and thousands of individuals are writing and telegraphing their congressmen, demanding action on the bill.

The bill is the only one now before congress which applies to the sixteen million unemployed. It is the only bill which calls for the payment to all those totally unemployed, through no fault of their own, of unemployment insurance (as well as sickness, accident and old age insurance) equal to the average wage of the worker in the industry when working.

The benefits are to be paid as long as the worker is unemployed. The bill specifies that these benefits must be at least ten dollars a week with an additional three dollars for every dependent. It contains a clause that no strike or union activity can be used as an excuse to deny benefits to the unemployed workers.

The bill is the only one now before congress which calls for unemployment insurance funds to be obtained from taxes upon the rich, upon corporations and individuals with incomes over five thousand dollars a year, and in no case from the workers themselves. The bill specifically states that there must be no discrimination against any unemployed worker in giving out of benefits, whether Negro, youth, woman, or foreign born. It is the only bill which calls for the milliards of dollars now appropriated for war preparations, to be at once diverted for this unemployment insurance fund. These insurance funds are to be administered not by the employer, who would use the funds as a club against the working-class activity, but by the workers' organisations themselves.

The Roosevelt government is leaving no stone unturned to deny the unemployed masses any unemployment insurance. Roosevelt said on October 6, 1932, when he was campaigning for election, "We need for the unemployed a greater assurance of security. Old age, sickness and unemployment insurance are the minimum requirements in these days." But Roosevelt, in the first year of the New Deal, has not followed up his promise. He said in his speech of February 28, "Direct relief is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers." Roosevelt, in this speech calling for liquidation of the C.W.A., came out against cash relief, against any unemployment insurance, and in favour only of "work relief." Thus did Roosevelt break his campaign pledges. He has made one attack after another on the unemployed. He liquidated the C.W.A., cut down on direct relief appropriations, and refuses to grant unemployment insurance.

But now Roosevelt is afraid of the demand of the masses for security against starvation. He is afraid of the demand of the hundreds of thousands and millions of workers for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. So he is trying to sidetrack this bill by backing a fraudulent "insurance" bill—the Wagner Bill. Mrs. Roosevelt, federal relief director Hopkins, Secretary of Labour Perkins and all of Roosevelt's official family, are straightening up this bill. But even this bill will not take the workers into believing that they are doing something for the unemployed. They call this bill an "unemployment insurance" bill, hoping the workers will not study it, and find out what it really is.

The Wagner Bill is not an unemployment insurance bill at all. It provides that the federal government shall not give a cent for unemployment insurance. What it does is merely exempt employers from a federal tax, provided that they have contributed to any sort of State "reserves" fund.

The Wagner Bill merely transfers the unemployment insurance problem to the States. But it provides that the States shall pass, not unemployment insurance bills, but "reserve" bills. These bills, such as the Wisconsin Law, the Steingut Bill in New York State, etc., do not apply to any workers who are totally unemployed. They contain anti-strike and "misconduct" clauses which bar any striker, anyone active in the workers' organisations, from benefits and get him fired. They are harmful to the employed because they hold the club of firing and loss of "insurance" over workers now in industry, if they fight against wage cuts or for better conditions. They do not apply at all to those now unemployed. They leave the fund in the hands of the employer, giving him added power over the worker. They do not go into effect for months after passage. They limit the "insurance" even to those in industry, up to at most sixteen weeks, after which the worker gets nothing.

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is the only bill beneficial to the unemployed and part-time worker. It was introduced by Ernest Lundeen because the rank and file of his own party, the Farmer Labour Party, and the unemployed workers of his city, Minneapolis, led by the Unemployment Councils, forced him to act. But Lundeen himself has not put up any fight for the passage of the Workers' Bill which he introduced. The bill is now before the Labour Committee of the House, of which Congressman Connery is chairman. Only the intensified mass campaign of the workers will force congress to act favourably on the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The National Unemployment Councils have launched a national campaign for its enactment. All workers and all working-class organisations are being urged to act at once to force congress to pass the Workers' Bill.

**The White Terror**

**Save Comrade Gurmuk Singh!**

Two Indian revolutionaries, Comrade Gurmuk Singh and his companion, were arrested on August 7, 1933, near Bhati-Kot fort (Afghanistan) by the Afghan frontier patrol officer as they were entering the territory of the free tribe. This officer searched them all over and took away from them fourteen pounds in gold and 90 rupees, leaving them only with their underclothing. They were taken next day to the governor of Jalalabad, who ordered ten pound shackles to be placed on them and that they be placed along with common criminals. For four days they were given no food or drink. When the governor ascertained their identity they were transferred for trial to Kabul, for which they were fully haled. They were not allowed any visit from the doctor or any medical attention. After a month of this treatment the police removed them from Jalalabad to Kabul under military escort. The two comrades were not allowed to speak to each other on the way.

As soon as the superintendent of the Kabul prison saw them he became furiously enraged and ordered the jailer to place still heavier shackles on them and threatened that if they spoke to any of the other prisoners in this would be beaten with canes until the skin came off them, and also informed them they would be allowed to go to the lavatory only twice a day. The superintendent gave them two loaves of bread and one blanket each. Thus they spent the whole winter with only one light blanket as a covering, with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero. The barbarous Afghan government has taken no notice of their continual complaints.

The Afghan government does not provide prisoners with food, clothes, or bed. Nor does it allow prisoners to bath, or to wash their clothes. No vessels are provided from which to drink water, but the prisoners are driven like sheep to drink out of the ditch running through the jail yard. A prisoner can get a piece of bread only if he proves that he has absolutely no friends or acquaintances who would not be able to get bread for him. When a prisoner is sent with a policeman to beg bread in the city. When Gurmuk Singh and his comrade were in Jalalabad they asked the jailer, after being without food for four days, when they would get bread. The jailer replied: "There are many Hindus in this city; I will send you with a policeman to go and beg."

After being fifteen days in Kabul jail, Gurmuk Singh and his comrade asked that the government either give them food, clothes, and bedding or allow them to get them from their friends and relatives. The superintendent said: "You are not allowed to get anything from outside, and in this way you will be killed." When they asked permission to write to the Foreign Minister or Prime Minister, this was refused. Comrade Gurmuk Singh went on a hunger strike on October 25, but the Afghan government took no notice of this. No doctor visited him during his hunger strike, which lasted for seventeen days.

At the end of the hunger strike Gurmuk Singh was given half-baked bread and very cold water, with the obvious intention of killing him. The weather is very cold in Kabul, with heavy snowfalls, but the government makes no arrangements to heat the jail. Prisoners are given neither warm clothing nor hot food. These are the conditions under which these comrades are kept, without food, clothing, or warmth.

Seven months have passed, during which time these two comrades have not been able to have a bath, to wash themselves, or change their clothes. They have become so weak that there is no hope of their being restored to health. Nothing objectionable was found on them on their arrest, not even a piece of paper. They have been held in jail for seven months, during which time the government has not commenced any proceedings against them.
From all this it is evident that the Afghan government is acting on the orders of British imperialism. British imperialism is aiming at murdering them through its agent, the Afghan government.

We appeal to the masses, to all revolutionaries, to all sympathisers with the cause of India's freedom, to take up this case and expose the nature of the false independence of the Afghan government. Show that this government is a tool of British imperialism, used by it to suppress the Afghan masses and Indian revolutionaries. Expose the Afghan government as the enemy of India's freedom! Save Comrade Gurnuk Singh from the clutches of the enemies of India's independence!

The Activity of the Red Aid of France

By Jean Barthel

The writer of this article is a member of the delegation sent by the French workers to Indo-China. The delegation will soon return to France and report.—Ed.

Several delegations of organisations have on previous occasions visited Indo-China, and already in 1931 the Red Aid sent one of its members to the prison office there, but there had never been sent such a delegation for investigating the conditions in Indo-China as the one from France at present there.

This delegation has been sent not only by the Red Aid, but jointly with the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation of France (C.G.T.U.) and with the full support of the C.P. of France and numerous proletarian mass organisations.

In the six months from January to July, 1933, a big campaign for complete amnesty was organised by the Red Aid, in the course of which, with the collaboration of Comrade Rousseng, who has been released from prison, 120 meetings attended by over 100,000 tollers, and 21 demonstrations attended by 30,000 tollers were held on the basis of the united front. Joint actions with local branches of the socialist party of France and the League for Human Rights were carried out in twenty-four localities. This action led to a partial success, which was expressed in the amnesty for political prisoners in July, 1933, which, however, did not include the victims of militarism and of colonial policy.

In August, 1933, the Red Aid made use of the fund collected jointly with the League against Imperialism in order to send M. Delvalvèe, a lawyer, to defend the revolutionaries who had been imprisoned in Madagascar. Already at that time it was intended to send a workers' delegation to Indo-China. Meanwhile the wave of terror in Germany, as a result of which the German Red Aid was driven into illegality, confronted the Red Aid of France, as one of the strongest legal sections, with tremendous and urgent tasks in connection with helping the emigrants from Germany and the prisoners in Germany itself.

The International solidarity week for the victims of Hitler fascism resulted in the collection of 125,000 francs, of which 80,000 were sent to Germany. More than 100 meetings throughout the whole of France were attended by more than 130,000 tollers.

In the meantime fresh and alarming reports arrived from Indo-China. On May 7, 105 Annamites were sentenced in Salagon for being members of trade unions; eight of them were sentenced to death, 19 to life-long imprisonment, and the remaining 79 to a total of 270 years' imprisonment. On July 13, the Court in Hanoi acquitted the leaders and the workers, on the order of their superior officers, had killed eight innocent Annamite prisoners. Twenty-five letters from families of Annamite political prisoners requested the Red Aid to come to their assistance.

The Red Aid and the C.G.T.U. therefore decided in August, 1933, to send a workers' delegation to investigate matters in Indo-China. A solidarity week for Indo-China was held from September 9 to 17, in the course of which more than 30 meetings were organised and more than 50,000 francs collected. This enabled the delegation, consisting of the Communist deputy Péret, Brunneau from the C.G.T.U., and the author of this article, to leave for Indo-China.

A second partial victory has been achieved: the government has commuted the death sentences passed on the eight prisoners. The socialist party as well as the reformist C.G.T. have done everything to sabotage this action. The action must be continued and strengthened in order to achieve still greater successes.

In the International

Dimitrov and the Proletarian United Front

From Dimitrov’s Conversation With the Moscow Special Correspondent of the “Runa”

Question: Comrade Dimitrov, while in your prison cell did you get any information of the struggle which the tollers of the world waged for your liberation and for the liberation of those who were accused with you?

Dimitrov: I learned a great deal only after I came here, from the prison wall of every year which I could now peruse in detail. In prison I was almost hermetically isolated from the outer world. And yet, from numerous small signs, I instinctively felt the sympathy and love of the tollers for the cause for which we fought in Leipzig and Berlin. We felt this at the trial itself from the attitude of the proletarian witnesses, while being transferred from one prison to another and on several other occasions.

Question: And did you not receive letters?

Dimitrov: A great many letters were sent to me. But almost all of these letters remained in the prison office and during the first few months I did not even realise that my letters were being confiscated. Then when I made a vigorous protest against this secret interception of my correspondence, I received letters, but of the following type:—

“Reich Court, Business Office of the Fourth Criminal Section, Berlin, N.W.14, October, 1933. To Mr. G. Dimitrov, Berlin, Alt Moabit. We inform you that the handing out of a letter from an unknown person which has been received for you has not been permitted.”

or another letter of October 7:—

“According to instructions we inform you that a telegram signed by Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, André Gide will not be handed out as we must consider that this might jeopardise my position in the prison. You cannot have political contact with the outside. We have received the following information, dated October 31, 1933:—

“According to instructions, you are informed that the handing out of a letter from the Federation Unitaire des Travailleurs du Livre et du Papiers in Paris, addressed to you, has not been approved. The letter contains Communist propaganda and is therefore apt to endanger order in prison.”

For two months, during this period, I daily observed how the presiding judge of the Reich Court was handing a pile of correspondence addressed to me. But all these thousands of letters were not handed to me and I received official communications about the confiscation of my mail, like those mentioned above, only in isolated cases.

But while the authorities did not allow letters from world-famous writers, non-Party workers' organisations, and in part also letters of personal sympathy which were enlisted into the prison, guarded by hundreds of S.A. and S.S. because “they would endanger order,” still some letters found their way into my prison cell in a way which is also unknown to me. You see (Dimitrov points to the table covered with letters and telegrams) I have not yet been able to put my correspondence in order, part of which I tried to save up to the last moment. As an example, just look at these letters and postcards which I received from people belonging to various parties while still in prison.

One postcard—mailed in Berlin—simply reads: “Georg Dimitrov! We are with you!” Another postcard sent from Stuttgart reads: “Dimitrov, the Bulgarian working class can be proud of you. Long live the world revolution!”

The contents and the style of these postcards makes it clear that they are from class-conscious workers. But the following is a letter from a non-Party intellectual from Ludwigshafen:—

“December 17th, 1933.

“My dear Mr. Dimitrov,

“The hour of freedom is no longer far away. You will shake the dust of Germany from your feet. But please do not forget that you have also made friends here who interest themselves in your further fate. I am neither a Communist nor a member of any other party, but only a right-thinking person.”

And this here (Dimitrov picks out a letter and looks at it for a long time in a touching manner before he hands it over):—

*The date on which they were received was marked on the letters by Comrade Dimitrov himself.—Editor.