass attendance at the U. S. Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington, Jan. 5-7.

This can and must be a gathering center of a tremendous struggle for the greatest single need of the whole American working class, against the huge war budget and war plans of the Roosevelt regime.

To every group, every organization, every individual opposed to imperialist war, Roosevelt's war set-up and plans are a definite challenge that must be met with more intensified anti-war activity, in the unions, in the shops, factories, in the schools. It is a challenge to speed the united front of Socialists and Communists against war through anti-war demonstrations, by building the American League Against War and Fascism into a still more powerful factor in the struggle against that danger of war which looms so dreadful and large now.

The moves of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, only one of the many fascist drives now on in this country, must be spiked and spiked quickly by the whole labor movement.

In every trade union there should be action now against this super-scab program. Resolutions should be passed by every local union against the fascist laws proposed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Since the main brunt of the attack is against the Communist Party, the defense of the Communist Party, in the event of any realization of such action proposed by the chief scab bosses, becomes the duty of the whole American labor movement in the fight for its civil and trade union rights.

To Socialists we make an special appeal. The war danger and fascist moves are quickening. The need for the united front against war and fascism grows daily. Let us not lose a moment in every branch of the Socialist Party, in every state organization, in the trade unions, in all mass organizations of forming a solid, fighting united front against these threatening attacks.

Let us speed the fight against war and fascism on every front, by every means, in every shop, mill, factory, union and other working class organization.

## Foster Urges Fight On Commerce Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

along the lines. They come at the very moment when President Roosevelt is holding his war councils, to prepare for the coming imperialist war. The Chamber of Commerce proposals to outlaw the Communists and all militant workers are an integral part of these imperialist war preparations of the employers and the federal government."

**Cities Need of Unity**  
Foster emphasized the need for an immediate broad united front to fight against the open-shop, wage-cutting drive of the employers and the government, of which the fascist Chamber of Commerce proposals are a part. "It will be noted that the Chamber of Commerce uses the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. as authority for its attack on the Communists and on all militant workers. This is but another evidence that William Green and company are linked hand in glove with the employers and the government in attempting to prevent strikes, and in actually helping to carry through the anti-union, wage-cut drive. Green, like the C. of C., attacks all fighting action of the militant workers and sides at all times with the employers and their compulsory arbitration boards.

"If the open shop drive is to be defeated, if the workers are to prevent the employers and the government from cutting wages, from outlawing strikes and establishing compulsory unions, these proposals of the C. of C. must be defeated by the broad united front of all the workers and farmers. The Chamber of Commerce is determined to get out of the crisis at the expense of the workers. They are determined to save their profits by hammering down the workers' living standards. The workers and farmers must defend their civil rights against fascism."

**Coughlin Trick Hides His Policy**  
(Continued from Page 1)

the country—but he calls upon workers to give their lives "in the event of a war for the defense of our nation." Whose nation? "Our" nation. He has forgotten the "domination of the rich."

He is for "abolishing tax-exempt" bonds—but he is for issuing several billion dollars in new bonds to "nationalize" industry, which will give the Wall Street industrialists and banks new power and profits.

The list could be extended to cover every issue on which Coughlin has expressed himself. Let him but sound a "radical" note on any issue that faces the workers, and he will at once find the reactionary counter-part that nullifies the "radicalism" of his first idea, and actually put forward a complete political and economic program in the interests of the employers and the banks.

**COUGHLIN** has a clever trick by which he defends the employers. First, he singles out "good" employers and "bad" ones. Or else, he says that it is not the employer "who is to blame," it is the Wall Street banks. If it doesn't work, he claims that it is useless for the workers to fight any single capitalist employer, but that the workers should concentrate their fire "against the system."

Now what is the fraud in all this

## Baruch Got Rich in World War

(Continued from Page 1)

organizing the war machine for the capitalist class. Roosevelt's demagogic slogan of "taking the profits out of war" was coined by Baruch's press-agent years ago. All the details of Roosevelt's present scheme to turn the nation into a gigantic slave-machine were worked out years ago by Baruch and the War Department. At the hearings before the War Policies Commission in the spring of 1931, Baruch was thanked for his services by the War Department for his "constant cooperation (which) has been of such tremendous value to the War Department in the development of plans and proposals dealing with the economic and industrial problems incident to an emergency."

**Compulsory Labor**  
At the inquiry Baruch said that in the next war the government's slogan will be a repetition of the former one that said, "work or fight," but that this principle would be expanded so that "no one can shirk." The meaning is clear—compulsory labor will be enforced.

In the year before the bank crash, Baruch shipped millions in gold to the Bank of England for safety. This did not prevent Roosevelt from making him his closest advisor, so close indeed that the press calls Baruch the "unofficial president."

He was one of the driving forces behind the monopolistic and war plans of the N.R.A. and the A.A.A. Both follow closely the pattern set by the War Industries Board. As head of the N.R.A., Roosevelt chose General Hugh Johnson, Baruch's man-Friday since their association on the War Industries Board. Now together with George Peck, Foreign Trade Advisor to the Administration, and another Baruch man, Johnson will serve his boss in drawing up plans of mobilization for war.

**CLEVELAND Y. C. L. TO HOLD DANCE**  
The second annual dance of the Young Communist League, Cleveland, will be held Christmas night, Dec. 26, at Lithuanian Hall, 920 E. 79th St. (near St. Clair).

All youth and youth organizations are urged to reserve this date, and help support the only political youth organization, and make this dance a success. Admission is only 25 cents.

distribution of wealth." He wants "propertyless workers to be given some ownership" in order to "avoid revolution."

But this is also a typical Coughlin fraud. How can you change capitalist distribution without changing capitalist production? The system of distribution is inevitably determined by the system of production. The enormous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few cannot be changed without abolishing private ownership of the means of production.

But Coughlin, while he "believes" in a "redistribution of wealth," also "believes" in private property in the factories and the means of production! His whole theory collapses and stands revealed as one of his typical tricks to maintain the whole present set-up of private property, concentration of wealth, and monopoly control of industry.

Tomorrow we shall consider Coughlin's demands for inflation, for new money, and for a public works program.

(To be continued)

## Guild Pressure Wins Victory For Jennings

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The nation-wide protest launched by the American Newspaper Guild against the reopening of the famous Jennings case by Donald Richberg, N.R.A. chief, won a decisive victory today. The Labor Relations Board ignored Richberg's order to keep its hands off the case and reaffirmed its earlier ruling that the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, a Hearst publication, must reinstate Dean S. Jennings, head rewrite man, who was forced to resign on account of active membership in the Newspaper Guild.

On Dec. 3, the Labor Board decided that Jennings should be placed back on the job. But Donald Richberg, acting in favor of the publishers, forced the reopening of the case the very next day. The publishers of newspapers, uniting to defeat the Newspaper Guild in its first major case before the N.R.A., contended that the Labor Board in taking jurisdiction in the case is thereby "abrogating freedom of the press."

The skullduggery of Richberg in the Jennings case was brought sharply before the public eye on Dec. 5 at an N.R.A. code hearing on wages and conditions for editorial workers. On this occasion a delegation of Newspaper Guild members, headed by the president of the Guild, Heywood Brown, who came here to present demands on wages and hours, walked out of the hearing protesting against the decision.

Following the walkout the Guild has conducted a wide campaign against the reopening of the case, including radio addresses to make known the Guild's stand. At a meeting of New York Guild last Tuesday the membership voted to delegate Elisha Hanson, attorney for the publishers, said that he would fight the Labor Board ruling in the courts. Officers of the Guild announced today that they will use every means at their disposal to force the carrying out of the decision.

## NEWTON'S HOME IS RAIDED AGAIN IN EVICTION FIGHT

### Jane Newton and Girl Worker Fined \$200—Police Raid, Smash Home Restored by Workers in Struggle Against Segregation Order

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Herbert Newton's wife and small baby, together with two young girls, were arrested Tuesday morning in a raid by the police Red Squad on the apartment at 615 Oakwood Boulevard from which Newton's family and Harriet Williams, white worker with whom they share the

## C.P. Asks To Speak On Auto Code

(Continued from Page 1)

as part of the President's so-called survey of the industry preliminary to the opening of hearings in January on the renewal of the Auto Code. The Roosevelt Government, in accordance with the policy of General Motors and the other powerful open shop auto magnates, has been making demagogic talk about "stabilizing employment" as a smoke screen for the wage cuts now being introduced, the elimination of workers through increased speed-up and the drive to strengthen the company unions and smash legitimate labor organizations.

Preliminary announcements concerning the hearings have indicated that efforts will be made to rule out all testimony concerning Section 7-A of the N. R. A. The trade unions that have thus far declared their intention to participate in the hearings are the United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.) the Mechanics Educational Society of America (Independent), the Associated Automobile Workers (Independent), but headed by a company agent, Arthur Greer and the Auto Workers Union (Trade Union Unity League).

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# PROTESTS MOUNT AGAINST HEARST'S ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

## CHICAGO WORKERS CALL AN EMERGENCY MEETING SATURDAY

### City-Wide Rally On December 28 to Be High Point in Campaign of Widening Protest on Fascist Propaganda in Hearst Press

(DAILY WORKER MIDWEST BUREAU)  
CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A broad united front fight against the fascist offensive launched by the Hearst press against the working class is rapidly developing around the emergency meeting called for Saturday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 p.m., at 505 South State Street, to protest Hearst's attacks on the Chicago Workers' School, which has been singled out as the first target in a drive to destroy the elementary rights of the working class to organize and carry on educational activities.

A campaign of protest delegations, letters and mass meetings is proceeding throughout the city. Saturday's emergency meeting will consider a plan of action against Hearst and U. S. District Attorney Dwight Green, who has threatened to evict the school from its premises and to arrest, prosecute and deport instructors under the Federal sedition law.

A city-wide mass meeting is being organized for Dec. 28 at the Capital Building, with the following speakers: George Koop, member of the Typographical Union and the Socialist Party; Rev. J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Arthur Falls, of the Urban League; John Welck, of the Metal Polishers' Union and chairman of the Chicago Section of the American League Against War and Fascism; Robert Minor, of the Communist Party; Morris Fine, of the Young Communist League; and Beatrice Shields, Director of the Chicago Workers' School.

Besides the inciting articles and editorials in the Hearst press calling for the organization of vigilantes and fascist violence against the Chicago Workers' School, the Hearst press has prevailed upon the agent of the premises occupied by the school to attempt to evict the school, despite a two-year lease on the premises.

Beatrice Shields, director of the school, in calling the emergency meeting for this Saturday afternoon, pointed out that the drive on the school is the forerunner of an organized campaign against the rights of the working class.

### WHAT'S ON

RATES: 35c for 3 lines on weekdays. Friday and Saturday 50c. Extra charge for additional space. Notices must be in by 11 A. M. of the previous day.

#### Philadelphia, Pa.

A. W. Mills, District Organizer of the Communist Party, speaks at Workers' School Forum, Friday evening, Dec. 14 at 8 p.m., on "The Communist Position on Unemployment." Admission 25c. Unemployed 10c.  
Lecture by Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the Communist Party, on "The Two A. F. of L. Conventions," Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. at 128 S. 8th St.  
Canton Commune Commemoration, Saturday, Dec. 15 at 8 p.m. at Girard Manor, 911 W. Girard Ave. Speakers: Harry Chan, editor China Today; Mother Blues; also Workers' Mandolin Orchestra, Workers Chorus and Play by "Nature Friends" Communist Group. Free under auspices of I.L.D. Adm. 25c. Tickets at the door.  
Film and Photo League of Philadelphia presents "Masters of Deceit," Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. at 128 S. 8th St.  
Canton Commune Commemoration, Saturday, Dec. 15 at 8 p.m. at Girard Manor, 911 W. Girard Ave. See that your organization is represented. Anna Demson, acting national organizational secretary, will report.

#### Paterson

Lecture by Dr. S. Littman on "Health of the Worker," Sunday, Dec. 16, 8:30 p.m. at Union Order Hall, Union and Smith Sts.

#### Rockford, Ill.

Lecture at S.M.F. Hall, 1019 Third Ave., Sunday, Dec. 16, 2:30 p.m. Subject: "Will Communism Bring Happiness to Humanity?" Speakers: A. Henderson of Chicago. Adm. employed 10c. Unemployed 5c.

#### Chicago, Ill.

Pre-Holiday "Liberation" Festival given by L.S.N.R., Saturday, Dec. 15 at Roseland Gardens Ballroom, 47th and South La Salle Sts. 7:30 p.m. Entertainment by Negro Professionals, Dine and Dance, 10 to 2 a.m. 25c.  
Symposium "Social Trends in Middle Class and Trade Unions," Sunday evening, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. at Pen and Hammer Forum, 26 E. Ontario St. Speakers: Harry Shaw, editor Railroad Unity News, and Joseph Edelman, Chicago Comm. to Aid Victims of German Fascism. Adm. 15c.

#### Baltimore, Md.

Northwest Unit of Y.C.L. is holding a series of Open Forum at their headquarters, 1308 McCullin Street, Sunday at 3 p.m. starting next Sunday, Dec. 16. Leonard Patterson will speak on "Why Cheltenham Must Be Abolished."

#### Boston, Mass.

Chinese Night to Celebrate 7th Anniversary of Canton Commune Sunday, Dec. 16. At New International Hall, 42 Wrentham St., Roxbury, Mass. 8 p.m. Chinese Music. Entertainment by Chinese Music Ensemble. Editor Hu of Vanguard will speak on "Canton Commune and Red Army." Subs. 35c. Auspices, Chinese Str. and John Reed Str. I.L.D.

### AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

#### Columbus, Ohio

Dance and Entertainment for Workers Press-Daily Worker, UJ Ekers and Radin-Saturday, Dec. 15 at 8 p.m. at Ivanoff Hall, 1899 1/2 So. Parsons Ave. Adm. 25c.

#### St. Paul, Minn.

Dance and Entertainment given by Unit 1 at St. Paul Labor Lyceum, 57 E. 11th St., Sat. Dec. 15. Adm. 10c. Party and Entertainment. Sat., Dec. 15, at 438 Eleventh Ave. Given by Unit 2, C. P.

## Anti-Eviction Fighters Jailed in Philadelphia

### Unemployment Councils to Bring Case to All Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—Five workers were each fined \$10 and costs, two were held in jail of \$300 each, and four others were discharged when they appeared before Magistrate Thomas O'Hara yesterday following their arrest last Thursday as part of a delegation of 100 which went to City Hall to demand an end to the attacks upon the Negro people and the passing of a law against evictions.

"I'm going to stamp out Communism if I'm the only man in the city to do it," Magistrate O'Hara said in imposing the fines, climaxing an anti-labor speech. The outburst came when the workers stated their intention of demanding and fighting for their simple rights of protest and petition.

Among those held in \$300 bail were Jack Hutchins, a Negro, section organizer of the Unemployment Councils.

The 11 prisoners were part of a delegation of 100 which went to the City Hall last Thursday to protest the murder of William Heatterly, an unemployed Negro, father of four children, who was shot in his home when police evicted him. His brother, Samuel, was slugged and is being held without bail.

The patrolman who murdered Heatterly, Joseph W. Anderson, was "honorably" discharged in a police whitewash of the case, and according to local newspaper reports, his gun will be kept as a "souvenir."

The North Philadelphia Realty Board adopted a resolution commending Anderson for slaying Heatterly while carrying through the eviction.

With 450,000 unemployed workers in Philadelphia, the new cash relief system adopted here on Nov. 15 allows only \$1.50 relief to single men, and \$1 a week or less for each person in a family. The Negro people, who constitute one-third of those on the relief rolls, are systematically denied aid, or given less than white workers.

Heatterly, who lived in a wretched shack at 1011 Callowhill St., was denied all relief on the grounds that his wife earned \$3 a week washing clothes and scrubbing floors.

To bring this flagrant case of discrimination to the attention of all workers, the Unemployment Councils will canvass all working class neighborhoods, Sunday, Dec. 23, urging support of the Councils, and mass support behind the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

## Textile Strikers Force Closing of Wollen Mill

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—Textile strikers here scored an important victory today with the announcement that the plant of the Hamilton Woolen Mill will close.

The announcement followed a very intense battle with state troopers during which six strikers were arrested. The workers then stormed the police station in an attempt to free the six arrested.

## HAZELTON MINERS STRIKE

HAZELTON, Pa., Dec. 12.—One thousand one hundred and fifty miners at three collieries of the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company came out on strike yesterday in demand that overtime work be discontinued so that many who are unemployed can be given jobs.

## Aluminum Workers Demand Real Industrial Union, Rank and File Control, To Defeat Company Union, Low Pay, Speed-Up, Green's Betrayals

By CARL REEVE

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Dec. 12.—The rank and file employees of Andrew Mellon in the aluminum industry are now face to face with the question of how the so-called "industrial unionism" resolution, passed by the last A. F. of L. convention, is to be carried out in their industry.

The last strike of the aluminum workers, led by the Aluminum Workers Union (A. F. of L.), thanks to Mr. Green's sell-out agreement, has not solved any of the grievances of the aluminum workers.

At the present time, the Aluminum Company of America, the aluminum trust of Mellon, with its main plant here, is intensively propagandizing for the company union and has begun a discrimination against active union members. The economic conditions, speed-up and low wages, have not been bettered. Union recognition was not obtained.

### Green's Rank and File

The growth and file movement, in the face of this attack of the company, and the attempt of Green and his agents to prevent any fight for their demands, has grown rapidly. The rank and file, in order to effectively answer this company attack, demands a real industrial union in the industry, controlled by the rank and file. The union membership in ever greater numbers is pressing forward the rank and file program.

The fact that the rank and file candidates for union office in this week's elections failed of election by only a score of votes shows that the aluminum workers are alive to the need for a fighting program and for rank and file control.

The same local meeting also passed by an overwhelming majority, a resolution demanding the calling of a national convention of aluminum workers in Pittsburgh within three months, with delegates

selected from the floor of each local. Such a convention, they declare, will lay the basis for a real industrial union controlled by the workers themselves.

The aluminum workers can see how Green wants to carry out the A. F. of L. resolution on "industrial unionism." This resolution calls for "the Executive Council to issue charters for national and international unions" in the aluminum, cement and automotive industry. After upholding the craft union principle, the resolution concludes, "In order to protect and safeguard the members of such unions chartered, the Federation, for a provisional period, shall direct the politics, administer and designate the administrative and financial officers of the newly-organized unions."

Green in the Aluminum Industry is clearly Green's purpose to set up a dictatorship over the aluminum workers in order to stifle the growing rank and file movement in the aluminum industry. His policies are only too well known to the aluminum workers as seen in his agreement selling out the last strike.

### A. F. of L. Conciliation

Under this A. F. of L. Conciliation resolution, Green has the power to appoint all officers to the union when the national union is formed, to dictate all the policies of the union and to control its finances. This would mean Green's time-honored policy of no-strike, of compulsory arbitration with the Labor Boards which, with Green's support, have worsened the conditions of the workers in the auto, steel and other industries. It would mean the red scare and expulsion of militant workers from the union, such as Green has attempted in all unions. It would mean defeat of the aluminum workers' demands and weakening of their union. Green, through his agent Dave

Williams, A. F. of L. organizer in the Allegheny Valley, has already unsuccessfully tried to suppress the rank and file through such tactics.

"Williams would stick a knife in a Communist and then lick the blood off the end of it," one rank and file worker told me. Williams was unable to kill the rank and file movement through his red scare and only succeeded in desecrating himself. His policy of cooperation with the company has stirred intense dissatisfaction of the union members.

The aluminum workers of New Kensington are demanding a real industrial union in the industry with rank and file control, and preparation for the coming struggle as the only method of defeating the company's attack on their union and their living standards.

### The Company Union

This attack is being demagogically carried on. The company union attempts to masquerade as a "real workers union" (Nov. 5 leaflet distributed by the company). "We are not proposing a company union," the literature states. All of the literature distributed by the company to the employees carries this demagogic note. Together with pamphlets and leaflets, the company distributes application cards for membership in the company union outfit, the "Aluminum Workers Protective Association." It offers bribes to the workers in the form of sick benefits. "One of the main purposes of our proposed organization . . . to pay weekly benefits to the workers when they are off work on account of sickness, etc., and drawing no wages. We can be very easily so organized as to be able to pay a member \$10 to \$12 a week during such periods of hardship." The literature does not add that this benefit is to be raised by workers' contributions.

This flood of company union propaganda concentrates its attack on the "labor bosses." It brings out all of the crimes committed by the union leaders against the rank and file—high dues, no rank and file control, and sell-out of strikes. It points out the unsatisfactory agreement signed by Green for the aluminum workers.

It then demagogically calls for the substitution of the company union, "the Employe Representative Plan," which the literature declares "simply means that the workers of a plant set up a procedure by which they negotiate with their employer on matters relating to employ problems within their own plant and involving their own particular interests. In this way they are free to act for themselves, and make whatever settlements are best suited to their own local conditions. In this way the workers of the plant preserve their rights and privileges as free men and are not subject to the commands of outside 'labor bosses.'" This will eliminate "strife and discord," says the company union propaganda.

The demagogic attack on the betrayals of A. F. of L. leaders is made by the company the wedge whereby to propagate the employer controlled, fascist union, where the workers have only the "right" individually to petition the management and no say whatever as to wages, working conditions or inner "union" problems.

The company union gives some facts—that the A. F. of L. leaders fight rank and file control and sign unsatisfactory agreements. They then distort these facts by attempting to substitute the company union. They hide the fact that the Mellon company and these same A. F. of L. leaders co-operated to put the present unsatisfactory A. F. of L. agreement.

The program of the rank and file in the Aluminum Workers' Union, however, is showing the aluminum workers the correct road—not the boss controlled company union which prevents real organization, gives the workers no rights and enables the employer to dictate all conditions—but rank and file control of the Aluminum Workers Union (A. F. of L.) with a militant policy of struggle for their demands.

### Organize the Unorganized

The rank and file workers in the Aluminum Workers' Union know that the question of organizing the unorganized aluminum workers is a key question at the present moment. They know that Williams and other Green agents had not made any effective attempts to organize the unorganized aluminum workers. These Green agents have no intention of doing so. The rank and file knows that in the face of the company's attacks the union must be built into a 100 per cent organization. The rank and file aluminum workers propose a more aggressive organizing campaign, with organizing committees of the union drawing in those not yet members and activating those who have remained passive.

This organizing drive, proposed by the rank and file, is especially urgent in view not only of the company union propaganda, but also in view of the fact that at present the economic conditions are far from satisfactory.

The strike "settlement" of Green did not solve the workers' grievances. "The efficiency and bonus system is in full force," one rank and file aluminum worker told me. "The revolutions of the machine per minute are measured frequently. Different rates per hour are set for exactly the same kind

## Florida A. F. L. Joins in Drive On Homeless

### Gov. Sholtz Calls On Police to Eject All Transients

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 13.—The influx of unemployed workers into Florida resulting from the announcement a few weeks ago by federal officials, that all transients would be housed, fed and given jobs, is causing great consternation in the camp of lynch Governor Sholtz.

In a letter to the officials of Florida's 67 counties, Sholtz labeled these workers as criminals and called on the sheriffs to use "drastic action" to stop the march of these homeless workers into the State. He incited these officers to use violence by telling them that their lives were endangered if they did not stop the migration; "after hordes of these people are here it may be too late," the letter states. Even the highway inspectors were enlisted to turn back all hitch-hikers.

The "Miami News," organ of the A. F. of L. of Florida, carried a front page editorial under an inch high headline, "Stop That Job-Seeking Horde," calling on the police to keep out the unemployed workers, but in order not to be misunderstood, they defined clearly who should be allowed in the State as follows: "Not that all the newcomers are job-seekers or crooks; there are many who come to seek our healthful climate and recreation, but there too are many of the other kind; for safety and our worthy visitors may go elsewhere unless something drastic is done to stop entirely or reduce this influx of certain classes."

Only last week the Charleston, S. C. police seized 54 workers who were lodged at a transient camp there, after taking their finger prints the police held them in jail until the prints could be sent to Washington to be checked for "criminal records."

## Pittsburgh Unemployed United Front Demands Freedom for Frankfeld

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 13.—Demands for the further strengthening of the proletarian united front and for the release of Phil Frankfeld, framed and imprisoned leader of the Unemployment Councils of Western Pennsylvania, were made at the first mass meeting held here under the auspices of the united front of the unemployed organizations.

North Side Carnegie Hall, where the meeting was held, was crowded to capacity, with the following organizations participating: Unemployed Council, Unemployed Citizens League, Independent Unemployed Citizens League, Pennsylvania Unemployed League, and the Veterans Rank and File.

Plans were adopted, following a report by the Joint Action Committee of the unemployed organizations for a monster parade and demonstration in Pittsburgh on Jan. 3.

### FROST IN FLORIDA

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 12.—For the first time since 1906 snow fell here yesterday. There were only a few flakes but the temperature had dropped sufficiently to cause suffering among the city's unemployed. A heavy frost was predicted for the night. At noon the temperature was 34.

## U. S. STUDENTS WIN ROUND IN STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM

### Wide Sympathies Shown in American Colleges for Determined Fight on War Propaganda and Injection of Fascist Ideology

By James Lerner  
National Secretary, Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism

Within the past two years not only has the American working class leaped forward into prominence in the arena of world struggle but also the students have begun to awaken from their long, legendary sleep. It has almost been an axiom that whereas students in the European capitalist countries or in the colonial countries took an active part in politics American students had no interest in fighting for their needs or for the needs of the working class. The prominent part played by the Russian student movement before the revolution and the heroic role of the Cuban students who are fighting alongside of the working class against imperialist terror are examples. But it is well known that in this country the student was supposed to be concerned with three things: football, drink and petting parties.

Many American students still know of only football, drink and petting parties but there is a growing minority which is now concerned with many other things. The hard blows of the crisis not only throw bricklayers onto the scrapheap but makes unnecessary teachers, doctors and lawyers. Capitalism can set along without education for the masses, without health for the workers and farmers have affected the students, shown them the need for struggle. The increase in militarization has brought students face to face with a situation which resembled 1914 all too closely.

From a little over two years ago when the first united front congress of students was organized in America until today we have seen a solid advance in the struggles against war. Under the leadership of the World Committee Against War and Fascism and later of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism the movement has enrolled wide sympathies.

No single action is more symptomatic of this than the great student strike against war and fascism of April 13. With the Student League calling upon the chapters to build the unity from below it was possible to draw 25,000 students out of their class rooms in dramatic protest against war preparations. The success of this action shocked the war-making government and its agents, Hearst, Fish, Easley, etc., which had patiently worked to keep the students "sound" for military purposes.

The strike action came in the midst of a whole series of conferences at about 70 colleges, universities and high schools. Most of these conferences accepted the program of the Youth Section of the American League.

The recent fight against representatives of Italian fascism at City College in New York resulted in the expulsion of 21 students. Students at the University of California have met the same fate. Al Hamilton, a member of the National Committee of the Youth Section of the American League, has been denied admission to the University of California because of his stand.

The student is taking his stand. Alongside of the fighting forces of progress.

### CHICAGO, Ill.

## I. L. D. BAZAAR

FRI. SAT. SUN.  
December 14, 15 and 16  
Peoples' Auditorium  
2457 Chicago Avenue  
GAMES - DANCING - PROGRAM  
Admission 10c for each night  
Proceeds for the Defense of Class War Prisoners

### Boston, Mass.

## I. L. D. VICTORY BALL

Friday, December 14th  
RITZ PLAZA HALL  
218 Huntington Avenue  
To celebrate Release of Anti-Hanfstaengl Demonstrators  
Walter Johnson's Orchestra  
Adm. 35c in advance, 40c at door

### PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

## EUROPA THEA. Market above 15th Street

Now Playing  
Amkino presents the film epic of the birth and progress of a great nation

## "3 Songs About Lenin"

Hear Lenin's Voice for the First Time on the Screen  
Directed by GZEGA VERTOV  
Music by SHAPORIN

### DETROIT, Mich.

## BIG SALE ON RUSSIAN TOYS, SHAWLS, ETC.

## New York Shirt Shop

2234 Woodward (Opp. Fox Thea.)  
SPECIAL ON SHIRTS! Sold before for \$1.50—now selling for \$1.45  
Men's New Ties 25c - 4 for 90c





# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT TOOK Louis Adamic, the labor reporter, one year of study among hundreds of American workers to arrive at the conclusions about proletarian literature which he now publishes in an article in the Saturday Review of Literature.

Now Marxists have nothing against thoroughness. They believe that a man should spend some time studying a question before he arrives at its answer.

On the other hand, it is very possible that the whole course of study was nothing but a sheer waste of time. It may be that the conclusions do not warrant the effort of analysis. This has been known to happen. It is well known that people have at times created and labored over tremendous contraptions for beating eggs when it was so much simpler to go into the nearest hardware shop and buy a quarter egg-beater.

I have something of the same criticism to offer Mr. Adamic about his conclusions after the year's study among the hundreds of American workers.

## The Man Without an Axe to Grind

IT IS always best to begin with a man's political opinions before you discuss his judgments on art. It helps clarify matters.

Mr. Adamic is well known as the "man without an axe to grind." At least, so he told us in his preface to "Dynamite" and so he assured us in his autobiography "Laughing in the Jungle." A "man without an axe to grind" is one who believes that Communists are dogmatic and doctrinaire. Personally, he claims to present the facts objectively, as he finds them, and allows the facts to present their own conclusions.

Those interested in Mr. Adamic's objective presentation of the "facts" about the class struggle in America should read Anthony Binba's review of Adamic's "Dynamite" in the December issue of the Communist.

As a sample of his political "impartiality," we quote, from this critical article of his on literature, parenthetical remarks which state:

1. That Mr. Adamic does not believe that the American workers will ever be radical.

2. That Mr. Adamic does not believe that there will ever be a revolutionary movement in America.

The "man without an axe to grind" evidently has a few hatchets of his own to whet on the grindstone.

## Adamic and Proletarian Literature

ON LITERATURE, Mr. Adamic is no less impartial. Again we are given to understand that Mr. Adamic's conclusions flow out of the objective facts and are not, like Communist's facts, selected with a view to proving a foreordained point.

Nevertheless, we are soon informed that the Communist writers have been laboring under an illusion. They thought they were Marxists when they spoke about "proletarian literature." O no, says Mr. Adamic, "proletarian" literature is anti-Marxist. Why? Well, for three reasons. First, because Marx never used the term. Second, because it is not Marxist to speak about a proletarian literature, and third, because Trotsky said that proletarian literature was impossible anytime, anywhere, anyhow.

Point one may be true. But if Marx didn't use the term, Lenin did, and Lenin was not a man to use words or terms idly. Point two escapes me. Mr. Adamic means, I take it, that proletarian literature is "narrow, sectarian, revolutionary-political," which of course, by his own words, makes it anti-Marxist. Marxism is none of these things. Thirdly, if proletarian literature is impossible, according to Trotsky, what is the literature about which Mr. Adamic is writing? Bourgeois literature? Obviously not. It appears to be a kind of bastard offspring of political ambitions.

## The Audience

THE key point in the article, however, is that the workers, for whom this literature is intended, do not read it. With that point one cannot quarrel. It is true that the great mass, the great and, as yet, unclass-conscious masses do not read proletarian literature. But did it require a year's study to find that out? It was obvious from the sales of the books. Even radical workers did not buy the books. Workers haven't two dollars and fifty cents to spend on novels. But in the circulating library of the worker's book shops, if Mr. Adamic will look, he will see that the copies are thumbed and marked. But the fact that radical workers and Communists read the books does not cut much ice with Mr. Adamic. Because to him "proletarian literature" is primarily a literature of propaganda and it is not the radical workers who need to be propagandized but the masses of non-radical workers.

I deny in the first place, that our literature is simply "propaganda." Only a person who understands very little about the nature of Marxism and of proletarian literature would be capable of such a vulgarization. The greatest works of proletarian art are great works of literature capable of standing with the products of any class. Nexo's "Pelle the Conqueror," Gorky, Sholokov, are artists of great power and significance. They are "propaganda" only in the sense that they reveal and strip the social realities of capitalism. But what they reveal is the truth, not wish-fulfillments. True, "truth" is a class matter; a worker's "truth" is not a boss's truth. Mr. Adamic sees one truth, the proletarian writer another. But from what I know of the course of history, I would venture to say that it is with the proletarian writer that the final truth lies, not with Mr. Adamic.

## The Readers of Tomorrow

AS FAR as audience goes, one cannot say with the assumed air of finality of Mr. Adamic that because workers do not read our writings today, they never will. This is a favorite trick of Adamic's. He himself points to the fact that the average German worker possessed an excellent Marxist library. Does Adamic think this was wrought in one or two years? Nobody is born a Marxist. The proletariat does not spring into life class-conscious and socialist. Socialism must be learned. And in the process of change, with all its social implications, come spiritual changes too. A worker who becomes a Communist changes. He becomes a developed worker with interests and appetites he did not possess before. Look at the tremendous working class reading public in the Soviet Union. Does Adamic think that the Russian worker is a phenomenon? Then so is the German and the Japanese and the Chinese and the growing French working class readers. Workers of every other country can become readers, Adamic seems to say, except the Americans. The American workers seemed to be doomed to illiteracy, movies and tabloids. I think the answer is obvious.

But while I'm on the subject, I might suggest that it is about time somebody began to consider the publication of revolutionary poems and fiction at cheap prices, in paper-backed editions. We are ready for it, we need it.

## THE GIANT!

Mike Gold, who has already filled his quota once, has nearly \$40 to his credit today, has thus far raised the highest total in the drive, and is joined by Del and Ramsey, who have reached their quotas of \$500 and \$250 respectively.

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Rochester Section | \$ 28.37        |
| E. M. Howell      | 10.00           |
| Milton Clyman     | 1.00            |
| Previously Rec'd. | 925.52          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>\$964.39</b> |

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

# Six Weeks in Columbia House, German Torture Camp for Political Prisoners

## Heroic John Schehr Taken to Woods and Shot

By WERNER HIRSCH

(The author of this article, who was one of the defense witnesses in the Reichstag Fire Trial, tells what happened to him after he testified, and gives a graphic description of "life" in a German concentration camp and in a Nazi torture-house.)

IN GENERAL the conditions of the prisoners in Brandenburg were very severe. The food was bad. There was as good as no furniture in the common living quarters. There were so few benches that they hardly sufficed for a quarter of the number of prisoners to sit on, so that even at meal times most of them had to crouch on the floor.

We were often roused at five o'clock in the morning without any logical reason. The using of the lavatories was a particular difficulty. In the prison building itself there were no lavatories and the prisoners were only allowed to go out at definite times, and that very seldom and only for a very short time. Kicks, boxes on the ears, orders to lie down flat, do knee bending exercises, run around the yard and up and down the stairs—all this constantly occurred. The Jewish prisoners especially were subjected to the vilest repression. Certain of the S.S. men, on duty as corporals, took particular pleasure in ways and means of torturing the prisoners.

As is the case all over Germany, and perhaps still more so in Brandenburg, the prisoners were unscrupulously robbed. The S.S. men stole watches, money and the greater number of parcels which were sent to the prisoners by their relatives. In most cases, the prisoners did not get more than one-tenth of the contents of the parcels. The rest went into the cupboards of the S.S. people. The occasional complaints of individual prisoners were regularly answered with the most horrible ill-treatment.

Outrages of a sexual character often occurred. Downright satanic conditions prevailed in the so-called Jewish quarters, where the Russian white guard, Dimitrieff (in preliminary imprisonment), with the protection and the active support of the S.S. men, subjected the Jewish prisoners to the vilest ill-treatment and the foulest sexual perversities. From Brandenburg I was brought to Leipzig as a witness during the Reichstag trial. During my cross-examination there, among other questions a long political discussion arose on the question, whether there existed a revolutionary situation in Germany and whether the C.P. of Germany had prepared the uprising. The general opinion of our comrades in Brandenburg was that as a result of this report and of my evidence given at the trial, we could expect inevitable repressions. Due to the general solidarity, all over the camp were in a state of nervous anticipation as to what the S.S. men would do to me.

One night, three days after my return from Leipzig, I was suddenly called out just as we had already lain down to sleep. I had to dress and pack my things. The general mood was such that I had every reason to expect the usual "attempts to escape." Therefore, I was all the more pleasantly surprised when during the night, I was taken to the police prison in Alexanderplatz in Berlin. There were many bugs in the cell here, but the following night—out of reach of the black-shirt S.S. butchers—was one of the happiest of my life. This prison cell seemed almost like a sanatorium in me in comparison with Brandenburg. But this dream soon ended. The next morning I was taken to the State Secret Police Court in Prinz-Albrecht Street. The Commissioner there explained to me with a sarcastic grin: "We're now taking you to a place where you will be able to think over what you said about the policy of the German C.P. during your evidence in Leipzig."

This place was the notorious Columbia House, a former military prison, now used by the Gestapo and the S.S. as a special prison for political prisoners. One of the 22 various prisons through which I passed during my one and a half years preliminary imprisonment in Hitler Germany.

When I arrived in the prison, I did not know where I was. Not until ten or twelve days later did I find out that I was in Columbia House when, for the first time, I had the opportunity of exchanging a whispered word with another prisoner whom I knew. My door had the notice on it: "It is forbidden to leave the cell." The result of this was that only once, during Christmas, I was allowed to participate in a so-called "bear dance"—in its way a free hour in the yard.

In the cell, where there was nothing but a straw sack, a board,



Dragged off to a concentration camp by the brutal Berlin Police.

over, eating bowl and a mug to drink from, one was not even allowed to have a comb or a tooth brush. Sleep at night was disturbed by S.S. men rousing one almost every half-hour—this happened at least ten to seventeen times a night. The reason for this tactic of completely weakening the prisoners was that it was necessary to prevent the prisoners from committing suicide.

**Restricted Use of Lavatories**  
A special torture in this prison was the impossibility of having sufficient use of the lavatories. Since in the cells there were neither lavatories nor pails, the prisoners were forced to wait for the rare occasions when the cell door was unlocked and they were able to go to the so-called "washing cell."

This however, took place in such a rush and under such dangerous forms, that there were actually prisoners in Columbia House who had not been to the lavatory more than four to five times during a period of four weeks. An all absorbing question with which one occupied oneself during the whole day, was how to drink the minimum amount of liquid. This torture was made still worse for some of the prisoners since the S.S. men forced them to drink castor-oil.

Naturally, the prisoners could never obtain any books or newspapers, so that for the prisoners in solitary confinement the isolation was applied in its most depressing form. The only relief was to set oneself a program of various problems from day to day, which one could think about and discuss with oneself, and thus keep the brain active and kill time. The S.S. men labeled every prisoner in Berlin dialect with the name of "Paule." Thus

they were also named by us prisoners. One was later called "Slapping Paule." When he was on duty he came almost regularly into every cell, stood silently opposite his victims and then suddenly slapped him without any reason whatsoever. Another one we called "Kneebend Paule." When he was on duty, he gave orders as follows: "Fifty times on your knees!" If the victims in question became breathless and exhausted as a result, "Kneebend Paule" would say sarcastically, "You're so excited and quite out of breath. Just do another hundred knee bends in order to quiet down again." A special sport which gave one the impression of being in a lunatic asylum was the "Flying Alarm." In this case when they were bored, the S.S. men suddenly roared down the corridors "Flying alarm," whereupon the prisoners, if they wished to avoid a thrashing, had to creep under their sleeping boards and lay there in the filth.

**Fleishlich Tortures**  
By far the worst was the treatment of some of the prisoners who were particularly hated. For example, there was a little cripple who had been in Columbia House nearly half a year on the charge of having participated in a scuffle during which an S.A. man had been killed. Evidently, there was no proof against him, since the man would have been sentenced long ago. This unfortunate cripple, completely starved and emaciated, so that he looked more like a stunted school boy than a perhaps thirty-year-old man, was daily beaten. The S.S. men called him by the name of "hunch-backed hog." When they unlocked the door, he was forced to stand up smartly and say: "I

am an assassin." This was generally followed by kicks and blows. It is hardly possible to understand how this weak body was able to retain life after half a year of this suffering.

The scene of these beatings was the so-called cellar thrashing. These were atrocious tortures of certain prisoners, whereby the S.S. men were gathered together by loud shouts of "Come down for the cellar thrashing." This ill-treatment was divided up, according to "wind power from 1 to 5." If it was a case of "cellar thrashing No. 3," this meant that the victims had to go afterwards to the doctor. "Wind power 4 and 5" meant that the victim had to be brought out of the cellar on a stretcher.

Among the most brutal outrages which was committed in Columbia House was that of injecting camphor and hydrochloric acid into the sexual organs of a number of prisoners. With terrible internal injuries and inflammations, with torn intestines, these unfortunates were taken from Columbia House, some to the police prison in Alexanderplatz and some to the State Hospital. These cases, the victims of which had been seen by several of my fellow prisoners, occurred some time before I was brought to Columbia House.

I myself left Columbia House with only a stiff knee. Not until two or three months later was I able to bend my knee again. Compared to the former ill-treatment which I had endured in the Brandenburg concentration camp, Columbia House was, for my personal conditions, a considerable improvement. But it might have been otherwise. Later, when I had already been transferred to the Oranienburg concentration camp, I was informed by another prisoner, also from Columbia House, of the following incident which occurred there on December 12th:

**Anonymity of a Number**  
On December 12th this comrade and John Schehr were taken down into the cellar of Columbia House for a bath. The S.S. men who brought them down asked him, pointing to Schehr, "Do you know this fellow?" He answered in the negative. "What, you filthy Jew, do you say that you don't know the leader of the German C.P.?" Comrade Schehr interposed, so as to save the other: "That is very possible. I am unknown in Berlin, since I worked publicly most exclusively in Hamburg and Hanover." The S.S. man then turned to the other prisoner: "Yes, we have shown Schehr how the wind blows here. But soon we're going to get someone whom we are waiting for with impatience. The Jew Hirsch from the 'Rote Fahne.' We'll show it to him!"

At that time I had already been over two weeks in Columbia House. The man had only to go up one story higher to see me. The fact that from the very moment of their arrival in prison the majority of prisoners are only known by numbers was very favorable for me here. I was called by my number, "nineteen seventy-five." And in all probation of the incognito of Number 1975 had sheltered me from more severe ill-treatment.

The hero of Columbia House was Comrade John Schehr. He was subjected to the most brutal tortures and he bore them as a true hero. A few weeks after I was transferred from Columbia House to Oranienburg, Comrade John Schehr, together with Comrades Schoenhaar, Steinfurth and Schwarz were taken out of Columbia House one evening and shot in the woods. Comrade Schehr was murdered, because they wished to do away with a witness in defense of Comrade Thaelmann. Since none of the tortures had succeeded in breaking his spirit, the fascist murderers silenced him with the revolvers.

**Michigan ILD to Show Amusing Soviet Comedy**  
DETROIT, Mich.—Under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, an entertaining picture of a Soviet comedy, entitled "Sentenced to Health," will be shown on the following dates, at the following places:  
Friday, Dec. 14, 11:30 p.m., midnight show, Echo Theatre, Oakland at Josephine, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 8 p.m., Pattern Makers Hall, 2467 Grand River; Saturday, Dec. 15, 8 p.m., in League of Struggle for Negro Rights, cor. St. Antoine and Watson; Saturday, Dec. 22, 8 p.m., Workers Center, 855 12th St., cor. Taylor; Thursday, Dec. 20, 8 p.m., Martin Hall, 499 Martin Ave.; Tuesday, Dec. 18, 8 p.m., Serbian Hall, Grant and Dequindre Sts.  
There will also be news reels and Russian dancing on the stage. The entire proceeds will go to the International Labor Defense.

Workers Schools: No news from Cleveland and Sacramento. In New York, so far, the number of would-be students is nine. If eleven more don't write to this column in a hurry, expressing their desire to take a communications course as outlined in last week's column, there may be no such course in the N.Y.W.S. this term. However, preparations are going on, and one of these days the school administration will receive a detailed plan as to instructors, course, equipment, etc.

## Sexual Outrages Practiced on Jewish Prisoners

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# International Theatre Offers Articles by Gorky, Meyerhold, Vakhtangov

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE, No. 2, 1934. Published by the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre. 15 cents.

Reviewed by BEN BLAKE

EVERY few months there appears another issue of this far too little known magazine. Its field is theatre, music, film, and dance, and it is published, appropriately, in Moscow, the theatrical capital of the world. Between its simple gray covers has appeared some of the best material on the theory and technique of the theatre arts ever to reach print. Also, it is the only source of public information as to what is being accomplished in the revolutionary theatre in all lands. International Theatre No. 2, which is just out, reaches a new high standard of quality. The Marxist approach to the theatre is already yielding fine fruit.

The three articles by great masters of the Soviet theatre—"On Plays and Playwrights," by Maxim Gorky, "On Ideology and Technology in the Theatre," by V. Meyerhold, and "From the Diary of E. B. Vakhtangov,"—written in each case with clarity and simplicity, are meaty contributions to the understanding of fundamental creative problems.

Vakhtangov, the brilliant young director who died in 1922, writing back in 1919 before the revolutionary theatre existed, gives a brilliant analysis of what will constitute the new theatre. He also has valuable guidance to offer on the training of the actor, and on other theatrical problems. Meyerhold's article is rich in fine ideas, and is especially valuable because it was intended to explain to the leaders of amateur dramatic groups in Moscow the principles upon which his famous system is based. Gorky's vividly presented analysis of playwrighting problems contains observations that hold good for the creative artist in any field.

In the article, "Marx and Engels on Problems of Dramaturgy," George Lukas presents material giving some of the basic views of the founders of Marxism on literary questions, showing their position to be far from realistic as a creative method. A. Gvosdev, writing on the "Theatre of Feudal Society," gives an interesting picture of the struggle within the medieval theatre of the reactionary forces of church and nobility against the rising revolutionary bourgeoisie.

OTHER features include an informative but insufficient critical article on "Lunacharsky—Art Critic and Dramatist," by R. Pelse, an analysis of "Races," the exiled German playwright F. Bruckner's confused play about anti-Semitism, by Heinrich Diamant; a provocative article on "Jazz and Negro Music," by A. Alchwang; a theoretical ar-

## Vivid Memoirs of Old Bolshevik Describe Illegal Czarist Days

The life of the "professional revolutionaries," the gallant working class fighters who braved jail, torture and exile to build up the movement that swept the tsar off his throne and launched socialism in Russia, is vividly portrayed by Cecilia Bobrobskaya in "Twenty Years in Underground Russia," now being distributed by International Publishers.  
Leaving a little White Russia town when a girl, Bobrobskaya taught study circles, distributed revolutionary literature, organized trade unions—all the activities which Tsarism persecuted most savagely as "unlawful." Abroad, Bobrobskaya met leaders of the world labor movement and her retelling of conversations with them is a feature of the book.

# TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Jack, Loretta, Clemens, Songs
- WOP—Sports—Prick
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Interview With Team-of-Four National Bridge Champions
- WOR—Front-Page Drama
- WJZ—Patriotic Echoes—Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robinson Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Hirsch Orchestra
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neill—Sketch
- 7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Dance Music
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Bookie Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Bourdon Orchestra Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet; Football—Grantland Rice
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch
- WABC—Ray Area—Sketch
- 8:15-WJZ—Dick Loberg, Organ; Armbruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Courtland, Songs; Male Quartet
- WABC—Elin G. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WOR—Katzman Orchestra; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Choristers Quartet
- WJZ—Comedian Orchestra; Dwight Fiske
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 9:00-WEAF—Lymon Orchestra; Frank Mann, Tenor; Vivienne Segal, Songs
- WOR—Billie Holiday
- WJZ—Harris Orch.; Leah Ray, Songs
- WABC—March of Time—Drama
- 9:30-WEAF—Bonnie Orchestra; Pic and Pat, Comedian
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Jane Williams, Ted Fio-Rito Orchestra and Others; Sally Eilers and Lee Tracy, Guests
- 9:45-WOR—Garbo Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAF—Summer Night's Dream—Sketch
- WOR—Elsie Jordan, Songs
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. F. Reed
- 10:30-WEAF—Social Insurance—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
- WOR—Variety Musical
- WJZ—The Jewish Faith—Rabi Mordecai Kaplan
- WABC—The O'Flynn—Musical Drama
- 10:45-WEAF—Gothic Choristers
- 11:00-WEAF—George R. Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau I. N. S.
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Denny Orchestra
- WABC—Notion
- 11:15-WEAF—Ferdinando Orchestra
- WOR—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30-WEAF—Dance Music (Also WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WED)

icle on the dance by I. Chernot-skaya, and brief articles and statistics on the Soviet theatre, including the figures of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Let professional theatre workers in the U.S.A. ponder these bare figures: By the end of 1933, the number of professional theatres in the U.S.S.R. reached 560, which is 406 more than in 1914 under capitalism. Professional theatre workers reached the number of 47,000—and these do not know unemployment.

In the international field, there are several good articles, better than previous material. Readers will thrill to the heroism of the revolutionary theatre in China (simply related by R. Tru), where its work goes on intelligently and resourcefully, despite bloody repression by the Kuomintang and fascist Blue Coats. Very valuable to the workers theatre is M. Lode's account of the controversy within the Czechoslovakian workers' theatre movement over the question of slogans vs. realism in revolutionary drama. The position of the I.U.R.T. leadership confirms the general line worked out by the League of Workers Theatre of the U.S.A. in the last two years—for powerful artistic creations, for the fullest possible utilization of the technical resources of theatrical art: Propaganda is not enough.

Finally, there are interesting biographical sketches of directors and playwrights—of E. F. Burian, the Czechoslovakian, of Korea Senda of Japan, of the young Englishman, Andre Van Gyesheim, and of the German, Bert Brecht—the last one of the most brilliant literary sketches it will ever be your pleasure to read. It is by the Soviet dramatist, Tretyakov. Brief international chronicles and news of the I.U.R.T. regions conclude the issue.

With all its improvements, International Theatre No. 2 still has shortcomings. First and most glaring is the lack of a single article on the most influential of all the theatrical arts today—the film. There are also no articles on the United States, though the English edition is circulated chiefly in the U. S. and Great Britain. The editors have been having difficulty in securing such articles. American theatre craftsmen and writers have an opportunity to perform an important service by writing for I. T.

Working Woman Needs Help  
The Working Woman magazine asks through this column for two things. First—do you have a radio in good condition, that you could give the Working Woman? Will you do typing for the Working Woman? In both cases see Margaret Cowd, 9th Floor, 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

**ANOTHER WINNER**  
With \$70.90 to its credit today Ramsey exceeds his \$250 quota by more than \$35! Look at him smile!

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Science               | \$ 7.00         |
| Press League          | 25.00           |
| Editorial Staff D. W. | 16.00           |
| Business Staff D. W.  | 15.00           |
| Section 3             | 5.00            |
| Previously Rec'd.     | 214.24          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>\$285.14</b> |

## Little Lefty



## Not Waiting for Pie in the Sky!



by del



**OVER THE TOP**  
Little Lefty is proud and triumphant! Del today surpasses his quota of \$50. He declares, furthermore, that about \$50 is due to his credit from affairs held during the past week. Send those proceeds in pronto!

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Business Office D. W. | \$ 8.00         |
| Editorial Staff D. W. | 5.00            |
| Section 3             | 5.00            |
| Previously Rec'd.     | 488.07          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>\$507.87</b> |

Del will present an autographed portrait of his cartoon characters every day to the highest contributor.

# Daily Worker

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 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.  
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934

## Green's Five Per Cent Tax on Payrolls

WILLIAM GREEN yesterday went into action in a deadly earnest against the coming National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance, that will bring thousands of working class delegates to Washington on Jan. 5 to 7.

Green yesterday issued his own plan for "unemployment insurance," in support of which he calls all A. F. of L. locals to boycott the coming Washington National Congress.

Green has been warning all A. F. of L. locals against supporting this National Congress, which will be a mighty united front of every section of the toiling population.

"Be on guard," Green has written in an official letter to every A. F. of L. secretary, "against any attempt to create the impression that the A. F. of L. is in any way connected with the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance. The A. F. of L. has declared its own policy of unemployment insurance... a program of action will soon be sent to you for guidance in securing state legislation."

Well, yesterday this program finally arrived.

It will take any worker only a short examination to see that Green's new plan for unemployment insurance, for which he calls for support in opposition to the coming National Congress, violates every interest of the workers in the trade unions, not to speak of the whole working class of the country.

POINT by point, what did Green propose yesterday in his "own policy of unemployment insurance?"

First, the payments for the insurance will come right out of the wages of the workers through a five per cent tax on all payrolls. This is direct tax on pay envelopes! This will immediately effect a five per cent pay cut for all workers, in the A. F. of L. and out. It will not be taken directly from the workers, but it will come ultimately from them through increased costs of goods, or through direct pay cuts to make up for the tax. Green himself admits this! In either case, Green's plan is careful to see that the profits of the employers will not be touched; the workers foot the bill for their own "insurance" when they lose their jobs, which are completely in the hands of the employers.

It is against just such raw robbery of the workers through fraudulent "unemployment insurance" plans that the coming National Congress will fight. Instead, it will propose the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which provides that all funds for insurance must come from the profits of the employers and the funds of the government; not a cent must come from the workers, either directly or indirectly.

The employers are responsible for the crisis, not the workers. Make the employers shoulder the whole burden of the care of the workers, declares the Communist Party, which is supporting the National Congress.

NEXT, Green's plan will not give a single worker of the 15,000,000 now unemployed a cent of benefits. It applies only to those who will lose their jobs sometime in the future. Furthermore, it provides for benefits that begin only two weeks after the worker has lost his job, and does not extend for more than five months. What happens to a worker after five months of unemployment? Is it not a fact that a majority of the 15,000,000 jobless have not had a day's work for a year or more? What of them?

Green's plan here is silent. It protects the employers from any further worries about the jobless after five months—for which the workers have paid in the first place.

The National Congress will fight for insurance benefits for ALL WORKERS, to begin AT ONCE, and to extend FOR THE FULL PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, regardless of what it costs the employers in reduced profits.

Green's plan gives the worker nothing but what he pays for out of his own pocket, and only for a brief period at that.

The National Congress plan places the burden squarely on the employer and guarantees every jobless worker a minimum standard of decency and security, for the full period of unemployment, to come out of the employer's profit.

Which of these two plans is in the interest of the workers, Green's plan or the plan of the National Congress?

Green's plan is only for individual states, thus dividing the workers into separate groups, permitting the employers to defeat these groups one by one, instead of facing a united working class.

Green's plan provides that the insurance funds may be used as a threat against strikes, since his plan provides that "workers discharged for misconduct" shall have benefits only "for a reasonable period." What is this if not the encouragement of terrorism in the shops with the insurance reserves as a weapon?

The National Congress plan provides for full union protection at all times, with no discrimination for any reason of previous residence, militancy, race, or political activity.

The National Congress plan provides for rising scale to take care of rising prices; Green's plan is silent on this point.

Taken in its entirety, Green's plan is calculated to protect employers' profits.

Which of these two plans is in the interest of the A. F. of L. workers?

Will the A. F. of L. workers permit Green to break their solidarity with their class brothers fighting for a working class insurance bill and for social security? More than 2,500 A. F. of L. locals have endorsed the H. R. 7598. In every A. F. of L. local Green's fight against the National Congress should be taken up. Send delegates to the National Congress!

## The Cadillac Elections

THE decision of the District Council of the United Automobile Workers Union (A. F. of L.) to withdraw from the "presidential pact" of March 25, is evidence of the intense dissatisfaction of the automobile workers. This "pact" was signed by William Green and other A. F. of L. leaders last March to prevent an automobile workers' strike. Under the agreement, the Automobile Labor Board was set up as a compulsory arbitration body. The agreement gave the company union full rights before the board, and provided that unions must submit their membership lists to the board before discrimination cases would be considered.

The A. F. of L. leaders who helped the employers and Roosevelt set up this board have now been forced by the rebellion of the workers to withdraw from it. But even in this withdrawal, the A. F. of L. officials again attempt to betray the auto workers. They once more attempt the same no-strike policy of co-operation with the employers, which defeated the auto workers' demands last March. They call for another "impartial" board, to replace the Auto Labor Board which is discredited among the auto workers. They hide from the workers that such a new board, like the old, would continue to carry on the wishes of the employers. They now attempt to divert the auto workers from the only means which will win their demands—the preparation of a strike for higher wages, lower hours, against the speed-up and for union recognition.

Now the Auto Labor Board has prepared framed-up elections in the Cadillac plant as the first auto elections. These elections are framed in advance to aid the company unions. They were decided on last March and were delayed and delayed by the Auto Labor Board until the company union propaganda could be flooded into the plants, and until layoffs sapped the membership of the A. F. of L. union. The Auto Labor Board decided the elections must be held in inside the plant, and decided that the company union could be voted for along with other unions.

While William Green, under the intense pressure of the workers, was forced to denounce these elections and declare that the auto workers would not participate, he continued his betrayal policy by refusing to lift a finger to mobilize the workers for a fight. He said not a word about the necessity of strike preparation if the demands are to be won.

The elections proposed by the Automobile Labor Board are clearly a fraud, and in advance assure that collective bargaining will be dominated by the company union.

The reason the first elections are scheduled in the Cadillac plant is because the unions there are very weak. The intention of the Automobile Labor Board and the manufacturers is to use the Cadillac elections to create an atmosphere that the workers favor the company unions. It is a step toward fastening the company unions upon the workers in all other auto plants.

The Communists propose a concentrated united campaign of all real labor unions in the auto industry to defeat the company unions. The fight now must aim to force the Labor Board to call off the elections. The unions should unite behind the demand for elections during the height of the season, when the workers are in the plants to vote. It is not those who most consciously support unionism that the company retains in the plants during the slow periods. The workers should demand democracy in the election and full right to carry on agitation within the plant for the real unions. The Communist Party calls upon all production workers to vote for the A. F. of L. representatives, while all tool and dye makers should vote for the Mechanics' Educational Society of America.

If, however, the fight to force the Automobile Labor Board to change its decision fails, the Communist Party calls upon the Cadillac workers to register their sentiment for a real union. All production workers should vote for the A. F. of L. while all tool and dye makers should vote for the Mechanics' Educational Society.

## I. R. T. Workers Reject Company Union Scheme

THE company union as a form of collective bargaining, which has been boosted by the N. R. A. to unprecedented proportions, has been denounced by the workers in various industries on numerous occasions. The latest manifestation of this sentiment can be found in the recent action of the workers in the Interborough Rapid Transit system, the New York subways.

A two-year agreement has been signed by the I. R. T. with the officials of the Brotherhood of I. R. T. Employees, one of the oldest company unions in the country. While the agreement offers some concessions to the workers, as compared with the old agreement, in effect until Jan. 1, 1935, it is found unsatisfactory by the workers in the company union as well as in the Transport Workers' Union, independent, and the only bona fide union in the system.

Local 3 of the Brotherhood, composed of 1,800 Station Department workers, and Local 1, representing 1,100 repairmen, have already rejected the agreement and repudiated the officials as their representatives in negotiations with the company. They have formulated their own demands for the right to join the union of their choice, for higher wages, the six-day week and for other conditions. Similar demands were adopted by the following Brotherhood locals prior to the signing of the agreement: Motormen's Local 7, 98th Street Repair Shop Local, the Chief Engineers' Local 8, the Livonia and Jerome Avenues subway inspection local and some of the other locals.

The Transport Workers' Union also put forth similar demands quite some time before the agreement was negotiated.

There is no doubt in the minds of the workers in the I. R. T. system that while the concessions wrested in this agreement from the owners are by far not satisfactory, they were a conscious effort of the company and the officials of the union to control to pacify the workers and keep them away from the young but growing independent Transport Workers' Union.

The sooner all the workers in the I. R. T. will realize that it is up to them and them alone to improve their conditions the sooner will they succeed in doing so.

Many of the I. R. T. workers have already learned this lesson, and have acted accordingly. The lessons learned by these workers should serve as an example to follow by the rest of the I. R. T. workers as well as the workers in other industries.

The consolidation of the dissatisfaction inside the company union and the establishment of joint action of all the workers in the industry is the best guarantee for the improvement of the conditions of the workers.

Such activities inside the company unions by the workers outside of them, will make possible the establishment of a powerful workers' union in the industry and smash the company union as an instrument of the bosses against the workers.

## Party Life

### Work and Tasks On Waterfront Is Discussed

SINCE we helped to make some of the mistakes of Section 1, District 2 in waterfront work, unit 34 had a very clear conception of these errors.

We knew that we had to have several developed comrades from the docks themselves to lead the rank and file work or it would fall apart and not reflect the actual needs and moods of the men. We also knew the pure and simple trade unionism did not reflect adequately the needs and interests of the men. So we did not hide the face of the Party in any sense.

What we did was to first concentrate on the four most likely contacts. Only one of these proved unsuitable for the Party and so we soon had a paper dock nucleus which we proceeded to develop into the habit of meeting regularly and to work with, giving and taking political education from the men. To the entire unit membership we emphasized the need for becoming a part of the lives of their contacts, at least until these contacts were fully developed.

As soon as the nucleus was formed we issued a dock paper. Because of the marine strike the first issue was brought out in a great hurry and contained errors. But even the first one had almost all the information furnished by the workers, and it became popular immediately. The workers objected only to the Party name but not to the political articles, and we refused to change the name. The fourth issue, just out, is already edited and written almost entirely by the longshoremen themselves. This was the most popular issue, and furthermore, an immediate issue, where we wrote more, was the least popular. (Four in the outside unit have earned their livings as writers.)

We knew that the principal objection of the workers on every dock to activity was danger of job discrimination. So we adopted strictly underground methods of organization, advertising our careful investigation of all applicants, and at the same time we assured every new Communist that he would eventually have to fight for our program in the union.

The first of our leaflets from the outside was called "What the Communist Party Means to You," and explained why outside Communists were on the docks, that the Communist Party Means to You," and of all workers. We have also issued leaflets on the Daily Worker, the way to win a strike, on relief, on unemployment and social insurance. Of course, we sell the language press and the Daily Worker as well as pamphlets.

Outside of a correct union and Party line and concentration, our principal emphasis to the outside workers has been on precision in keeping appointments and being seen with the literature. The men stress this a great deal, and we have obtained it. We do not ask any one to accept an unreasonable number of assignments, even though we have only about 10 members of the outside unit who can appear on the docks.

But this tells only half the story; We think we were able to get such a high standard of discipline because, first, the section sent us selected comrades, to begin with, and second, because of the high quality of the agit-prop work (we always have our discussions and have them linked up with our day-to-day work and we accept regular reading assignments which are checked upon.) But I shall leave the description of this work to our Agit-prop. The Bureau has also issued a circular on methods of work to the comrades.

We also certainly have our shortcomings. We have rather constant guidance from the Section Bureau in trying to eradicate them, and the rank and file in the unit is developing a healthy tendency to criticize and suggest as it gets more experience.

After about 8 weeks of work we have a functioning nucleus, and many more or less qualified contacts for the Party and the union rank and file. We hope that we shall soon get forces to develop the latter. Furthermore, we understand that by learning the same lessons from practically the same mistakes, Section No. 3 has already completed its quota in the membership drive for longshoremen.

Comradely,  
 L. S., Organizer,  
 Unit 34, Section 1, District 2.

## Kirov Memorial Meet in Chicago Set for Dec. 21

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—A Kirov memorial meeting has been organized in the city of Chicago by the Communist Party, to be held Friday, Dec. 21, at 7:30 p.m. at Peoples' Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

The Chicago working class is aroused against the murder of one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Sergel Kirov, and at the recent meeting of the district committee a resolution was passed, calling upon the working class to act in defense of the Soviet Union against the attacks of the white guards and international capitalism.

### LECTURE ON COUGHLIN

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—The real character of Father Coughlin's recently launched National Union for Social Justice will be exposed by Max Salzman, director of the Detroit Workers School, in a lecture on "Father Coughlin's New Fascist Program," Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at the Workers Open Forum. The lecture will be given at Finnish Workers' Hall, 5966 14th Ave., near McCarroll.

## "DON'T WORRY, J. P. IT'S A BLANK!"

by Burck



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

|   |                            |          |
|---|----------------------------|----------|
| SEE HIM THROUGH!  | Editorial Staff D. W. .... | 6.50     |
| Burck prophesied he'd raise \$800 by the end of the week. He still needs \$75 to make good. | Previously Rec'd. ....     | 708.01   |
| Vassar Student .....  | Total .....                | \$724.51 |

## Abolition of the Bread Card In the U.S.S.R. and Its Meaning

(Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. on the Report of V. M. Molotov. Adopted Nov. 26, 1934.)

I. As a result of the rapid growth of cities and new industrial districts in connection with the enormous scale of the industrialization of the U. S. S. R. and in connection with the steady rise in the well-being of the broad masses of the workers and peasants, there has been a great increase in the demand for bread and other food products. This demand began to rise with particular rapidity after the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. At the same time the vigorous development of the sowing of crops for industry to supply the needs of our manufacturers with our own Soviet agricultural raw material caused a considerable increase to take place in the amount of grain which had to be delivered to the peasant population of districts principally engaged in the production of such industrial raw material. Moreover, at that time there were not many collective farms and state farms, and agriculture in our country, particularly the production of grain, was at a very low level. The small individual peasant farms which at that time were the prevailing form, and their backward technical equipment and poor crops were unable to supply the growing demands of the towns, the industrial districts and the districts engaged in the cultivation of industrial crops. In view of this a system of rationing of supplies (the card system) was introduced.

IV. The introduction of the card system for bread and other food products was not only necessary, but during the last few years it has been an important condition for improving supplies for the workers. The card system of supply during this period was particularly necessary because, despite the fact that much higher prices prevailed on the free market and the elements of speculation existed in this field, the supply of bread to the workers was carried out at fixed state prices. It was only as the result of this system that the state was able, despite its limited resources, to provide supplies in full for the towns and industrial districts and give preferential supplies to the most important centers and to the shock workers in the factories, while at the same time providing for the supply of grain at fixed state prices to the peasants bringing in agricultural raw material, such as cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc., with the aim of increasing the cultivation of industrial crops and increasing the amount of raw material delivered to industry.

III. By now, when big mechanized methods of agriculture have taken the place of the small scattered individual farms, when the collective farms and state farms have assumed a dominant place in agriculture and when we have already achieved a high measure of organizational and economic consolidation of these farms, the situation has fundamentally changed. This is shown not only by the success of the grain delivery campaign this year but particularly the success of the government purchases of grain at enhanced prices. The state has now at its disposal an adequate amount of grain which will fully and undoubtedly provide for the supply of food for the population without the need of a card system, by means of the universal and widespread development of the sale of bread. In such a situation

of national economy with a view to preserving the advantage established for the different groups and categories of workers under the card system of supply.

4. To abolish, beginning with January 1, 1935, the existing system of issuing grain at ration prices to peasants delivering agricultural raw materials and to widely organize the sale of bread and flour in all districts where agricultural raw material is widely purchased.

5. In connection with the establishment of a uniform retail price for bread and flour, to raise the purchasing prices of agricultural raw materials in those cases when bread was previously issued by the state at reduced prices to the collective farms, collective farmers and individual farmers for the delivery of this raw material to the state.

6. To direct the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R. to fix new purchase prices for various kinds and qualities of cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc., for each zone and district and also to fix new purchase prices in the zones and districts for peasant tobacco, silk cocoons, lambskins, furs, wool and fish, delivered to the state by fishing collectives.

7. To organize the extensive sale of grain fodder both for the population and for the use of government, collective farm and co-operative consumers, from government and co-operative stores and warehouses at uniform government prices in each zone.

8. To begin immediately to broaden the state and co-operative "System of Stores" for the sale of bread, increasing it by at least 10,000 stores by April 1, 1935, both by the reconstruction and adaptation of existing stores, and by building new stores and both in accordance with a plan to be adopted by the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

9. To draw up monthly plans for the supply of flour and cereals to the trading organizations, to industry and other state consumers in the various regions and republics in quantities which will ensure an uninterrupted sale of bread universally on a wide scale, and the complete satisfaction of the demands of the population, for which purpose to create adequate flour and cereal reserves in the various regions and republics.

10. The local Party and Soviet organizations are required to provide the premises necessary for the development of the trading system for the sale of bread and flour and to give every assistance to the trading organizations in the building of new stores and bakeries.

The abolition of the card system for bread and some other food products and the general introduction of the sale of bread and flour at uniform fixed state prices, as well as the unquestionable possibility of a further reduction of these prices in the future, together with the reduction of prices of manufactured articles, create the favorable conditions for a further improvement in the wellbeing of the workers and peasants.

It became possible to carry out

the card system for the sale of bread and certain other food products could only serve as a hindrance to the improvement of supplies and must therefore be abolished. The abolition of the bread card system will be a new and important step toward the replacement of the system of centralized distribution by the extension of Soviet trading in accordance with the directives adopted by the 17th Party Conference on the second Five Year Plan.

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## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### China Missionaries Don't Believe Chiang A Royal Wedding

MISSIONARIES and army chaplains are very much concerned about the Soviets in China. Gullible as they are, they can't swallow Chiang Kai Shek's claims of victory. In fact, the two will quote here their opinions only to point out the danger to the imperialist rulers of the steady advance and sweep of the Soviet movement in China.

Now Father Troy is one of those priests who carries the sword of God into China in the literal sense. He is a major in the Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. A. For months he lived on the border of the Soviet district in Kiangsi. He recently arrived in Washington, where he was interviewed by capitalist newspaper correspondents.

"There is little truth in reports that the Nanking government has dispersed the so-called Reds in central China," he said. "Campaign after campaign is waged against them, but the Communists divide before the advancing columns like water before a boat, then come together again behind. Communism on the contrary, seems to be growing."

FATHER TROY'S remedy is an international consortium of the imperialist powers acting unitedly to destroy the Red menace. He thinks the U. S. shouldn't take part, which is a little more than hypocritical on his part, for if he did spend any time near the Kiangsi Soviet districts he could not have missed the fact that Uncle Sam's airplanes frequently dropped bombs on Chinese workers and peasants and their families with money provided by the Roosevelt government.

The other religious expression of the representatives of the foreign imperialists comes from the Rev. H. W. Funnell. This missionary is stationed at Lanchung (Paoning) Szechuan province, which happens to be in the path of the Red Army sweeping across that province. Writing in "China's Millions," a foreign mission sheet published in New York, Rev. H. W. Funnell concludes his article by saying: "Pray that in God's own way this (the defeat of the Soviets) may be brought to pass soon. Until they are defeated, the danger is still at our doors."

Nevertheless, he has to admit that when the Red Army destroys the mission buildings they do not destroy them, but if they are re-captured by the Kuomintang troops they are burned to the ground or shot to pieces.

LEST any reader overlook the course of action required of him, on page 1 of the same issue of "China's Millions," the editor, under the title "Pray," declares: "That East Szechuan and other areas may be delivered from the control of Communists." The U. S. War Department, under Roosevelt's instructions, are listening to these prayers and doing all they can to bring them to fruition. Not, however, with much success, according to Father Troy.

WE HAVE just received the Nov. 29 issue of the British Daily Worker, voted to the Royal Rabbit Warren wedding of Prince George of England and Princess Marina of Greece.

The entire issue was sold out, with the workers appealing for copies. The tremendous annual cost of keeping the royal parasites debauched as follows by the Daily Worker:

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| King and Queen .....              | \$2,655,000 |
| Prince of Wales .....             | 330,000     |
| Duke of York .....                | 125,000     |
| Duke of Connaught .....           | 125,000     |
| Princess Louise .....             | 30,000      |
| Princess Beatrice .....           | 30,000      |
| Edward VII's daughters .....      | 90,000      |
| George V's Younger Children ..... | 130,000     |

Every time a royal spawn is added to the parasitic hierarchy it costs the British workers \$30,000.

British royalty, however, found it quite easy to blow itself to bits in this costly wedding and the placing of Marina on a \$100,000 dote because during the year 1933, through wage cuts and dole cuts, the working class was robbed of \$200,000,000, which was distributed among the parasites royal and ordinary.

"Let the Red Wedding act as a further spur to all those workers who are determined to end capitalism," declared the editorial of the Daily Worker—"to end the rule of the parasites and hangers-on, whatever the color of their blood."

"Meantime, the workers will also note that on the eve of the wedding the big debate is staged on the further war preparations of the National Government so that its real significance—the daily and hourly preparation for war—will be obscured by all the flummery and the sycophancy that will be let loose on a Royal Wedding."

This measure owing to the victory of the collectivization system in the villages and the progress of agriculture and in turn this assists toward a further and still more rapid growth of agriculture and industry on the basis of the growing strength of the Soviet ruble and the development of commodity turnover between town and village.

The great and complex practical tasks which face the Party and the workers' and peasants' government in connection with the carrying out of the present decision makes it necessary for all Party, Soviet and trade union organizations to carry on the essential organizational measures and to give due consideration to local features in operative work, at the same time decisively repelling any disorganizing attacks by the class enemy.