

MUTINY HITS ITALY ON THREE FRONTS

Ward and Butler Assail Fascism at Anti-War Meeting

NEW 'NEUTRALITY' BILL BEFORE HOUSE

SOCIAL BONUS LEGISLATION IS DUE NEXT

Administration Measure on War Fails to Define Aggressor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A new "neutrality" bill was the first measure to be introduced today when the 74th Congress reconvened at noon with the veterans' bonus, a Workers Social Insurance Bill, to be introduced by Senator Lynn J. Frazier, and the Townsend Plan seen as other major issues.

Chairman Sam McReynolds of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today introduced the Administration Neutrality Bill to prevent the United States from becoming involved in foreign wars.

McReynolds said that virtually the same bill would be introduced by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, within a few days.

The McReynolds and Pittman bills were drawn up after Congressional leaders held extensive conferences with President Roosevelt and officials of the State Department.

Fails to Name Aggressor
While more stringent than the temporary Pittman resolution passed at the last session, the McReynolds Bill still fails to provide for collective action with other nations against an aggressor. It calls for embargoes to be placed equally upon both the aggressor and the victim and, with the exception of arms and ammunitions, these embargoes are discretionary with the President.

Even then, embargo on raw material would be limited to exports over and above the normal trade with the nation in question.

The bill provides:
1. Upon the outbreak of or during the progress of any war between or among two or more foreign States, the President shall proclaim such a fact and an embargo shall be placed upon the shipment of arms, ammunition or implements of war to such countries.

2. The President is authorized to place an embargo on articles and materials used for war purposes, such as commodities, excepting food and medical supplies, over and above the ordinary trade with the belligerent countries in question. The bill gives the President the authority to name the articles and proscribe the rules and regulations.

Financial Embargo
3. After the President has proclaimed that a state of war exists it shall be unlawful for any person within the United States to purchase or sell bonds, securities or other obligations of the belligerent governments. This section does not apply to financial obligations issued prior to the proclamation.

4. All embargoes of all kinds, when applied, shall be applied equally to all belligerent nations.

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ERB Spies Connive in Office Of Paul Blanshard Underling

Yavner, Once Fusion's Foe, Heads Anti-Union Inquiry

By Harry Raymond and S. W. Gerson
Article II

The man actually in charge of the New York City relief investigation which has turned loose a corps of undercover agents to spy on undercover employees of Emergency Relief Bureau employes is Louis E. Yavner, of the office of Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard.

Yavner came over from the Socialist Party to Fusion with a whole group of young careerist intellectuals after Fiorello the First had been elected.

Mr. Yavner's background is extremely interesting and, in view of the inquiry he is conducting, quite revealing. In the Fall of 1933 he was a bold knight, spitting lances with LaGuardia daily. As research secretary of the Socialist Party he compiled facts and figures to prove that both Tammany and Fusion were enemies of the people of New York City.

But what of Fusion? Does the history of Fusion, the composition of its leadership, the philosophy of its banker adherents, the desires of the realtors who compose perhaps sixty per cent of its advisers—does analysis of all these indicate a sincere intention to create a city beautiful? Fusion's bankers and Fusion's realtors, no less than Tammany's, are inspired by a cupid and selfishness which will not brook large expenditures upon social services which must necessitate heavy taxes falling upon themselves.

Mr. Yavner spoke with feeling and truth, it must be said, in this article, well entitled "Protect the Social Services!"

Accepts City Job
In order to "protect the social services" from the greed of Fusion's bankers and Fusion's realtors, Yavner began by boring within the city administration, accepting a job as early as in 1934 as an examiner under Commissioner Blanshard.

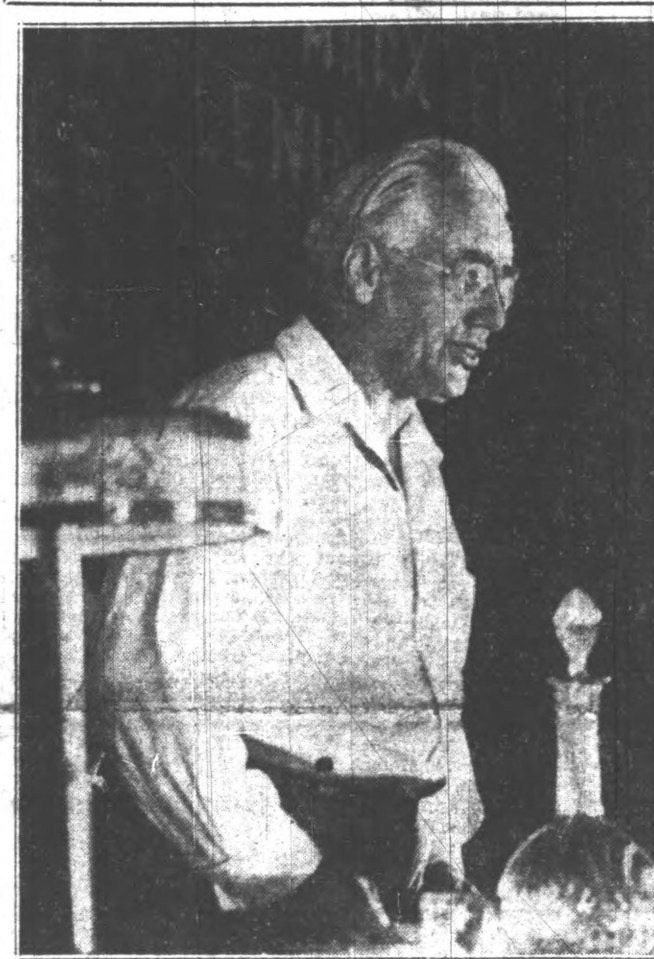
On Friday morning, Dec. 27, Mr. Yavner was engaged in protecting the social services of the city in his office, one of a whole floor occupied by Blanshard and his retinue.

Seated near him was Miss Doris Spira, head of the stoolpigeon department of the Emergency Relief Bureau. Miss Spira, whose workers are known technically as "special investigators" or "specials," had a crowd of her worthies with her. At the meeting with Yavner, were the following spies:

Bernard J. Siff, H. Jones, Dierks, Immerso, Pierce, Cena, Katz, Maderer, Muscolina, Lubin, Burn-

(Continued on Page 2)

COMMUNIST LEADER 60 YEARS OLD



WILHELM PIECK

Mayor Irked Pieck Greeted By Spy Expose On 60th Year

Daily Worker Challenges LaGuardia to Refute Espionage Facts

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday issued a formal statement on the Daily Worker series on espionage in the Emergency Relief Bureau. He said:

"It's a Daily Worker story without any basis or foundation whatsoever. It is part of the campaign to help keep people who are not needed on the payrolls. Any paper lifting the Daily Worker story should tell its readers the source of the story."

An investigation has been going on for the past month in order to reduce expenditures in the Bureau. We will not keep idle people on the payrolls just because they use the 'red-hunt' as a scare."

The Daily Worker contents itself with printing the actual facts and challenges the Mayor to deny the existence of the stoolpigeon system operating in the E.R.B.

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YOUTH PLAN TO ENLARGE LEAGUE WORK

Hearst Leads Attack of Reactionaries on Cleveland Parley

By Harry Gannes
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The historic Third National Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism opened here tonight with an impressive demonstration at Cleveland's largest meeting place, Public Hall. It was met with varied greetings to the delegates: an official welcome by Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, an unanimous endorsement by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, cheering enthusiasm of thousands of Cleveland citizens, and a ferocious Red-baiting barrage by the officialdom of the American Legion here, under the guidance and inspiration of U. S. Fascist No. 1, William Randolph Hearst.

Ignoring protests of the American Legion of which he is a former commander, Mayor Burton had publicly announced to the press that he would address the conference. The Mayor said he had a long conference with the Legion over the issue and despite letters and telephone calls he said he had decided to appear personally before the Anti-War and Anti-Fascist delegates.

Besides a statement by Leo P. Doyle, Commander of the Cuyahoga County Council of the American Legion, attacking the congress, the Army and Navy Union decided to send a committee of fifteen to investigate and observe. Max D. Gustin, Chief National Deputy of the Military Organization, stated that a special edition of *War and Peace*, in a million copies would be issued after the congress "analyzing its resolutions and policies."

In reality, the attention of the delegates and spectators was focused upon the fact that two congresses had just been called into session. For the keynote speech of the League's chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward, was delivered at about the time President Roosevelt personally addressed the U. S. Congress in Washington, admitting that the fear of a new World War loomed large in the mind of the American people today.

Ward outlines tasks
Hovering over the two congresses was not only the specter of Mussolini's war against Ethiopia, and the threat of a new World War, but the question that is beginning seriously to agitate nearly every person in the United States—what steps must be taken now in the face of the onrushing war to stop it, if possible, and to keep the United States out of war.

In an interview just before the opening of the mass meeting, Dr. Ward outlined the main tasks confronting the congress. "We cannot escape the fact," he said, "that capitalist governments continue in them the germs of war, and though we should strive to use every avenue of legislation and of the existing gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Behind Attacks On Mongolian Border

Seek to Create War Tension Between Japan and Soviets in Order to Forestall Ratification of Franco-Soviet Pact

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—The National Defense movement in China gained tremendous momentum today on the initiative of students here.

Five hundred picked students, elaborately organized as a propaganda army, shouldered bedding and food today and marched southward along four routes to organize the countryside against the North China "autonomy" movement, inspired by Japanese militarists.

Nazis Inspire Raids
MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—The recent Japanese invasions of Outer Mongolia are inspired by the desire of Nazi Germany to prevent the final ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact, it was learned here today.

Statements made here by responsible representatives of the Japanese government show that the Nazis are working hand in glove with the Japanese militarists in preparation for a united imperialist attack against the Soviet Union.

With characteristic cynicism, these representatives of the Japanese government have openly declared that

Brazil Forced Italians Driven Uruguay Break Further Back

Threatened to Instigate Revolt Unless Tie with Soviet Was Broken

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—How the Brazilian government put pressure on Uruguay for the rupture of diplomatic relations between that country and the Soviet Union has just been revealed here.

According to this information, Brazil demanded that Uruguay break off diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. by threatening to abandon the defense of the Brazilian-Uruguay frontier. In the language of diplomacy well understood in South American countries, this threat in effect meant that the Brazilian government would cooperate with the political enemies of President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay in organizing a coup d'etat against him.

It is plain that the Brazilian government which demanded that Uruguay break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union on the pretext of alleged participation of the Communist International in the uprising in Brazil has itself threatened Uruguay with an uprising. It has also been learned that the governments of Argentina and Chile supported Brazil in the maneuver against the Soviet Union.

The Sunday Worker will be out Jan. 12.
Order a bundle of Sunday Workers for your Trade Union.

FASCIST SLAIN AS DEPARTING TROOPS RISE

Mussolini's Threats of Force Repeated as Revolts Increase

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mutiny struck the Italian war machine at home, at sea and in the north Ethiopian war front today.

A fascist militiaman was killed and several soldiers were injured when a mutiny flared up at Lugo di Romagna as a detachment of infantry was preparing to leave for Ethiopia. It was reported here by *L'Oeuvre*, Radical Socialist newspaper.

When fascist militiamen tried to suppress the mutinous troops, workers joined in a demonstration against the war in Ethiopia. Many demonstrators were arrested.

Mutiny on Oil Tanker
The same newspaper also reported a mutiny aboard the Italian oil tanker *Corona Ferrea* after it had left the Rumanian port of Constantza. The crew was partly composed of Greek and Rumanian soldiers.

At the same time, the United Press reported that six officers, twelve non-commissioned officers and 125 soldiers of the Eritrean army with the Italian forces in the north had voluntarily "surrendered" to the Ethiopians yesterday. This report, officially confirmed in Addis Ababa, was interpreted to mean that a considerable force of native troops had gone over to the defense army.

Despite official denials, credence was lent these reports of mutiny in the ranks of the invading forces by extraordinary meetings called throughout Italy today to hear officials repeat Mussolini's speech of a decade ago dealing with fascist strong-arm methods to crush mutiny and revolt.

Mussolini Threatens Force
"When two elements conflict and are irreconcilable, the solution is force," Mussolini told the Italian Parliament ten years ago today. Observers attributed special significance to this sudden repetition of a speech delivered ten years ago and could account for it only by the fact that the circumstances today are similar to those obtaining at that time when the fascists were fighting the most widespread opposition for their very lives.

The revolting natives who killed their Italian commander, Lieutenant Biandi, in Tripoli yesterday were reported as having successfully fled across the Tripoli-Tunis frontier into French territory.

French military garrisons on the border disarmed them when they reached French soil.

World Labor Affirms Call For Sanctions

Support of collective economic sanctions by the leaders of the Labor and Socialist (Second) International and the International Federation of Trades Unions (Amsterdam International) was again voted at a joint session of both organizations in Paris on Dec. 17, it was learned today. The resolution was passed before the collapse of the Franco-British robber deal for the dismemberment of Ethiopia.

The following manifesto was issued by the joint conference: "A fateful hour for the League of Nations has arrived. The League has to decide whether its Covenant is to become a reality, whether at this historic moment every attempt at a war of conquest is to be condemned, and repressed or whether the world is to return to wars of plunder and pillage."

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Socialist N.E.C. Meeting Today Must Decide Upon Vital Issues

—AN EDITORIAL—

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meets today in Philadelphia.

One of the problems that the N.E.C. will have to deal with is the internal struggle in the Socialist Party.

The new New York State Committee elected at the conference last Saturday and Sunday in Utica will appear before the N.E.C. to demand official recognition. In the past the N.E.C. has wavered and retreated before the fire of the reactionary "Old Guard," who have been trying to split the party. It is to be hoped that this time it will act decisively, repudiate the Tory perverters of Socialism and recognize the new State Committee, which has the support of the majority of the membership.

To recognize the new State Committee, however, should mean more than recognizing one group against another. It should mean the rejection of the whole reactionary policy of the "Old Guard," its vicious attacks on the Soviet Union, its support of the Tory Green-Woll clique in the A. F. of L., its bitter opposition to the united front.

are in the majority on the N.E.C., continue, as in the past, to avoid these issues, they will be able neither to solve their own inner-party problems nor to aid in the solution of the great, critical problems facing the American people.

The key question before the N.E.C. is: shall the Socialist Party be a force in furthering the united struggle against reaction or merely talk about the threat of reaction?

What will the N.E.C. decide about the struggle for adequate relief, for social insurance, for industrial unionism, against war and fascism? What will it do to further the development of a Farmer-Labor Party, which is the chief question of the hour?

Will the N.E.C. take up these problems at all? And if it does, will it adopt an attitude of passive waiting as it has hitherto in regard to the Farmer-Labor Party—a passive attitude which feeds the "Old Guard" active sabotage of the Farmer-Labor Party?

Why observers and not active participants? Is the Socialist Party merely "observing" the menace of war and fascism and the struggle that is being organized against these threats to the lives and liberties of the masses?

Isn't it about time the Socialist Party stopped warming up so much on the sidelines and actively got into the fight?

That means one thing: united action with the Communist Party to do what is being done in France, in Italy, in Spain and other countries—creation of a broad, militant people's front against fascism and war and in the defense of the economic and political rights of the masses.

Norman Thomas has hailed the united front that has been achieved in the Herndon case. And what splendid results it has produced! Now that united front has been extended to the Scottsboro case.

good thing in the nation-wide struggle in defense of civil liberties, Negro rights and all the rights of the common people?

Will Norman Thomas wait to approve and participate in such individual united front efforts when the masses sweep into the united front, or will he, as one who speaks of the growing danger of fascism, take the lead in fighting in the Socialist Party for immediate unity of action on the major issues facing the overwhelming majority of the people of this country?

Joint action of Communists and Socialists now can build a broad united anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party that will fight for the needs of the masses, help organize the unorganized into powerful industrial unions, and prevent Herndon and Scottsboro cases and Tampa and Terre Haute from dotting the land till there's nothing left but the hollow husk of what little liberty and democracy we now have.

The Communist Party appeals to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to courageously face the issue and act at this meeting to create the common fighting front of our two parties.

Leaders in Soviet Life Announce Plans for 1936

Pavlov Tells of Study in Psychology—Tolstoy to Write a Comedy in 10 Days—Babushkin to Play Role of Kirov on the Screen

By Sender Garlin
(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow, Jan. 3.—Your correspondent spent New Year's Eve with the workers of the Trekhgornia textile factory in the proletarian center of Moscow which was the scene of the heaviest barricade fighting in 1935. Here the workers organized a celebration and concert with outstanding artists of the Soviet stage and concert hall performing for them. The Trekhgornia affair was not unusual, but was typical of thousands of similar celebrations throughout the country.

Next to me in the hall sat the wife of a textile worker who told me: "In the past we lived very badly and earned very little money. I recall the New Year's days before the revolution. Without sorrow we said good-bye to the old year but we did not welcome the New Year because we knew it did not promise much. During the New Year's days of old we went to church and upon return home from church the husband would quarrel and beat me. But now things are different, look at us here tonight. During the past ten days my husband has been studying Stakhanov's methods and has earned five hundred rubles (\$100)."

Investia Questionnaire

Investia, the organ of the Soviet government, publishes today an interesting questionnaire in which the plans for 1936 are told by outstanding figures of Soviet life. Including the 85-year-old world-famous scientist Pavlov, Busygin, the blacksmith from the Gorky auto plant who is Stakhanov's counterpart in his industry; Gronov, a famous flier; Alexei Tolstoy, author; Marie Demchenko who made the world record in sugarbeet raising; Yesevolod Meyerhold, noted theatrical producer; Babushkin, the Soviet film star who had the leading role in the film "Chapayev"; Molokov, one of the heroes of the Chelnyukin rescue, and Sergei Eisenstein, famous movie director.

LaGuardia Asked to Act On Flag Bill

Mayor LaGuardia was asked yesterday to actively oppose the Hearst flag ordinance introduced in the State Legislature by Senator McNaboe and Assemblyman Devany in a telegram signed by I. Amter, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party.

General Butler Speaks

Dr. Paul Rogers of the Oberlin College faculty presided at a banquet held at the Hotel Alton in honor of the speakers, and Prof. J. Edgar Morris of the University of Chicago faculty, the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Blake, Methodist Episcopal Bishop in the Detroit area, and Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Magnus Johnson Files For Governor's Race In Minnesota Elections

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3 (UP)—Magnus Johnson, former United States Senator and Representative, filed for Governor on the Farmer-Labor Ticket today.

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ROOMS FOR RENT
217 E. 216 St. (Apt. 8). Unfurnished room, bath, kitchen, \$17.50 month. Sheer, weekday evening, Sunday all day. Sheer.
217 E. 216 St. Light, cozy room for man or woman. Reasonable. Call all week. Rich.
STREAM, shower, toilet 1 room, regular kitchen, furnished apartment, suitable for 2 persons. Extremely cheap. Telephone. Inquire 253 E. 9th St. (Second Ave.). Olmstead 7-2088.
217 E. 216 St. (Apt. 13). Sunny, comfortable room.
217 E. 216 St. Furnished three-room apartment, \$35 per month. Collins.
217 E. 216 St. Charming furnished, independent room, private family, elevator, reasonable. Rich.
AMSTERDAM AVE. 908 (74th St.). Unfurnished, apartment, 2 bedrooms, private bath, unusual, cheap. Woman.
LARGE, comfortable room, reasonable for single person or couple, kitchen privileges. Call all week. Adams 5-2698.
217 E. 216 St. Nice, furnished room, woman preferred. Voli.
217 E. 216 St. (Apt. 6). Cozy, private, furnished. Call all week.
PROSPER AVE. 1981 (near Tremont). Bright, attractive large, light, all improvements, private, \$15 monthly. Inquire 253 E. 9th St. (Second Ave.). Olmstead 7-2088.
SCHENECTADY AVE. 87, near Snyder Ave., Brooklyn. Furnished, all conveniences, private, reasonable, call evenings. Saturday, Sunday afternoons. Randall.
BRIGHTON 1478, 2078 (Apt. 2-D). Beautiful sunny room, furnished, single or couple or shared. Adams 5-2698.
217 E. 216 St. (Apt. 8-D). Light, sunny, furnished room, private, reasonable, call evenings. Saturday, Sunday afternoons. Randall.
CONCORD AVE. 1485 (Apt. A-33). Large, immaculate, private apartment, every convenience, ideal location.

Ward and Butler Assail Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

Decision Rests With Workers

"Our reliance for keeping this country out of war and enabling it to be a force to stop and end war is not upon government action. We have seen too clearly how that action can be subverted to a direction opposite to the intention of the majority of the citizens. Just as we insist that the only force that can stop war is the united refusal of the workers of all sorts, to carry on the operations of war machinery, so the neutrality we expect to permit is that of refusal of workers to permit the resources and the skill of this country to be used for war by other nations."

2,000 Already Registered

Scheduled to speak at the mass meeting were General Smedley Butler, Rabbi Barnett R. Bricker of the Euclid Avenue Temple, Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen; the Right Reverend Bishop Edgar F. Blake, Langston Hughes, Negro poet, formerly of Cleveland; Heywood Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild, could not arrive in time to address the mass demonstration but was expected later.

General Butler Speaks

Dr. Paul Rogers of the Oberlin College faculty presided at a banquet held at the Hotel Alton in honor of the speakers, and Prof. J. Edgar Morris of the University of Chicago faculty, the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Blake, Methodist Episcopal Bishop in the Detroit area, and Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Negro Rights Stressed

Langston Hughes, Negro poet, in his speech at Public Hall, devoted great stress to the struggle for Negro rights as a means of fighting Fascism. "Fascism is a new name for that kind of terror the Negro people has always faced in America," he said.

Magnus Johnson Files For Governor's Race In Minnesota Elections

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ROOMS FOR RENT
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 543 (cor. 135th St.). Large, comfortably furnished room, next to bath. With young couple. Reasonable. Apt. 55. Adguson 3-2328.
18RD. 870 W. Single, double, beautiful kitchen privileges. Business girls, couple. Homelike. Wadsworth 8-7977. Kaiman.
21ST AVE. 7183. Comfortable, sunny room. Conventions, quiet, reasonable. 888-5408-8-3772.
ROOMS WANTED
FURNISHED studio room, kitchenette, private entrance, downtown section. Box 50 c-o Daily Worker.
APARTMENT FOR RENT
CANNON, 64. Entire four-room apartment, comfortably furnished, kitchen, bath, hot water, immaculate. \$5 weekly. Delancey St. Bus.
APARTMENTS TO SHARE
GIRL wanted to share apartment, reasonable, downtown. Box 49 c-o Daily Worker.
THREE rooms available, modern, one or more bedrooms. Call evenings and Sunday, 21 E. 115th St. Apt. 8.
APARTMENT WANTED—TO SHARE
GIRL share apartment, downtown, west side room for boy. Call Saturday before 2. OLIVIA 5-9763.
COUPLE to share apartment, Manhattan or West Bronx. Call all day Saturday and Sunday, 91 E. 98th St. Apt. 18.
FOR SALE
MUST sacrifice, perfect condition, hand painted piano, radio, livingroom, day-bed. Olmstead 7-2088.
NOTICE TO ORGANIZATIONS
HALL available for lectures, meetings, conferences, concerts, dramatics, social and business. Reasonable rates. The Century Club, 253 E. 9th St. Socials every Sat. 8 p.m. 8:30 P.M. 25th Street, 129 W. 9th St. Circle 7-4852.

ERB Spies Meet in Office Of Blanshard Underling

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stein, Lamb, Singer, Cherey, Montan, Oderna, Hand, Ernst, Morgan, Bofra, Hovey and Lynch. This meeting was only one of the many steps Yavner and his co-workers, Miss Spira, are taking in the investigation of "misconduct" (i.e. organization activities) of ERB employees.

Still a "Socialist"

"But, one moment, Mr. Yavner. You resigned from the Socialist Party early in 1934, didn't you?" "Yes, that's true, but—and here his voice dropped to a low and conspiratorial note—"my sympathies are now and always have been Socialist. I am a Socialist."

Requested Investigation

"At my request," she said, "Commissioner Blanshard is conducting an inquiry concerning statements and charges that members of the staff of the E. R. B. were indulging in political activities and other forms of misconduct in connection with their work. The charges were so widespread and so general that I felt, and still feel, that as a public organization it is our duty to have the matter investigated."

Sees Bias

"That's one report. You fellows have picked up a molecule—where I don't know—and you try to make it appear that the whole investigation is like this. This guy is evidently a double agent."

Plan Future Work

Plans were laid for manifold increase in membership, organizational effectiveness, and circulation and distribution of the League publications at the Organizational Structure and Tactics Commission, of which Charles Webber was chairman.

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Neutrality Bill Introduced

(Continued from Page 1)

unless the Congress, with the approval of the President, shall declare otherwise. McReynolds said this section would be acceptable to the State Department.

Re-enacts Former Provisions

The bill also re-enacts provisions of the temporary neutrality law relative to Americans traveling on belligerent ships; use of American ports as supply bases for belligerent countries; use of belligerent submarines in American waters, and the Munitions Control Board.

Differs From Marcantonio Bill

Unlike the Marcantonio bill which calls for financing the bonus through taxes on corporations and high incomes, the Vinson-McCormack measure allows the treasury to pick its own means of payment.

Taxpayers Bear Burden

Thousands of hard-working E. R. B. staff members are constantly spied upon in this manner by undercover agents such as Goldberg.

Nazis Behind Border Attacks

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towards the invasion of the U.S.S.R.—Japan is still strong enough to adopt a "firm foreign policy" towards China and the Soviet Union.

Pieck Greeted On 60th Year

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stand of Spartacus as deviations from Bolshevism, drawing the correct conclusions therefrom.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Guffey Act Declared Unconstitutional

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (UP)—The Guffey Coal Act today was declared unconstitutional by United States District Judge John F. Barnes, who issued a temporary injunction against its enforcement.

Second Farmer-Labor Senator Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Labor Party, was sworn in today as the United States Senator from Minnesota. Benson is the second Farmer-Labor man to reach the Senate, Hendrik Shipstead, also from Minnesota, being the first.

Albany Implies That U. S. Plans To End WPA Soon

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Indications that federal plans are afoot to discontinue WPA were contained in the twenty-one-point program submitted to the Legislature today by Governor Lehman's Commission on Unemployment Relief.

Foodstuffs Seized In U. S. Warehouse By Unpaid Workers

NEWPORT, Ky., Jan. 3.—Enraged because they had not been paid, 200 W.P.A. workers entered a Federal relief warehouse here today and seized 100 bags of flour and other articles before police could eject them from the building.

CANDY-GRAMS

FREE—A 6-ounce package of Loft Pure Molasses here today and seized 100 bags of flour and other articles before police could eject them from the building.

No Sale!

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Social Workers to Picket City Hall Today in ERB Demand

WILL ASK THAT ORDER TO CUT THE ERB STAFF BE RESCINDED AT ONCE

2,000 at Mass Meeting Denounce Spy Network of Secret Operatives Doing Undercover Work in Relief Employees' Union

Park Department officials late yesterday refused relief workers permission to meet in City Hall Park. The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies urged all its members to meet at Foley Square promptly at 1 p.m.

Employees of the Emergency Relief Bureau will take the case of the firing of 2,000 members of the staff directly to City Hall today.

Claiming that the ordered reduction in staff is a step in the direction of wrecking the city's unemployment relief structure which will bring greater suffering to the increasing army of jobless workers, the relief workers will demonstrate in mass picket formation at City Hall at 1 p.m. and demand that relief retrenchments be rescinded at once.

The decision to picket City Hall was made at a mass meeting in Central Park House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, called Thursday night under the auspices of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, a union of ERB employees.

Bernard Ribick, secretary of the Association, told the 2,000 workers assembled at the meeting that the ERB Board had not only ordered 2,000 workers to be dismissed from the staff, but that guards, messengers and grade one clerks would have their wages reduced in line with the new retrenchment program.

A resolution, citing yesterday's story in the Daily Worker on the ERB spy system, demanding the removal of all secret investigators from the relief bureaus, was introduced by a worker from District 5 Home Relief Bureau and was unanimously passed.

Ribick, speaking on the proposed discharge, said that many of those to be fired were workers having two years service or more. "They were loyal soldiers in bringing aid to the unemployed," he said. "There are other ways and better ways to aid the unemployed than through the ERB," Ribick said, "and we will not stand in the way of finding a better way. We think a better way would be to establish an adequate system of social and unemployment insurance. But we do not believe the better way is to destroy the ERB staff."

There were many suggestions on how to cut down the overhead of the Emergency Relief Bureau offered by workers who took the floor in discussion. "If the Mayor wants to cut the overhead he can do some trimming on the \$50,000 a year publicity service," one worker said. A suggestion to abolish the secret service spy system in the office of Miss Doris Spira, director of the Division of Refunds and Special Investigation, was loudly cheered.

Albert Stone to Speak
Albert Stone, who has just returned from the Soviet Union where he worked for four years in the public feeding industry, will speak on his experiences in this work and other phases of Soviet life at the Brighton Workers' Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

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PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING

who has just made a tour of Europe, will lecture on
EUROPE - EAST AND WEST
He will present a vivid picture of the situation in France, England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Soviet-Russia and on the East.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 4th, 8 P.M.
P. S. 67, 179th St. & Mehegan Ave.
Ausp.: Branch 74 L. W. O.

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Cotillo Renews Court Attack on Picketing

Upsets Appeal on Ruling of What Constitutes Peaceful Tactic

Salvatore A. Cotillo, Supreme Court Justice and champion of Mussolini's war against the Ethiopian people, renewed his attack on picketing in a decision Thursday affirming his previous injunction against Local 107, Retail Cloak, Suit, Dress and Fur Salespeople's Union.

Overruled by the Court of Appeals on "the question of law" involved in the case, Cotillo affirmed the injunction, nevertheless, on the basis of a "finding of facts."

In this case, in a decision handed down in February, 1935, Cotillo held that all picketing of a retail store for the enforcement of the closed shop is not permissible.

Two days later, the Court of Appeals ruled that such picketing was lawful, in a case covering the same situation, provided the placards used were truthful and the picketing was peaceful.

Thus defeated on the legal end of the case, Cotillo on Thursday found that the placards used in the case before him were not truthful and that the picketing was not peaceful. He therefore continued the injunction in favor of R. A. Freed & Co., Inc., at Third Avenue and 159th Street, Bronx.

C. P. Shop Units To Plan Work For Sunday Paper

A special membership meeting of all shop units in Section Seven of the Communist Party has been called for Tuesday night at 5:30 o'clock to discuss the significance and means of distributing the Sunday Worker in the shops. All members of shop units in Section Seven should attend this meeting.

All street units in the same section will meet on Thursday night for the same purpose. Final registration will take place at both meetings.

Subscribe to the Sunday Worker.

WHAT'S ON

New Rates:
Week days, 3c per 15 words; Fridays, 5c. Saturdays, 7c for 15 words. Additional charge of 2c per word over 15 words. For the Sunday Edition \$1.00 per insertion.

Saturday Manhattan

A NOISE MAKER Party. Celebrating the New Year. Who says you know the real 116 University Place. P. M. Ausp.: Friends of the Workers' School. 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn

ALBERT STONE, of Brighton Beach just back from Soviet Union, will speak on his 4 years' experience in Public Feeding Industry. Questions, discussion. Brighton Workers' Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. 8 P. M. Ausp.: Seaman's Club. Adm. 25c.

Queens

LECTURE by Mark Marvin, director of New Theatre League, editor New Theatre, on "Social Forces in the American Theatre." 4306 43rd Ave., Sunnyside, L. I. 8:30 P. M. Ausp.: Fortnightly Forum. Adm. 25c.

Coming

TATIANA TCHERNAVIN, Anna Louise Strong, debate. Frank Palmer, chairman. Mecca Temple, Jan. 8, 8:30 P. M. Ausp.: New Masses Forum. Tickets 50c to \$1.65.

Sunday Manhattan

V. J. JEROME, co-editor of "Communist" will speak on "The Socialist Party at the Cross Roads." Workers' School Forum, 25 East 12th St., Sunday, Jan. 11, 2:30 P. M. Adm. 50c. Ausp.: Progressive Community Center. Ladies' Free, men 25c.

International Workers Order Campaign Wind-Up Examinations

Open to all Applicants
Doctors Present
All day Saturday, Jan. 4th
9:30 A.M. - 6 P.M.
80 FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y.C.
16th floor
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Tickets in Advance: 15c
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Labor Unions to Push Strike Activities Today

Cushman Bakers to Open Parley—May's Store Strikers to Picket—Brooklyn Unions to March in Big Labor Parade Tonight

Local labor unions will be busy in a number of sections today, in continuing organizational drives, in parades and in strike activities.

Joseph Schmidt, international organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, will return from Chicago this morning. A meeting of the strike committee, which is said to be "vital" to the Cushman-Purity strike, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 795 Broadway, with Schmidt in attendance.

Another large parade will take place in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, sponsored by twenty organizations supporting the strikers at the Rothstein Department Store, 4013 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. This parade will assemble at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The parade is to be followed by a big indoor rally, Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Union, Local 1102, announced.

Pickets also will assemble before the John Wanamaker Department store, Ninth Street and Broadway, this afternoon, in support of the striking tailors there. Local 1, Journeymen Tailors' International Union, requests that all volunteers report to strike headquarters, 22 St. Mark's Place, by 1 p.m., if possible.

Progressives Seek Turn In Hat Union Policies

In preparation for the coming national convention of the men's hat department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, the national executive board of the international opened a two-day session at 254 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The men's hat department will open its convention on Jan. 13 in New York City. This department covers the jurisdiction previously covered by the United Hatters of North America, prior to the merger of that union with the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union in January 1934.

Progressives Gain Strength
Issues of great urgency to the union are coming to the fore in that convention, it was learned yesterday. A strong progressive movement has gained strength within the organization, committed to a fight against wage cuts, for trade union democracy and the organization of the unorganized.

Seek Sweeping Changes
The progressive group stands for sweeping changes in the union constitution, to provide for election of national officers by referendum vote of the membership instead of by conventions, for the recall of national officers by vote of the membership when cause arises, and for referendum votes on all amendments levied on the membership and on all amendments to the union constitution.

A survey of election returns in the locals of the hat department reveals that the progressives will be in the majority in the coming national departmental convention.

May Decide Future Policies
This result in the delegate elections represents a departure of the policies pursued by President Michael Greene and Secretary Martin Lawlor, of the hat department. It is because of this fact, and because of the demands for "trade union democracy" being made by the progressive groups that the departmental convention bids fair to be historic in the annals of the union hatters.

Registration Notices

WINTER Term Registration now going on at the New York Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, Room 301. Classes fill up quickly. Register early. Descriptive catalogues obtainable upon request.

Registration Notices

SOCIAL Dance School has started classes in Ballroom, Tango, Register for new classes - 18 P.M. daily. "New Studio," 94 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. Classes limited - call for details.

Registration Notices

REGISTRATION for Winter Term, Brooklyn Workers School, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. New Going On. REGISTRATION for Winter Term, Mondays, Thursdays & Fridays, 11 A. M. - 1 P. M.; 6 P. M. - 8 P. M.; Saturday 2:30 - 5 P. M.; Downtown Music School, 799 Broadway, Room 331.

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Workers School Forum

V. J. JEROME
Co-Editor of "The Communist," will lecture on
"The Socialist Party at the Cross Roads"
SUNDAY, JANUARY 5th
8:30 P. M. Admission 25c
QUESTIONS - DISCUSSION
WORKERS SCHOOL 25 E. 12th St. Second Floor

STAGE and SCREEN

Week-End Review of the Screen

Current films: "Frontier" continuing at the Camera; the Acme Theatre is presenting "The New Gulliver"; "Ah Wilderness!" at the Center Theatre; "A Tale of Two Cities," held over at the Capitol; The Music Hall is now showing "Magnificent Obsession"; "La Matrielle," at the 55th Street Playhouse; Jessie Matthews in "First A Girl," at the Roxy.

The Daily Theatre is now presenting Barton MacLane and Mary Astor in "Man of Iron"; also Edmund Lowe in "Grand Exit."

Francis X. Shields, tennis star, has been assigned by Sammie Goldwyn to his first role on the screen. He will be seen in the film adaptation of Edna Ferber's novel, "Come and Get It," starring Virginia Bruce.

"Strike Me Pink," Eddie Cantor's newest film, will have its world premiere at the Radio City Music Hall on January 16. Ethel Merman and Sally Eilers play the leading feminine roles.

Spencer Charteris and Margaret Armstrong have been signed by RKO Radio for roles in "The Farmer in the Dell," Phil Stone story which is to feature Fred Stone. Others in the cast are Jean Parker, Frank Albertson, Esther Dale and Mervyn Olsen.

For its series of "Social Plays From All Over the World," the Theatre Union will give at its weekly broadcast tomorrow evening, at 8:30 P. M. over station WEVD, "Machine Wreckers," by Ernst Toller. Rose Goloff made the radio adaptation which will be acted by Martin Wolfson, Tony Ross, Billy Nichols, "Jupiter" Symphonic, Meert, and the First Symphony in A-flat major, by Elgar.

Lucille La Verne will have the leading role in the new Sam J. Park play, "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," which will be put into rehearsal next Monday. S. M. Behrman's new play, "The End of Summer," will be produced by the Theatre Guild with Osipow Perkins slated for an important role.

Harold Krassberg will arrive in America on January 20 and his first New York dance concerts of the present season are scheduled for Sunday evenings, February 2 and 9 at the Guild Theatre.

The Downtown Music School announces a special course to be given by Hanna Eisler on the "Understanding of Music." Registration for this course and other classes is now taking place at 799 Broadway, Room 331 on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. on Saturdays from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

Music Notes

Sir Thomas Beecham Conducts Philharmonic-Symphony
Sticking to his platform of dividing his programs between English music and Mozart, Sir Thomas Beecham conducts the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra this evening and tomorrow afternoon in the following works: Overture from incidental music, "The Waverley" by Aristophanes; Vaughan Williams; "Beni Mora," Oriental Suite in E minor by Gustav Holst; "Jupiter" Symphony, Meert, and the First Symphony in A-flat major, by Elgar.

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"A great and powerful play."
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Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:45 to 3:15

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The Children's Hour
By LILLIAN HELLMAN
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Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Eves. 8:40 30c to \$2
Mat. Wed. Jan. 1 and Sat., Jan. 4
Good Seats All Performances 8c-51-51.50

Philharmonic-Symphony
BEECHAM, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
Vaughan Williams, Holst, Mozart, Elgar
Wed. Eve., 8:45; Fri. Aft., 2:30
Box, Dress, Mozart, Elgar, Walton

1st Concert for Young People
Ernest SCHELLING, Conductor
Next Sat. Morning at 11:00
"Instrumental Resume" (Animated)
Soloist: ROMAN TOTENBERG, Violinist
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

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MECCA TEMPLE
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Feb. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th
MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM ALL ORGANIZATIONS MONDAY,
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They Have Equality—Legal and Social
But
Are Women Happier in the Soviet Union?
TATIANA TCHERNAVIN
Author: "Escape From the Soviets"
ANNA LOUISE
YES Says STRONG
Editor of "Moscow Daily News"

FRANK PALMER, Chairman, Ed. "Peoples Press"
Reserved seats now on sale, 35c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, at these bookstores:
New Masses (orders by mail or phone filled, Call 110-11, 65-70th St., 31 E. 27th St., Workers, 39 E. 13th St. & 369 Butler Ave., Brooklyn; Peoples, 140 Second Ave., 1001 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 1277 Wilkins Ave., Bronx; Putnam, 2 W. 45th St., N.Y.U., Washington St., Midtown, 112 W. 44th St.)
Auspices New Masses Forum

MECCA TEMPLE
133 West 55th St.
JANUARY 8
WED., 8:30 Sharp

You Have Read All About It!—
Join
In celebrating the appearance of the Sunday
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Saturday, January 11th at 8 P. M.
Mecca Temple
133 West 55th Street, N. Y. C.

TICKETS now on sale at City Office, 25 E. 12th St. & all Workers Bookshops

International Workers' Order Symphony Orchestra
I. G. Korenman, Conductor
JANEDUDLEY
Dance Soloist
New Dance Group

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Broad Discussion Asked on New Insurance Measure; Act Embodies Six Systems of Aid to Unemployed

Frazier Bill Would Secure All Sections of Jobless At Expense of the Rich

Comprehensive Plan Embodies Principles of Lundeen Bill—Covers Insurance for Jobless Industrial Workers, Self-Employed, Professionals, Farmers, Widows, Mothers and the Aged

The Daily Worker publishes today the complete draft of the Workers Social Insurance Bill which will be introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota.

It is hoped that thorough discussion based upon this draft will produce a social insurance program which can be supported by all who realize the necessity of united action on this subject, whatever may be their political or organizational affiliation.

The grave deficiencies in present governmental provision for relief for the unemployed and the inadequacies of the so-called Social Security Act, which places the burden of insurance and old age pensions upon workers' earnings through the payroll tax, which fails to provide for the present army of unemployed and which strikes from the list of those entitled to benefit all transport workers, farm laborers, domestic help, workers in governmental jobs and those in charity and religious institutions, compel renewed consideration and widespread action.

This becomes the more necessary, in view of continued distress of millions of unemployed.

The draft speaks for itself, but attention is called to the following salient features:

1. The integration of six systems of insurance into one comprehensive plan, covering (1) compensation for unemployment; (2) insurance of the self-employed, which is new in the history of social insurance and which for the first time covers self-employed professional workers, farmers and owners of small businesses; (3) disability insurance, including all forms of disability, whatever their cause; (4) old-age insurance; (5) maternity insurance; (6) widows' and mothers' insurance.

2. The system of self-employment insurance set forth marks a significant step forward in social insurance programs. It provides specifically for the self-employed, and thus benefits directly farmers, professional workers, the small business men and all those who are popularly regarded as the "middle class."

3. The system of old age insurance provides explicitly that persons sixty years of age or over shall receive compensation equal to average wages if they were employed up to the time they reached the age of sixty or over, and compensation equal to the amount of the unemployment compensation received by them if they were receiving unemployment compensation at the age of sixty. All other persons sixty years of age or over are provided for by minimum compensation.

4. The unemployment system set up provides full compensation for the whole period of unemployment, whereas the Social Security Act put forward by the present Administration provides compensation for only a few weeks in the year and for only a portion of the lost wages, and, most significant of all, is limited to those now employed, from whose wages a payroll tax will be deducted.

5. Compensation is equal to the average weekly wage payable in the beneficiary's occupation or profession in his district, with a minimum of \$10 per week plus \$3 for each dependent and a maximum of \$25 per week plus \$8 for each dependent, and with provision for adjustment with change in the cost of living. Recipients of income above this maximum are eligible to social insurance after deducting their income in excess of \$250 per year from the compensation payable under the Act.

6. A Federal Workers' Insurance Commission is set up to administer the system, and a simple but adequate structure of local, regional and national administration is outlined. It combines technical administration by experts chosen pursuant to civil service requirements for positions as secretaries and officers in districts and regions, with policy-making and judicial administration by workers themselves, whose primary qualification is their familiarity with local or national working conditions. The Federal Workers' Social Insurance Commission, appointed by the President from panels nominated by workers' organizations, would be an independent part of the executive organization of the federal government.

7. The fiscal provision calls for an immediate appropriation of five billion dollars, a sum not much larger than that appropriated for the Public Works Administration this year, and then provides for an efficient system of annual estimates of amounts sufficient to provide compensation payable under the Act. The Declaration of Policy declares against payroll taxes or sales taxes or any other taxation which places the burden upon the workers, whose standard of living it is the purpose of the Act to protect. It would be the policy to raise the surplus funds required by suitable revenue legislation from high incomes, corporate surpluses, and other accumulated wealth.

The complete draft of the bill follows:

DRAFT

New Federal "Workers' Social Insurance Act" Completed December 18, 1935

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a national-wide system of social insurance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act shall be known by the title, "The Workers' Social Insurance Bill."

SPONSOR OF NEW MEASURE



SENATOR LYNN J. FRAZIER

F. A. Roszel

What to Do with Frazier Bill

- (1) Discuss it in your union, your club, your church, your organization. Compare it with the Social Security Act.
- (2) Introduce resolutions in favor of the bill.
- (3) Write or wire your Congressman and Senator requesting that they act in favor of the measure.
- (4) Send all suggestions for changes in the Bill to the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or to the Daily Worker, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City.

compensation by reason of refusal to accept any employment which a worker entitled to unemployment compensation may refuse to accept.

SECTION IV DISABILITY INSURANCE

1. Eligibility. Any worker totally disabled or partially disabled shall be entitled to compensation.
2. Compensation. A worker totally disabled shall receive the same compensation as is provided for a worker totally unemployed. A worker partially disabled shall receive the same compensation as is provided for a worker partially unemployed.
3. Disqualification. Any worker eligible to compensation by reason of disability shall not receive compensation so long as he is domiciled in a public or private institution for chronic or permanent mental or physical illness.

SECTION V OLD-AGE INSURANCE

1. Eligibility. Any person who is sixty years of age or over and who engages in no work and receives no earnings shall be entitled to compensation.
2. Compensation. (a) A person who is receiving unemployment or disability compensation at the time that he reaches the age of sixty, shall continue to receive compensation at the same rate.
- (b) A person who is engaged in gainful work at the age of sixty or over and ceases thereafter to work, shall receive compensation at the same rate as is provided for a totally unemployed worker.
- (c) All other persons sixty years or over shall be entitled to minimum compensation under this Act.
3. Disqualification. No person eligible to compensation by reason of old age shall receive such compensation so long as he is domiciled in a private or public institution for the aged.

SECTION VI MATERNITY INSURANCE

1. Eligibility. Any woman worker customarily engaged in gainful occupation outside of her own household tasks, who engages in no work and receives no earnings by reason of maternity, shall be entitled to compensation for the "period of maternity," i. e., eight weeks before and six weeks after childbirth.
2. Compensation. Any woman worker entitled to maternity compensation, shall receive compensation in the same amount as if she were "totally unemployed" during such "period of maternity."

SECTION VII WIDOWS' AND MOTHERS' INSURANCE

1. Eligibility. Any woman who is not eligible to compensation under any of the preceding classifications and who is the head of a household containing one or more dependent minor children under the age of eighteen, shall be entitled to compensation, provided the father of such minor or minors is dead, has divorced, deserted or separated from them, or is receiving care in an institution for mental or physical ailments or is an inmate of a penal or correctional institution.
2. Compensation. Any woman entitled to widows' or mothers' compensation shall receive compensation equal to minimum compensation.

SECTION VIII MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM COMPENSATION AND ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGE IN COST OF LIVING

1. Minimum Compensation. Weekly compensation under this Act shall in no case be less

than \$10.00 per week, plus \$3.00 for each dependent.

2. Maximum Compensation. Weekly compensation under this Act shall in no case be at a higher rate than \$25.00 per week, plus \$8.00 for each dependent.

3. Adjustment in Case of Change in the Cost of Living. Weekly compensation shall be adjusted by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the change in the cost of living in the United States or any locality, as the same may be ascertained with reference to available statistical data.

SECTION IX INCOME DISQUALIFICATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF COMPENSATION

1. No person shall be entitled to receive compensation under any classification who receives net income from any source of \$25.00 per week, plus \$8.00 for each dependent, or more. The receipt of income less than such sum shall not disqualify any person from receiving compensation, but such income in excess of \$250 per year shall be deducted from the compensation payable under this Act.
2. The fact that any person entitled to compensation under this Act is entitled to receive and receives benefits, pension, alimony or compensation under any State, Federal or private pension, compensation or insurance policy, plan or system, shall not disqualify him from receiving compensation under this Act, but the amount of such payments shall be deducted from the compensation payable under this Act. Any person entitled to receive such other benefits, pension, alimony or compensation, shall have the right to refuse to accept the same without in any wise disqualifying him from receiving compensation under this Act or rendering the amount of compensation subject to deduction by reason of such benefits, pension, alimony or compensation not actually received.

SECTION X NO DISCRIMINATION

Compensation under this Act shall not be denied to any person by reason of sex, race, color, religion, citizenship, length of residence in any district, political opinion, or affiliation or membership in any economic, political, or religious organization.

SECTION XI ADMINISTRATION

1. Federal Workers' Social Insurance Commission. This Act shall be administered by the Federal Workers' Social Insurance Commission, hereby created as an independent bureau under the President of the United States and herein referred to as the "Commission." The Commission shall consist of the Social Insurance Commissioner, hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner," and fifteen members. The Commission shall have the power to adopt all reasonable rules, regulations and orders, appoint such officers, employ such persons and make such expenditures as may be necessary and suitable for the administration of this Act, and shall create the administrative organs hereinafter provided for. The Commission shall create a National Social Insurance Office under the direction of the Commissioner, and employ such technical experts and other employees as may be necessary to perform the administrative work of such national office. All administrative organs and officers hereinafter referred to shall be deemed agents of the Commission.

2. Regional and District Administration. (a) Creation of Regions and Districts. For administrative purposes, the Commission shall divide the United States, the District of Columbia and the territories and cutting possessions of the United States into appropriate Regions and District subdivisions thereof, and, where feasible, shall create Occupational Divisions in place of or in addition to Districts or Regions.

\$10 Weekly Minimum Set With Readjustment Clause Based on Cost of Living

Benefits Would Be Administered by Federal Workers' Insurance Commission Appointed from Panels Nominated by the Workers—Provision Calls for Appropriation of \$5,000,000,000

(b) Regional and District Administrative Organs. In each Region and District there shall be created (1) an Office under the direction of a Secretary, and (2) a Committee.

(c) Regional and District Offices and Secretaries. The Commissioner shall create a Regional Office and a District Office for each Region and District, respectively, and shall appoint a Regional Secretary for each Regional Office and a District Secretary for each District Office, and shall appoint such additional employees as may be necessary to perform the administrative work of each such Office under the supervision of the Secretary of such Office.

(d) Regional and District Committees. The Commission shall appoint a Regional Committee for each Region, consisting of no more than ten members. Each Regional Committee shall appoint a District Committee for each District, consisting of no more than five members.

3. Appointment, Qualification, Tenure and Compensation. (a) The Commissioner shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a panel of the names of persons nominated by national workers' organizations as persons qualified by their training and experience to perform the duties of such office. His salary shall be \$5,000 per annum, and he shall be appointed for a term of three years.

(b) Regional and District Secretaries and all technical and other employees of National, Regional and District Offices shall be appointed subject to the regulations of Federal Civil Service.

(c) Members of the Commission and Committees. Appointment and Qualification. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President from a panel of names submitted by national workers' organizations as persons representative of workers and familiar with national working conditions. The members of Regional and District Committees shall be appointed from panels submitted by workers' organizations in the respective Regions and Districts as the names of persons who are representative of workers in such Regions and Districts, respectively, and who are familiar with working conditions in such Regions and Districts, respectively. Only members of workers' organizations shall be deemed qualified to serve as members of the Commission or of any Regional or District Committee.

Compensation. The compensation of members of the Commission and of all members of the Regional and District Committees shall be as follows: They shall be paid for such time as is necessarily devoted to their work on the Commission or Committee at an hourly rate equal to the rate of compensation payable to them if they were unemployed workers entitled to compensation payable under this Act, plus actual necessary travelling expenses.

Tenure. The tenure of the members of the Commission shall be as follows: Five members of the Commission shall serve for a period of one year, five for a period of two years and five for a period of three years, and thereafter as their terms expire their successors shall be appointed for a term of three years. The tenure of the Members of the District Committee shall be one year.

4. Duties and Powers of Commissioner and Regional and District Secretaries. (a) The Commissioner. The Commissioner shall act as Chairman of the Commission, shall manage the National Social Insurance Office and shall administer the Social Insurance Fund of the United States under the direction of the Commission.

(b) Regional Secretaries. Each Regional Secretary shall manage the Regional Office of the Region to which he is assigned and act as Secretary of the Regional Committee of such Region. Each Regional Secretary shall audit the accounts of all District Secretaries in the Region to which the Regional Secretary is assigned.

(c) District Secretaries. Each District Secretary shall manage the District Office to which he is assigned and act as Secretary of the District Committee of such District. He shall determine all questions of eligibility, compensation and disqualification under this Act pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of Labor and the decisions of the District Committee for such District and of the Regional Committee of the Region in which such District shall, upon determination that any claimant is entitled to compensation in any particular amount, draw a voucher on the Social Insurance Fund of the United States in the amount of compensation due and shall thereafter draw vouchers for such amounts of compensation so long as the same shall become due. Each District Secretary shall give bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor, with sureties approved by the Secretary of Labor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

5. Duties and Powers of Social Insurance Offices: National, Regional and District.

(a) District Offices. Each District Office shall make provisions for the filing of all claims for compensation and investigation of all claims, shall procure statistical data and other information with respect to wages, hours of employment and work opportunities in the District, and shall provide the Commission, the District Committee of the District and the Regional Committee of the Region in which such District is located with such information as may be necessary or suitable for them in their work. It shall be the duty of every District Office to assist and advise all claimants for

compensation in the preparation and filing of their claims, and to provide them with all necessary information with respect to the rules and regulations of such Office.

(b) Regional Offices. Each Regional Office shall survey the administration of this Act by the District Secretaries and District Committees of all Districts in the Region and shall conduct investigations with reference to the wages, hours and work opportunities in the occupations followed in the Region, and procure such information and data with respect to the Region as may be required by the Commissioner, the Commission and the District Secretaries and District Committees in the Region.

(c) National Office. The National Office shall survey the administration of this Act by all administrative offices and organs, and shall consider and advise the Commission with respect to all matters connected with this Act, and may make recommendations to the Commission with respect to the rules and regulations made by the Commission. The National Office shall investigate and study the National and Local operation of this Act. The National Office shall audit the compensation paid by the District Secretaries and the moneys received and disbursed by the Social Insurance Fund, and shall procure the statistical data necessary for the recommendation of the estimates to be made by the Commissioner of the amounts of appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said Insurance Fund.

6. Duties and Powers of Commission and Committees: Regional and District. (a) District Committees. Each District Committee shall determine appeals from the decisions of the District Secretary of the District over which it has jurisdiction and shall determine and fix from time to time, as conditions require, change the standards of compensation for the occupations and professions which are followed within the District, subject to the review and approval of the Regional Committee.

(b) Regional Committee. Each Regional Committee shall hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the District Committees in the Region, and shall review all decisions of any District Committee which are the subject of certification by any District Secretary as a violation of the rules and regulations under this Act. The Regional Committee shall determine and fix from time to time, as conditions require, change the standards of compensation for the occupations and professions which are followed within the Region, and shall approve, reject or modify standards of compensation fixed by any District Committee in the Region.

(c) The Commission. The Commission shall consider general questions of policy and shall make suitable recommendations to the President of the United States with respect to the administration of this Act. The Commission may approve, reject or modify any standard of compensation adopted by any Regional Committee.

SECTION XII PROCEDURE

1. Filing of Claims.
2. Determination of Claim.
3. Payment of Compensation.
4. Continuing Jurisdiction.
5. Hearings: Witnesses.
6. Appeals from Decision of District Secretary.
7. Appeal from Decision of District Council.
8. Right of Claimants to Conduct Proceedings in Own Behalf: Costs and Fees.
9. Public Record.
10. General Procedure.

1. Filing of Claims. A Claimant shall file a claim under oath with the District Social Insurance Office in the District in which he resides, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

2. Determination of Claim. The District Secretary shall make such investigation, secure such physical examination and conduct such hearing as may be necessary and advisable, and shall, within ten days after the filing of such claim, determine the validity of the claim and the amount of compensation payable, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe. If no appeal is taken from the decision of the District Secretary, this determination shall be deemed final. Where, however, an appeal is taken, the decision on the final appeal shall be the final determination of the claim. The District Secretary may, in his discretion, provide "temporary compensation" pending investigation before the determination of the claim, but such compensation shall not exceed the minimum compensation under this Act. The District Secretary shall notify the claimant in writing of his decision, giving the reason for his decision.

3. Payment of Compensation. Compensation shall be paid from the date of the filing of the claim, with deduction for any "temporary compensation" paid. Compensation shall be paid periodically and promptly in like manner as wages and as it accrues. If any claimant appeals from a determination awarding him a specific amount of compensation, the compensation awarded shall be paid pending such appeal.

4. Continuing Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the District Committee and District Office in each case shall be continuing. When the payment of compensation is made dependent upon the continuance of any condition, the District Secretary shall from time to time determine, after appropriate investigation and hearing, whether such condition has ceased to exist. The District Secretary may at any time review an award of compensation or a denial of claim therefor in accordance with the procedure described herein.

(Continued on Page 5)

Statewide WPA Strike Threatened in Pennsylvania

Wage Increase Is Demanded In Savannah

Muskegon Central Labor Union Organizes WPA Project Workers

(By Federated Press)
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.—A statewide strike of Pennsylvania WPA workers looms as a distinct possibility, as unemployed groups set about to remedy intolerable working conditions and carry through the program adopted by 215 delegates to the recent joint conference of unemployed and project workers held at Harrisburg.

An action committee selected by the conference has already presented demands to Governor Earle and is pressing for a series of reforms through administrative channels and a special legislative session. Picketing of the governor's office and the homes of legislators, should demands be ignored; lining up support from central labor bodies; demonstrations locally and at the state capital; and local strikes, leading up to a statewide strike, are among the measures the unemployed organizations are preparing to take.

Grievances expressed at the conference dealt with pauper relief wages and multitudinous instances of red tape and administrative tyranny. WPA pay checks are as long as nine weeks late, wages are often less than direct relief and are unjustly lower in some counties than in others.

Strike Near in Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Unless prevailing wages are paid on WPA projects, the relief workers threaten to strike. J. Houston Johnson (assistant to Miss Gay B. Shephard) said he would not consider changing the scale of 75 cents an hour for skilled labor on the \$650,000 Public School Project which was awarded to the R. J. Whalley Construction Company of Savannah.

A. Steve Nance, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor washed his hands of the Savannah workers' struggle for higher wages by saying that he had issued no call for strike. Nance said the heads of organized labor in Georgia had no complaint to make regarding wages paid on Savannah projects.

This problem of vital importance to the Savannah workers was termed a "ridiculous situation" and classed as "utterly absurd" by George Googe, head of the southeastern division of American Federation of Labor. He claimed the situation was brought about by red tape in Washington.

A. F. of L. Local Formed

(By Worker Correspondent)
MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 3.—United front spirit was evident here as leaders from the Central Trades and Labor Council and militant WPA workers spoke from the

Writers' Union Wins Aid For Nick Carter Author

Noted Author Was Thrown Off Relief in Applying for WPA, Then Refused Project Job Because He Was Not on Relief Rolls

By Harold Coy (Federated Press)

Way back in 1910 Robert Russell used to write Diamond Dick and Nick Carter stories and concoct the fiendish carryings-on expected of the fictional villain of that day.

But probably never in all the imaginings of his seventy years of life has Russell thought up any scheme so ingeniously calculated to torture human flesh and spirit as the run-around which he himself has been experiencing at the hands of relief and WPA bureaucrats.

In trying to qualify for a WPA job, the aged man was thrown off relief. Then because he was off relief he was refused the WPA job! And he couldn't even get back on relief, until— But let's go back and pick up the threads of the story.

Russell's father was attorney-general of New York during the Cleveland administration. He himself is a Yale graduate, ex-soldier, one-time editor of The Washington Star and more recently head of The New York Herald Tribune copy desk. Last year he fell upon hard times due to unemployment and advanced age. He went on relief.

Run-a-Round Begins

Then last fall the WPA writers' project was started. News of this brought to the life-long writer hope that there was a chance again to do something useful in the world. Applying for a job on the project, he was told, for some inscrutable reason best known to the WPA officials, that he would have to outfit himself with a set of false teeth before he could be taken on.

Still undaunted, Russell wrote to a sister in England, and she, by considerable sacrifice, scraped together \$30 for her brother's requisite teeth, sending the money to him in care of his minister. The minister disclosed to relief officials his intention of investing in the teeth; but they, learning that Rus-

sell had \$30, promptly closed his case, on the grounds that no one with \$30 was entitled to relief.

No Relief, No Job—No Job, No Relief. Sorrowfully, Russell burned his faltering footsteps to the WPA office, hoping that quick action on their part would make it possible for him to get both the teeth and the coveted job. But no, they could not put the old man on a WPA job any longer—for he was now off relief and you had to have a relief number to get on WPA!

Well, this seemed pretty unfair, but the aged man got along as best he could, spending a few pennies a day for meals, sleeping in a flophouse, and figuring that when worst came to the worst he could go back on relief. But easier said than done. When the \$30 was gone, and Russell reapplied for relief, he was firmly reminded that it was now past Nov. 1 and that no more relief applications were being accepted.

The old man was almost starving Christmas week, when the Writers' Union heard about his plight. A militant bunch, with no little experience in the pressure tactics required to bust through the run-around and get help for their unemployed members, they sent six writers along to accompany Russell to WPA headquarters, instructed not to come back with No for an answer. As a result of the fight his fellow-writers put up, Russell has been promised immediate relief or work.

"That we must accept such an offer to be runited action results from the fact that, if we are to learn anything from the past history of the unemployed here, we must become part and parcel of that part of the working class here that is organized into the A. F. of L. if we are to meet the more intense offense against us now with the necessary unity of action," the second speaker, Michael Howeswick, chairman of the WPA Committee, stated.

The recommendations of the two speakers were unanimously adopted and sixty workers immediately signed up for a charter into the International of Hod Carriers and Common Laborers. Robert Raebel was elected president and D. F. Harpster vice-president, temporarily.

same platform to a special meeting of WPA workers who jammed the Labor Temple.

The meeting was called jointly by the Organization Committee of the Central Council and the WPA Committee for Organization which led a successful WPA strike here over a month ago. Both representatives of the two committees give reasons why their respective committees recommended to the WPA workers to form a local of the International of Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Complete and solid support to the WPA workers from organized labor will be given you in all your struggles," Charles Bowers, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Central Council, told the WPA workers.

RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PRESUMPTIONS

1. Hearings by any administrative office or organ shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical and formal rules of procedure, but should be conducted in such manner as to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties.

2. In connection with the determination of any claim for compensation, it shall be presumed, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary,

(a) that all formal requirements in connection with the preparation and filing of the claim or notice of appeal have been complied with;

(b) that the claimant is not disqualified under this Act.

FIRST SNOWFALL IN MOSCOW



Snowfall and cold weather descended on Moscow toward the end of November after a prolonged mild autumn. Moscowites, who had impatiently awaited the coming of winter, eagerly rushed outdoors to engage in winter sports. Fancy skaters cut their first figures on the ice; hockey players crossed sticks in their first games; ski runners packed the snow in the first ski runs. Faces glowed with joy and animation. Winter had come to Moscow.

Chicago Merger Rallies Planned Of Car Lines To Popularize Lenin's Work

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Warning that the order of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce for an interchange of transfers between the Motor Coach Company and the Chicago Elevated railway lines is the beginning of a merger of these two companies, with the surface lines coming in later, has been issued by the Progressive Traction Group of the Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, in the December issue of the group's paper.

The point they call to public attention is that the merger would create a situation where one part of the property, the "L" lines, is organized by the union and the other part, the motor coach service, has a company union. They see a danger that this is the beginning of an attempt to substitute company unions on the elevated roads.

The management of the Chicago Surface Lines boasted recently, when issuing the financial statement of the company, that it was "never in the red."

However, they refuse the street car men a raise in pay, or any of the other demands of the men in the union, which are: pay for every fall back, sixty per cent straight runs, twelve-hour limit for swings, one-man cars to be replaced by full crew cars whenever the average run brings in more than \$20.

SECTION XIV EXEMPTION AND ASSIGNMENT

Claims for compensation and compensation shall be exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy, execution, attachment or other remedies for the recovery or collection of debts. Any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or release of any claim to compensation or compensation shall be void. The provisions of this section may not be waived.

SECTION XV SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND: APPROPRIATION

1. Social Insurance Fund. There is hereby created the Social Insurance Fund of the United States. This Fund shall consist of all the moneys received by the Commission from the Treasury of the United States for the administration of this Act. This Fund shall be expended solely for the payment of the compensation guaranteed under this Act, and all expenses of administration under this Act and its balance shall not lapse at any time but shall remain continuously available for expenditure consistent herewith. This Fund shall be disbursed by the Commissioner under the direction and control of the Commission.

2. Initial Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated the sum of Five Billion Dollars, to be paid into the Social Insurance Fund.

3. Estimates for Further Appropriations. The Commission shall, before the exhaustion of the moneys in the Social Insurance Fund, make an estimate of the amount of the expenditures and appropriation necessary in his judgment for the maintenance of the Social Insurance Fund, the payment of the compensation guaranteed by this Act and the expenditures of administration, up to the end of the first fiscal year of the operation of the Social Insurance Fund, and such estimate shall be transmitted by the Commissioner to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, together with a full and complete report of the compensation paid, the number of claims paid in each classification of insurance and all moneys received and disbursed out of the Social Insurance Fund up to the date of such estimate. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to defray the expenditures estimated as necessary to pay the compensation guaranteed under this Act and the expenses of administration up to the end of the first fiscal year of the operation of the Social Insurance Fund. The first fiscal year of the operation of the Social Insurance Fund shall be deemed to

SECTION XVI SEPARABILITY

If any section or provision of this Act be decided by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION XVII DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. "Worker." The term, a "worker," when used in this Act, means: a person over the age of eighteen years and under the age of sixty years, who has customarily derived his livelihood from any form of labor or service in industry, trade, agriculture, mining, transportation, the arts, the professions, domestic service, government service, or any other occupation or employment. A person over the age of eighteen years and under the age of sixty years who has not customarily derived his livelihood from labor or service prior to the time of the making of his application for compensation shall nevertheless be deemed a worker who, if otherwise eligible therefor, shall be entitled to unemployment compensation under Section II of this Act if at the time of such application,

Reactionaries Head N. Y. State Legislature

Olgin's Election Seen as Sole Hope to Have Workers Represented in Body Dominated by Machine Politics and Wall St. Aides

By Sidney Street (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The absence of any good, competent, genuine legislator who represents the worker, and who could or would argue effectively for legislation to better the working and living condition of the masses is evident today in the 1936 legislature. Though labor has rarely, if ever, been fairly represented on Capitol Hill, the straining of issues in today's crisis makes it more necessary than ever that protection be assured. Attempts will be made by the reactionaries to slash relief, pass vicious flag bills and anti-labor legislation. There are no liberal legislators like Vito Marcantonio and Ernest Lundeen to challenge such bills.

The special election being conducted in the Bronx for assemblyman, following the death of Benjamin Gladstone provides the possibility for the workers to send one courageous man into the legislature, who can check and expose fascist legislation. Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, is running on the Communist ticket for the Fifth District. His election would bring one labor fighter into the law-making body.

The need for such a legislative member is shown through an examination of the majority and minority leaders here today and of the new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee. Senator John J. Howard of Brooklyn "zeal" the labor and industry committee of the Senate now. This committee will control all the labor legislation during the session. He is a typical machine man. His machine is that to which District Attorney Geoghan belongs, an organization which has vividly and violently indicated its labor attitude in its action against the May's department store strike in Brooklyn. Labor groups throughout the State will watch him closely and check carefully on all his moves.

Senator John J. Dunningan, Democrat, is majority leader of the Senate. He is a Bronx architect. His greatest interest is horses. Bill Dwyer, who spent some time in Alcatraz for bootlegging, is his best pal. Dunningan has a short-sighted social view. So short that James J. Walker, deposed and discredited mayor of New York is his hero. Dunningan was chairman of the Utilities Investigation Committee which spent almost \$500,000 doing nothing.

Fearon, a Reactionary. His rival, the G. O. P. leader of the senate, George R. Fearon, comes from the Republican reactionary group in Syracuse. He is a corporation lawyer, and is closely allied with reactionary business interests. Fearon is a glib man. Words come easily. He is especially convincing to the timid. When a measure is before the house which might benefit the worker, he declares himself for it "in principle." But, he never votes for it. He never goes on record in any way that might hurt him with the Wall Street finance capital group. Fearon openly announced two years ago he would not vote on certain utility bills because he was counsel for a water company.

In the Assembly, Irwin Steingut is minority leader. He, too, is from Brooklyn, one of that same gang that beats and jails girl pickets. There is something about Steingut that he hates to hear mentioned. And when the boys oppose him, they love to bring out the fact that he has tried to pass the New York State Bar examination four times—and failed. His neighbors wonder where he gets all his money. Where does the new car come from? And what about the jewels his wife wears? Steingut is a minor politician. He takes orders.

And, then—Irving M. Ives. He is a banker. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly through political accident. Ives is the protégé of Republican Chairman Eaton. They are the two mouthpieces of the "Old Guard" which has its headquarters near Wall Street. It was Ives who sponsored the oath bill. It was Ives who always voted "No" to any worker's bill that is up. After his election to the speaker's chair Wednesday, Mr. Ives made a speech. He said he wanted "Americanism" shown by putting through "American" legislation.

The majority leader of the Assembly, Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady, is a young lawyer who wants to make a place for himself. He is a loud and strident speaker who has opposed beneficial workers' legislation. Mr. Heck will try to make a place for himself, even at the expense of the masses.

These are the men who lead on Capitol Hill. They are representative of the groups they lead. They are chosen from their midst. There is no one there who will insist that the interests of labor be heard. But there is a candidate up for election in the Fifth District in the Bronx.

10. "Disability," as used in this Act, shall mean any physical or mental condition, sickness or handicap which renders a worker not capable of total or partial work in his usual or in a suitable occupation, irrespective of fault and irrespective of whether such disability is the result of accident, illness, disease, physical or mental handicap or other causes.

11. "Total Disability." A worker is deemed "totally disabled," within the meaning of this Act, in any calendar week in which, by reason of disability, he is not capable of any work in his usual or in any suitable occupation and is not working and receives no earnings.

12. "Partially Disabled." A worker is deemed "partially disabled," within the meaning of this Act, in any calendar week in which, by reason of disability, he is not capable of thirty hours' work in his usual or in any suitable occupation and does not work thirty hours in such week.

13. "Dependent," as used in this Act, includes any person under the age of eighteen years who, at the time of the application for compensation, is living with the claimant and of whom the claimant is the parent, foster parent or guardian, and includes a wife or husband living with the claimant where such wife or husband is not, at the time of the application for compensation, regularly employed in a gainful occupation outside of the household and is not receiving compensation under this Act or is not receiving income, the receipt of which by the claimant would disqualify the claimant from receiving compensation. Where such dependent receives income from any source, the amount of such income shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable for such dependent under this Act.

14. "Claimant." Any person filing a claim for compensation under this Act.

15. "District" or "Region" shall be such geographical division or subdivision as shall be designated such for administrative purposes by the Commission.

16. "Workers' Organization." Any labor or trade union, economic association of unemployed persons, agricultural co-operative or other economic organization of workers, whether now existing or hereafter organized, excluding company unions, shall be deemed a "workers' organization." Workers' organizations which have offices in more than one city, town, village or county shall be deemed "national organizations."

17. "National Workers' Organizations." Workers' organizations which have members residing in three or more states, shall be deemed "national workers' organizations."

SECTION XVIII EFFECTIVE DATE This Act shall take effect immediately.

Closed Shop Won by Coast Movie Workers

Complete Organization Near in Campaign by Industrial Union

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Jan. 3.—Complete organization of all workers in the motion picture industry under an industrial union, was seen here today as the result of the smashing victory already obtained by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, by which a closed shop agreement has been signed with the union for the first time in the history of Hollywood.

Unskilled laborers and painters are the only workers not yet represented in the basic agreement signed by the major studios with the union, but it was expected that they would be given recognition in the next few months.

Henry Browne, international president of the union, is expected to arrive here next week to conclude agreements with all independent producers.

The closed-shop agreement goes back to the basic agreement of 1933, which was disrupted when the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees lost its strike due to jurisdictional fighting with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. While no wage increases were signed into the agreement, the wages are to be fixed every year of the five-year agreement.

Workers who scabbed on the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees in its strike of several years ago were reported "sweating plenty" and begging the union for a union card.

No worker will be allowed in the studios without a union card after today, and notices to this effect have been posted in all major studios. If any worker, whose position is questionable, is taken back into the union, it will only be after drastic fines are imposed, it was reported.

Workers who come under the agreement include lamp operators, "grips," drapery men, prop men, green men, prop makers, lab workers, and all cameramen and assistant cameramen except "first cameramen." The "first cameramen" have a separate agreement under the American Cinema Photographers Union, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Threat of Browne, who fought for industrial unionism at the last A. F. of L. convention, to organize all the studio workers under an industrial set-up, was reported as the reason for the film magnates' capitulation. Recent twenty-minute and half-hour strikes in film houses all over the country, demonstrated effectively the strength of the union.

Broad Discussion Asked on New Insurance Measure

(Continued from Page 4)

scribed with respect to claims, and make a new decision which may terminate, continue, increase or decrease such compensation. Such new order shall not affect any compensation paid under any prior order. Any determination discontinuing or changing any award of compensation shall be deemed a determination subject to appeal in the same manner as is provided with respect to the original determination of the said application for compensation.

5. Hearing: Witnesses. A claimant to compensation shall be entitled to receive notice of hearing affecting his claim. In connection with the investigations and hearings conducted for the purpose of determining any claim or the continuance of any claim for compensation and for the purpose of determining the necessary statistical data required by any administrative officer or organ, the Commission, all Secretaries of National, Regional or District Offices and all National, Regional or District Committees shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any necessary documents by the issuance of subpoenas. Failure to obey such subpoenas shall constitute a contempt of the United States. Witnesses appearing in obedience to subpoenas shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in a civil action in the United States District Court, but claimants for compensation shall not be deemed witnesses.

6. Appeals from Decisions of District Secretary. Any claimant, dissatisfied with any decision of a District Secretary, may, within thirty days after such decision, appeal to the District Committee of the District. The District Committee shall conduct a hearing on notice to the claimant and the District Secretary, and make its decision within ten days after the claimant has filed his notice of appeal.

7. Appeal from Decision of District Committee. Any claimant, dissatisfied with the determination of his claim made by a District Committee, may, within thirty days after such decision, appeal to the Regional Committee of the Region which includes that District. If the Secretary of the District Office is of the opinion that the determination by the District Committee is in violation of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor or of the decisions and standards of the Regional Committee of the Region which includes that District, he shall certify his objection to that Regional Committee. The Regional Committee shall conduct a hearing on notice to the claimant, the District Committee and the District Secretary. The decision of the Regional Committee shall be made within thirty days after the filing of a notice of appeal to the Regional Committee or after filing the certificate of objection by the Secretary of the District Office. The decision of the Regional Committee on any question of fact shall be final and conclusive.

RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PRESUMPTIONS

1. Hearings by any administrative office or organ shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical and formal rules of procedure, but should be conducted in such manner as to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties.

2. In connection with the determination of any claim for compensation, it shall be presumed, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary,

(a) that all formal requirements in connection with the preparation and filing of the claim or notice of appeal have been complied with;

(b) that the claimant is not disqualified under this Act.

end coterminously with the end of a fiscal year under the United States Budget.

4. Annual Estimates and Appropriations. Thereafter, the Commissioner shall, on the first day of each and every regular session of Congress, transmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a statement giving an estimate of the expenditures and appropriation necessary in his judgment for the maintenance of the Social Insurance Fund and the payment of compensation guaranteed under this Act and the expenditures of administration for the ensuing fiscal year, and such estimate shall be accompanied by a full and complete report of the compensation paid in the previous fiscal year, the number of claims paid in each classification of insurance and a full and itemized statement of all moneys received and disbursed out of the Social Insurance Fund during the preceding fiscal year. The estimate of appropriations necessary in the judgment of the Commission for the maintenance of the Social Insurance Fund for the ensuing fiscal year shall be included in the annual budget of the United States transmitted by the President to Congress on the first day of each regular session. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated amounts sufficient to defray the expenditures estimated from fiscal year to year as necessary to pay the compensation guaranteed under this Act and the expenses of administration of this Act.

SECTION XVI SEPARABILITY

If any section or provision of this Act be decided by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION XVII DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. "Worker." The term, a "worker," when used in this Act, means: a person over the age of eighteen years and under the age of sixty years, who has customarily derived his livelihood from any form of labor or service in industry, trade, agriculture, mining, transportation, the arts, the professions, domestic service, government service, or any other occupation or employment. A person over the age of eighteen years and under the age of sixty years who has not customarily derived his livelihood from labor or service prior to the time of the making of his application for compensation shall nevertheless be deemed a worker who, if otherwise eligible therefor, shall be entitled to unemployment compensation under Section II of this Act if at the time of such application,

10. "Disability," as used in this Act, shall mean any physical or mental condition, sickness or handicap which renders a worker not capable of total or partial work in his usual or in a suitable occupation, irrespective of fault and irrespective of whether such disability is the result of accident, illness, disease, physical or mental handicap or other causes.

11. "Total Disability." A worker is deemed "totally disabled," within the meaning of this Act, in any calendar week in which, by reason of disability, he is not capable of any work in his usual or in any suitable occupation and is not working and receives no earnings.

12. "Partially Disabled." A worker is deemed "partially disabled," within the meaning of this Act, in any calendar week in which, by reason of disability, he is not capable of thirty hours' work in his usual or in any suitable occupation and does not work thirty hours in such week.

13. "Dependent," as used in this Act, includes any person under the age of eighteen years who, at the time of the application for compensation, is living with the claimant and of whom the claimant is the parent, foster parent or guardian, and includes a wife or husband living with the claimant where such wife or husband is not, at the time of the application for compensation, regularly employed in a gainful occupation outside of the household and is not receiving compensation under this Act or is not receiving income, the receipt of which by the claimant would disqualify the claimant from receiving compensation. Where such dependent receives income from any source, the amount of such income shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable for such dependent under this Act.

14. "Claimant." Any person filing a claim for compensation under this Act.

SECTION XVIII EFFECTIVE DATE This Act shall take effect immediately.

Georgia Rulers Fear Growth Of Militancy

Talmadge Threatens to Rule by Martial Law During 1936

By Mary Mack

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—Robert Smith, Negro worker, was found frozen to death in a house at 405 Humphries Street, S. W. His frozen body was lying on a coverlet bed, beside which a small lamp on the floor burned feebly, providing the only heat. Two other workers are at the point of death, suffering from malnutrition and exposure on ice-covered streets.

Meanwhile, the Hearst-owned Atlanta Georgian features a three-column-wide picture of Mrs. William T. Lawrence, 855 St. Charles Avenue, N. E., shown with her Persian cat, Prince Nippo, "as he inspects his Christmas dinner."

Many of the Southern ruling class, realizing the growing militancy of workers, have begun to openly fear rupture of the status quo. When on Dec. 28, Miss Gay E. Shepperson, FERA administrator for Georgia, ruthlessly ordered abandonment of the transient camp at Commerce, Georgia, effective Dec. 30, leaving some 212 men domiciled at this camp without food and shelter in sub-freezing weather, E. B. Crowe, Commerce merchant, criticized this open manifestation of callous disregard of human life.

It seems as if the Southern ruling class is becoming uncertain about how far they can safely go in the oppression of workers. Facing militant action by the 212 men at present in the transient camp at Commerce, R. O. Newsom, secretary to T. H. Massey, camp superintendent, endeavored to ease the situation by stating that "the men will be transferred to WPA projects in District No. 1, the Athens, Georgia, district."

Governor Eugene Talmadge threatens to rule in the year 1936 by martial law. But Ku Klux Klanman Judge Augustus H. Roan, of the DeKalb section of Municipal Court, of Atlanta, found Communism the only thing upon which to launch an attack. Making a bid for free publicity, he paid "tribute to the Atlanta Georgian and other Hearst newspapers for their campaigns against Communism." Former colleague of President Roosevelt in the New York 1911 Legislature, Arthur J. Ruland, great incoherence of the Improved Order of Red Men, told the local encampment that "the Communist Party should be outlawed and the government should make laws closing the mails to Communists." He also included in his program deportation of all aliens.

Legal Educators Point To Rise of Fascism

Dr. Morrison Uses Louisiana to Illustrate What Can Happen in U.S.—Indirectly Attacks the American Liberty League

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Pointing to the rapid rise of fascism in the United States, Dr. James J. Morrison of Tulane University Law School told delegates to the Convention of the Association of American Law Schools in session at the Hotel Roosevelt here that incipient American fascism has appeared in Louisiana where the "Long Administration party by a series of legislative acts has made it possible for their party to completely corrupt any and every election they desire."

Dr. Morrison traced the path of "Fascist Tendencies in American Law and Legislation." In Louisiana, he declared, "the entire forces are directed towards maintaining the present political party in power by the crudest forms of coercion, intimidation and fraud through a perversion of democratic institutions backed by brute force."

The National Industrial Recovery Act was described as the United States' "closest approach to fascism."

Seeing Industry Desiring NRA Asserting that "minimum wages become maximum wages when labor is abundant," Dr. Morrison said that "industry would gladly return to codes today, if only Section 7-A (which ostensibly provides for collective bargaining) could be forgotten."

In what was obviously an attack upon the American Liberty League, although he did not actually state this in so many words, Dr. Morrison charged that if a fascist dictatorship is established in this country, it will not be through a sudden seizure of power, but rather through a misleading "back to the constitution" movement.

Dr. Morrison made a plea for liberal democracy, but was careful to show that seeds of fascism lie deep in the American system of corporate and petty capital. With the President

Socialist Call Assails Deal By 'Old Guard'

Acceptance of Judgship By Solomon Called a Betrayal by Tyler

Acceptance of a judgeship at the hands of Mayor LaGuardia by Charles Solomon, "Old Guard" Socialist leader, is a betrayal of fundamental Socialist principles and will result in the weakening of the Socialist Party as a practical political factor, Gus Tyler, member of the editorial board of the Socialist Call, charges in the current issue of that paper.

Solomon is acting as a shield for the LaGuardia administration, Tyler declared. The Mayor's choice was dictated by a shrewd desire to win working-class votes, he says.

"It is poor politics," Tyler writes. "It means the dissolution of the Socialist Party; it means the end of the class struggle on the political field."

Referring to the "Old Guard" who have been known to be working for an amalgamation of some kind with LaGuardia, Tyler, without mentioning any names, says:

"There are those, of course, who really think that the Socialist Party should be liquidated. They are entitled to their opinion and when they favor accepting appointments from LaGuardia, they are consistent. But they should not insist upon calling others fools and fanatics just because these latter are still sufficiently Socialist to want an independent party of the working class."

In the "Vote-Getting Scheme" Discussing in detail the argument that, while the acceptance of the appointment may be a breach of theoretical principle, it is still a good "practical" thing, Tyler says:

"Those comrades who see in the appointment of Solomon a great build-up for the Socialist Party think that LaGuardia is as naive as they make themselves out to be.

In our opinion LaGuardia is a very experienced and skillful politician, a little wiser than the Socialist wisecracks who see in LaGuardia's appointment a great step forward in the growth of the Socialist Party.

"Speaking plainly, LaGuardia appointed Solomon because it means votes for LaGuardia. And it does not mean former Tammany votes or capitalist votes either. It means liberal, or Socialist, or working-class votes for LaGuardia. It is just another instance of the teacher appointing the bad boy monitor, the most naive political stunt in the bag of every peanut politician."

Called Front for Labor "Time and again the Socialist Party has accused LaGuardia of being a trained demagogue with as many faces as is necessary to show to his many-faceted audience. He has a different mask for every occasion. One for his fascist friends in Madison Square Garden. Another for his labor friends in the unions. He needs these numerous fronts because of his attempts to hold on to power by a circus-like wire-walking stunt. Solomon's appointment is just the creation of another front. And Solomon should know it.

"Let the trade unions come to LaGuardia and complain about his attendance at the Fascist affair. LaGuardia will parry the thrust with the Solomon shield. 'What is a speech at Madison Square?' he will answer. 'Didn't I give you a labor judge to go easy on your pickets?' Solomon on the bench will serve, in the words of Liebknecht, 'as a shield to the government, as a hostage that the enemy places in front of itself.'"

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Does Negro Sweat Tarnish Silver? J. V. writes: "I am a Negro worker employed as cashier of a cafeteria of one of the social institutions. In reply to the question as to why the silver in our branch tarnished so rapidly, the white general manager of all the cafeterias explained that 'Negroes have an acid in their systems which causes all metal to tarnish when coming in contact with their hands.' I disputed this and offered scientific facts to bolster my argument but this man persisted that I was very stupid for not having known this all along. I would appreciate very much if the M.A.B. would answer this question in its column so I may show it to the man."

IT is well known that all silver becomes tarnished on exposure to air unless it is constantly polished. Any housewife can tell you this. Silver tarnishes because it combines with small amounts of sulphur in the air about it. Spoons used in eating eggs, for instance, darken rapidly because of the large amount of sulphur in eggs. Your manager probably knows this if he is at all observant. Yet, instead of seeing the simple scientific explanation of this common fact, he "figures it out that Negroes have an acid in their system" which tarnishes metals. Actually a lence can entirely disprove this and no difference has ever shown in the structure and function and excretions of the human body as between Negroes and whites.

For that matter, over a year ago we printed an answer to a question from two groups as to whether Negro skins give off a substance which has a particular smell. The fact is all skins—black and white—give off the same sweat and oils with the same smell, and the smell may be rancid and offensive if not enough baths are taken. The simple fact that workers cannot take enough baths, if they have to live in apartments without bath-tubs, showers and running hot water. In spite of the handsome pictures of the luxurious bathroom of Mrs. Astorbilt where she can fitly entertain her friends, that you see in the luxury magazines, millions of workers, white and black, in this rich land, not only have no bathrooms but some even have no toilets and have to use outhouses.

Kosher Versus Non-Kosher Meat C. R., Bronx writes: "I had one doctor advise me to eat only gentle meat, that is, non-kosher meat. I had another doctor advise me to eat only Jewish meat, stating that the Kosher meat is far more nourishing than the former kind. Please inform me as to the more favorable kind of meat."

The difference between meat bought from kosher and non-kosher butchers is that the former presumably is sold within three days after slaughter while the latter is transported more slowly in refrigerator cars and may be ten days old and even much older. However, under modern conditions, meat preserved by refrigeration is perfectly safe to eat. Remembering this, non-kosher meat has two advantages:

1. Since it does not have to be rushed to the consumer, transportation arrangements are simpler and less expensive and, therefore, the meat is cheaper.

2. Since the meat is older, a certain amount of spontaneous softening occurs and the meat is, therefore, tastier and more easily digested.

The Ruling Clawss

by Redfield



"Don't talk to me as long as you live!"

Communists in Toledo Denounce Block Paper

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 3.—In a scathing denunciation of the Paul Block paper, the Toledo Blade, the Communist Party yesterday called on the entire labor movement to rally against the anti-labor press.

The Blade had attacked John C. Taylor, labor member of the Board of Education, for presiding at the non-partisan Progressive Open Forum during a lecture by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party.

"On Dec. 23, the Toledo Blade, Paul Block owned fascist paper," the statement of the Communist Party read, "contained an editorial attack on John C. Taylor, member of the Board of Education, elected by labor. The Blade, which follows the vicious anti-labor journalism of Hearst, used the occasion of a lecture given by Comrade Earl Browder as the basis for attack. Comrade Browder's lecture was held under the auspices of a non-Communist, united-front group called the Progressive Open Forum. John C. Taylor was chairman of the meeting. Taylor is prominent in the labor and Socialist movement of Toledo."

United Front Used as Pretext "The Blade editorial, quoting Comrade Browder, pointed to the fact that the differences between the Socialist and Communist Parties are diminishing. Comrade Browder used this fact as part of proof for the possibility of establishing a united front between the Socialist and Communist Parties of the United States. The fascist Blade gleefully said that now Toledo must beware for 'Socialist Taylor' will bring Communist ideas to the children attending schools in Lucas County."

The Dec. 23 editorial is in line with the Toledo Blade editorial attack on the Lucas County Labor Congress during the recent elections. In the latter editorial the Labor Congress was labeled 'Socialist' and 'Communist.' This is in line with the entire Block-Hearst anti-democratic, anti-labor and red-baiting campaign.

Both now and during the elections the trade union movement and the Lucas County Labor Congress gave fitting replies to this Red Scare. Especially in the recent defense of the freedom of speech, the freedom for which the Communist Party fights daily and intends to continue, both John C. Taylor and Walter C. Guntrup, editor of the Union Leader, organ of the Central Labor Union, have made excellent contributions in their statements published Dec. 27, in the Union Leader. Both Brothers Taylor and Guntrup tackle the problem of freedom of speech, sharply condemn the fascist attacks of the Blade and thus go far in advancing the understanding of political forces among thousands of trade unionists in Toledo. The statements of Brothers Taylor and Guntrup prove that labor has within it the vitality and courage to face the enemy fascist gang and to reject the attempt of fascist forces to continue division in the working-class movement.

Unity Possibilities Shown "The fact that Brother Taylor was chairman of the Earl Browder lecture, the fact that various sections of the population were represented at that meeting, are indications that the Federation of Labor, professional and middle-class elements can come together with Communists in fraternal spirit to at least discuss the danger common to us all: the danger of war and fascism. The Communist Party in Toledo takes the clear and bold statements of Brothers Taylor and Guntrup as an indication of the realization that the main danger facing the American people is the fascist attempt to deprive us of our rights to free speech, free press, free assembly.

"In this connection, therefore, we greet the replies of Brothers Taylor and Guntrup to the Toledo Blade. We especially wish to point out this remark of Brother Taylor: 'I expected this attack would have come anyway, and I further suspect it will not be the last one.' The Communist Party in Toledo completely agrees with this statement. It points also to the only solution. To meet the further attacks of the fascist press and their other heavily financed forces, the first requisite is a united front between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party in Toledo. Co-operation between the two parties in recent months shows conclusively that this is possible. We must not lose time.

Farmer-Labor Party Needed "Secondly, the Lucas County Labor Congress, as an independent political factor of labor, disassociating itself from Republican or Democratic politics can render the people of Ohio a tremendous service by initiating a state-wide movement for a Farmer-Labor Party—to capture Ohio for Ohio's people in 1936. This would be a most telling blow to the forces of reaction and fascism.

"Thirdly, we must rally the support of the labor movement of the unemployed through the Workers' Alliance, and of all friends of labor for the support of Toledo's weekly labor newspaper: the Union Leader. Not only must we not prevent the Union Leader from going underground, we must strive to make it a semi-weekly and, eventually, a daily local labor paper. This would be a very effective means of combating the fascist yellow journalism of the Toledo Blade.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

EVERY Saturday, after today, this column will contain a short, short story. The story will have to be a very short story to appear in our tiny space. It is to be a story of special interest to working-class women. That makes the subject matter very broad. It may be about children, about a family. It may be a love story. It may be the story of a struggle of women. It may be an incident that happened on the picket line, in the shop, at the relief station.

Column readers are called upon to forward their writing such short, short stories. They are to be no more than six hundred words long. Many of the readers of the column have their own experiences that would make such a story. We will start printing them, starting next Saturday. Send them along.

WILL A. A. of Boston please send the column her full name and address? There is a personal letter waiting to be mailed to her. Her name will of course be kept in confidence.

Writers to the column are asked to sign their names and addresses to letters. If they would prefer that their correct names not be used in the column, they can mention this in the letter. If the letter is printed, it will then appear with either the initials or the first name signed to it.

BRONX Wife, writes:—"What do you think of a husband who doesn't believe in movies, entertainment, or celebrations of any kind, however infrequent?"

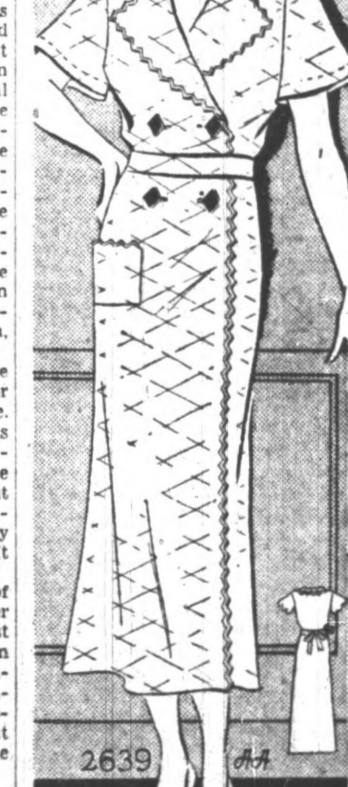
"He feels that all entertainment is just catering to the masses to trick them, and that a real class-conscious woman should only be interested in the drama of life and its struggles, and therefore the only and greatest enjoyment is reading the Daily Worker or Karl Marx. Incidentally, he disapproves of my reading a proletarian novel, celebrating birthdays, etc."

"He says if one is tired of working in the office all day and being busy with organization activities in the evening, the thing to do is go home to bed, instead of crowding into a stuffy place to look at a stage or screen."

"Would appreciate your reaction. He's so certain he's right in calling any sort of diversion a perversion and scoffing at the idea that diversion may be relaxation."

I THINK he's wrong, but I need a whole column to say so. Monday's column. In the meantime, the floor is open to column readers.

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churchgoers, professionals, Socialists, Communists, middle class folk, Negro people, youth, women, foreign born, veterans, farmers—we must have the unity of these sections of the population in a people's front against fascism, reaction and war. The Communist Party pledges to continue its aid to the fight against fascism and war and to aid all those organizations which are defending the democratic rights of the people against the onslaughts of fascist attacks.

"The Communist Party in Toledo here has drawn the lessons of the most recent fascist attack: the editorial of Dec. 23 in the Toledo Blade. Let us learn these lessons and put the inevitable course of action these lessons dictate into realization. Time slips by too quickly, the danger is too great to tolerate delay."

Noted Writers Hail Soviets On New Year

By Sender Garlin

(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent) MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—The Soviet government and the people of the Soviet Union were greeted on the New Year and congratulated for their great achievements by leading American authors and writers, including Upton Sinclair, Waldo

Frank, Sinclair Lewis, Michael Gold, Harry Elmer Barnes.

Sinclair cabled Pravda, daily newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as follows: "During the past eighteen years I have maintained that the economic experiment carried out by the Soviet Union is the most significant in the history of humanity. Its success is the proof of the correctness of the arguments I have been advancing all my conscious life. The Soviet methods of production and distribution are destined to take the place of the methods of the rest of the world. I do everything I can in order to explain this fact in my country, although I am convinced that we will have to use other methods, adapted to the psychology and convictions of our people." (Retranslated from Russian.)

Sinclair Lewis cabled: "Allow me on New Year's Day to express the hope that progressive America and progressive Russia will continue to defend the interests of world peace."

The message from Barnes read: "In my opinion the Soviet Union has achieved unusual successes in the construction of a great industrial state. In the creation of such a society as devotes itself to the interests of all citizens, as a social unit uprooting prejudices and racial intolerance, in developing civilized and enlightened attitudes toward sex problems and in the arranging of the first modernized system of criminal jurisprudence and pedagogy. I look upon the U. S. S. R. as the most genuine fortress against fascism. Progressive people of all countries must rally to and desire the future success of the Soviet Union."

"Time and again the Socialist Party has accused LaGuardia of being a trained demagogue with as many faces as is necessary to show to his many-faceted audience. He has a different mask for every occasion. One for his fascist friends in Madison Square Garden. Another for his labor friends in the unions. He needs these numerous fronts because of his attempts to hold on to power by a circus-like wire-walking stunt. Solomon's appointment is just the creation of another front. And Solomon should know it.

"Let the trade unions come to LaGuardia and complain about his attendance at the Fascist affair. LaGuardia will parry the thrust with the Solomon shield. 'What is a speech at Madison Square?' he will answer. 'Didn't I give you a labor judge to go easy on your pickets?' Solomon on the bench will serve, in the words of Liebknecht, 'as a shield to the government, as a hostage that the enemy places in front of itself.'"

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Address your letters to Mary Morrow, the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Today we have another maze puzzle. This one was composed by Alba Yindra, Puzzle Club member. Directions: With your pencil, trace a path between the lines and try to lead the little girl to the end where she will find the January All Readers Issue of the New Pioneer. Do not cross any lines. If you can do this, paste the solved puzzle, on the back of a penny post card and mail it. Then you can become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club.

New members who have received their membership cards are: Katherine Marchinko, James Crump, Leonard Schwartz, Samuel Feldman, Philip Landsberg, Maurice Fleisher, Norman Block, Eli Katz, Stanley Calvo, A. Lammow, Florence Lipshitz, Anna Mestyan and Joe Perand.

guess there we'll leave them. Perhaps, sometime we'll hear from them again. In the meantime, we'll have for you next week, a brand new adventure strip. I'm not going to tell you about it. I'll let that be a surprise. But I can tell you for sure, that it will have lots of excitement. I hope each and every one of you will become steady readers of the Sunday Worker and will do your best to get your friends interested in it, too. So long, till next week.

J. B. McNamara "A couple of weeks ago, we had a maze puzzle. In it a messenger from the International Labor Defense was trying to find his way to the prisoners in the center. J. M. McNamara, McNamara of you solved the puzzle. Lucille Laurence solved it

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

V. I. LENIN
of workers and farmers all over the world. For here was the man who led the Russian revolution in 1917. He showed the way for all peoples of the world to gain true liberty and happiness—the way of the Russian workers and farmers. For seven years, Lenin's wisdom guided the new, struggling republic through its many hardships. But, after war was gone, his great work went on just the same.

And today, the people in the Soviet Union are the happiest on earth. For them, there are no worries about the rent, or their jobs or their children's education. They are sure of a life without care. For their great country belongs to them—every factory, every blade of grass, the mines and rivers, the machinery—all belong to the people for their own use. There are no millionaires who hog everything for themselves. This is what Lenin taught the workers, to take the world for themselves, and we follow in his path because we, too, want to be happy and free. We too want to have our wonderful land belong to all the people who work, for they are the ones who have made our country great.

See You Next Sunday! Well, today's our last day in the Saturday paper. Hereafter, our column will be in the Sunday Worker, and we'll be bigger and I hope better than ever. For one thing, we'll have much more room for our readers' contributions.

The Anniversary of his death comes during the last week in January. In 1924, Lenin died in Moscow. U. S. S. R., the beloved leader not only of the Russian workers, but

This picture is drawn by Arthur Buchbinder, 8 years old. It shows Lenin as the guiding star and the hope of the world. Do all of you know who Lenin was? Well, just in case some of you don't know, I'll tell you a little bit about him.

Some of you have written in and asked why I'm named to Marie Tim and Jim. Last time we left them out in the country. And I

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I. I. GOLDIN, Optometrist-Optician, 1378 St. Nicholas Ave. at 179th. WA 8-9275; 1690 Lexington at 109th. LE 4-2710.

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SHOP PAPERS, Bulletins, etc. Denograph, 799 Broadway, Rm. 202. First Union shop of rotograph process.

ORGANIZATIONS—Get estimates. Chelsea Press (Union) 8 W. 19th St. CH 3-8964.

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT IS over two years since this column was born. Except for an occasional vacation, the author of it has managed to fill this space with words and more words every morning.

Anyone who thinks writing a daily column a soft snap should be sentenced to try it some time. No, it isn't hard work, any more than is dishwashing. But ask any harassed mother, suffering the frustration of the housewife's occupational disease, what she thinks is wrong with dishwashing. She will tell you it's the daily repetition that wears one out in dishwashing, as in columnizing. But one carries on. And there are rewards. The housewife has her children, and the revolutionary columnist has his working-class comrades readers. It is they who make the drudgery worth while.

A Farewell

WITH today I am taking my leave of this column, and will assume the editorship of the New Masses.

The task is necessary and has to be done. Our movement can well be proud of this fighting weekly, a model of revolutionary journalism and culture, the New Masses. Much of its splendid success and character has been due to the work of a modest comrade named Herman Michelson, the managing editor. A demon for hard work, a fanatic about high standards, this veteran newspaperman gave the magazine a single-minded loyalty that was one of the chief things that made it succeed despite everything. Now he is taking a well-earned trip to the Soviet Union, and I shall try to fill his shoes.

The New Masses is the most important contact with the American middle-class our movement possesses. Everyone knows that, but few know the financial problem it is to keep such a high-grade weekly alive. And I hope the readers of the Daily Worker will help me keep the New Masses carrying on.

The task of my fellow-editors and myself will be difficult. Not only must we increase the number of readers so that the New Masses comes out of its financial crisis, but we are pledging ourselves to increase the magazine's usefulness.

It has been modelled a little too closely after the New Republic and the Nation, worthy journals both, but somewhat aloof from the people. We are going to try to make the New Masses an important factor in building a Labor Party in America. We will try to bring the middle-class workers into this new party. Is this not a great and necessary task, and one well worthy of your support? Read and plug and distribute the New Masses, comrades. These are my parting words.

The Best Audience

COLUMNISTS go stale every once in a while, and I guess I did it oftener than Heywood Brown. I have never, gotten accustomed to being a professional writer; and don't know that I ever shall. Anyone who has ever worked with his hands never quite accepts the idea that brain-work is as respectable. Whatever the reason, I would rather walk five miles or chop some wood than write a page of words.

And so I would get stale, and wish I didn't have to write a daily column. And Clarence Hathaway would grin his wise smile, and wait. And I would come back with another column. Now that I am leaving, I suddenly find it is very hard to be free of a column a day. The dishwashing has got me! I find at last that I like it. And I like it because of the comrades who read the Daily Worker.

They are really the best audience for any writer in America. I know that from the letters that have come into this office. They are an audience of brave, loyal, idealistic men and women, the cream of the country. They are soldiers in a fierce class struggle; their letters come from picket lines, jail-houses, farms, coal mining camps and steel towns. Every word is written under fire, and it is all real and true. When such an audience reads you, bawls you out, praises you, watches over you, it is a greater honor than receiving the Nobel prize. I deeply know, comrades, that I have learned a great deal in these two years on the Daily Worker, and I wish many more writers could have the same experience.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY is a great revolutionary editor. He is making a great labor newspaper of the Daily Worker. The whole movement is changing; it is maturing almost overnight, broadening out to meet its new mighty tasks. We live in a chaotic and terrible time; but our own forces, the force of revolution and hope, was stronger. Invalids die in a blizzard, but the strong find new strength; they grow in the storm.

If I were leaving the Daily Worker in such a period to retire to a suburb, I would feel more badly about this separation from the column. I am going to another sector of the same front, the New Masses, and so comrades, we shall be meeting there, I hope. Meanwhile, auf wiedersehen, auf wiedersehen, so long until next week. Yours to a cinder. MIKE GOLD.

Editor's Note—The response to Mike Gold's literary questionnaire contest has been enormous. Several hundred long letters have been received. It will take some time to study them all with care and to complete the difficult job of deciding which are the winners of the contest. Mike Gold has promised the Daily Worker that he will complete the job about the end of the present month. At that time the winning letters will be printed and the prize-winners announced.

An offer to supply the volumes of Lenin which the electrician who signed his name as "X" in a recent column wished, has been received by the Daily Worker. Will Comrade "X" communicate with the Feature Editor of the Daily Worker?

HUGO GELLERT says:

"Redfield's drawings made a hit with me from the start... they touch the spot!"

The Ruling Clawss

By Redfield

\$2.50 Introduction by ROBERT FORSYTHE \$2.50 Daily Worker - 50 E. 13th St., New York

LITTLE LEFTY

Lefty's pop gets an earful!

by del



THE CRIMINALS: A Story of Germany Today

By JAN PETERSEN

THE matron lifted the heavy bunch of keys that hung from her apron and opened the clanking door.

"This way, please!" she said, making a mocking gesture of invitation. The girl took two hesitant steps forward. Then she stopped. She felt the closed door against her back.

"Good day," she said softly. "Welcome to the Barmen Street Women's Prison!" answered a clear female voice.

The newcomer turned her head slowly, in the direction from which the words had come. The speaker lay on the second upper cot on the left hand side. She had black curly bobbed hair and supported her head on her propped-up arms. She was smiling. Now the newcomer could see. On most of the beds, built in tiers all around the room, lay girls, staring at her. Two others sat at the edge of the center aisle, at a table on which fell the faint light of the barred window. The newcomer became still more nervous under this barrage of eyes. Her glance went helplessly along the right side of the room and returned along the other side.

"You're getting her jittery with your staring," another voice called, breaking the silence. It came from the right; after descending a few intervals it became quite gentle.

"Well, why don't you come closer?" it continued.

THE newcomer looked at the speaker. She was reddish blonde. With a jerk she threw her legs off the bedstead and jumped down. She pulled up a stool and beckoned with her finger.

"Come, come," she repeated, "it's for you."

The newcomer went up to her with mingling steps, and sat down. Her awkward, embarrassed movements showed she was hesitatingly feeling out the new situation. The other placed her hand on her head.

"What is your name?" she asked gently.

All the girls were now standing about them, inquisitively. The red head seemed to be the interlocutor. "Hilda," was the answer. She looked at the other's eyes. They had a greenish tint.

"My name is Elsa," she said. "This is Lucy, Clara, Gertrude..." Her finger described a circle, stopping for a moment in the air at every name. Hilda's head swam with all the names.

WHY are you here?"

The question came from the circle. Hilda was taken aback for a moment. But only for a moment. The gentle, encouraging manner of her interlocutor, the sympathetic faces surrounding her, had already found their way to her heart. As they stood there... why, they were all comrades! The greenish eyes were still before her. What was her name? Elsa, that was it. Elsa!

"I am here on account of political work," she said to her. "And all you?" This Elsa! What a good word can do at the right moment! She felt as if she had known Elsa such a long time!

"On account of politics!" one of the girls cried. "Catch me being that dumb! What does it get you?" The group roared with laughter. Hilda's eyes became quite large. The blue in them acquired a shimmering tint. The sarcastic remarks, the laughter, again reared up a wall of icy mistrust before her. That was a serious error on my part, she reprimanded herself. What was it, Frank always used to say? She saw his face clearly before her.

"Always be distrustful. Never put your cards on the table if you don't know your people perfectly."

What was she saying... this Elsa?

"But we're all criminals." Her finger began to move again. Hilda's eyes followed mechanically.

"Now take Lucy here. She looked a little too deep into the cash register. Clara couldn't stand her boss's furs. Gertrude..." Elsa's voice broke off. She was laughing. "It would take me too long to list all the misdeeds of these German girls," she chuckled. "Takes too much patience."

HILDA now took a good look at the girls' faces. How one could be mistaken in a person's looks! One could rather expect it of that brunette there, with that ugly expression around the mouth. She started up from her thoughts. Elsa was tapping her on the shoulder.

"But don't let that stand in our way! Come, let's have our coffee—that is, all we have is chew-ables," she grinned. "The service isn't so good here." Hilda protested, but it was of no use. They took her by the arm and



AT THE ARTISTS' UNION SHOW, A. C. A. GALLERIES "Country Auction," by Abraham Hariton

drew her gently to the table. Elsa sat down next to her. The girls began to produce things out of every conceivable quarter. Hilda marveled as they began to unpack them. There were sausage ends, boxes of cheese, rolls, chocolate. Everything found its way to the center of the table. Elsa put the choicest morsels before Hilda.

"This is your official welcome," she grinned, her cheeks full.

The others sent over a choice bit to Hilda from time to time. They all meant well; she felt it from their gestures, their words. At this palpable proof of comradeship she gradually became more sociable. Criminal? What does criminal

mean? What did Frank always say? "It is the capitalist social order that makes most criminals."

"We don't always have it so well here," Elsa explained. "Many of us have relatives who send something. It's probably the same with you, isn't it?"

Hilda nodded. He stopped chewing. Her desperate parents suddenly stood before her. But she must not think of that!

"Have you been here long?" she asked.

"Several weeks," said Elsa. Her look became strangely searching. "You've never done time before?"

"No." "That's why you're so shy..."

And for politics, too... How did that happen?"

DISTRUST immediately sprang up in Hilda again. She looked Elsa in the face. It did not look too interested. The question probably came just in passing. Oh, well, she thought, what could happen now? The point is that I don't talk about the details. The police know I'm a Communist, that's why I'm here. Criminals? One must discuss with them too!

"You mocked me before on account of my political work," she began. "But look, Elsa, in this analysis we're fighting for the too. It is the fault of social misery that

you have slipped, at least that is the case with many."

A long discussion arose. Elsa listened attentively; asked a few questions occasionally, nodded understandingly. Hilda became lost in passionate speech. She did not notice that all about her had become quiet and that all were listening to her "theoretical outline." She also related how she had been arrested, that illegal newspapers had been found upon her. She was imbued with a marvelous feeling. It grew and grew. She would not lie fallow here, she would not succumb to doleful brooding. She would discuss with the girls every day!

WHEN she finished her talk her face was flushed and her eyes quite bright. Why was Elsa looking so thoughtfully at her? The circle of girls was unusually quiet. What was the matter with them? Then Elsa put her arm around her shoulder, drew her up from her chair, and led her, gently protesting, to the barred window. Hilda's face wore a questioning look. All the girls followed them and stood in a semi-circle behind them. Elsa raised her arm. Her finger pointed between the bars to the other side of the courtyard. Approaching evening shadowed the buildings across grey and hazy. The windows were shiny, but forlorn rows of points; fine, regular lines ran across them: bars.

"Across there is the cell where Rosa Luxemburg sat," said Elsa. Gently, like a breath, the words came from her lips. Then complete silence. The circle of earnest faces, the glittering eyes of Elsa, it was a solemn moment, a moment of reverent silence.

"You know...?" Hilda said finally, deeply moved.

Elsa's voice became firm. "We've all known for a long time... a long time... we are all comrades!" She looked Hilda squarely in the face.

"We only wanted to test you... You know, they sometimes send spies in. Come to us!" she said. Hilda threw her arms about her neck. In her she embraced them all.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

"Progress and Poverty"

THE Brookings Institution has recently published the fourth and last volume of the widely-discussed series which began with America's Capacity to Produce and continued with America's Capacity to Consume and The Formation of Capital. Under the optimistic title, Income and Economic Progress (191 pages, diagrams, tables, \$2) Harold G. Moulton rounds out this elaborate picture of American capitalism and its appalling social consequences to date. It is not too much to say that, despite the authors' official acceptance of, and apology for, the basic capitalist modes of production, these four volumes (read with a proper Marxist analysis) constitute one of the severest indictments of the capitalist system ever drawn up by bourgeois economists. The series is an eloquent tribute to the way in which thousands of brute facts, assembled from every sector of economic life, agree with resistless logic upon a verdict of "guilty!" That the judges should nevertheless declare in favor of acquittal—or at the worst a suspended sentence—is an equally eloquent confirmation of Marx's epigram that "the idea (in this case, radical criticism) always comes to grief in so far as it is distinct from interest."

Mr. Moulton's book bristles with dramatic contradictions between the possible and the actual. For example, in an analysis of "The Productive Mechanism" before and during the depression we learn that (1) all raw materials, both agricultural and mineral, have been adequate; (2) manufacturing capacity was amply sufficient to take care of human needs; (3) transportation facilities were adequate; (4) marketing and merchandising establishments were equal to the distribution of needed goods; (5) fuel and power facilities were "in a more or less chronic state of excess capacity"; (6) the labor market was over-supplied; and (7) "the supply of money and credit has—except at one juncture (1920)—been altogether adequate for the needs of business."

So much for the credit side of the ledger. Turn to the debit:

(1) Assuming a full use of our productive capacities the national income of the American people could have been increased by 14 billion dollars a year during the years 1922 to 1928; from 1930 to 1933 this loss of income from disused capacity rose to the fabulous sum of 34 billion dollars a year. This grand total of 135 billion dollars in goods and services not consumed is equal to nearly 30 per cent of the entire accumulated wealth of the country; four times the value of the nation's farms; nearly six times the value of our factories and 14 times the value of all mercantile establishments; (2) the value of the so-called "boom year" of 1929 and "recovery" in 1933 the annual per capita income of the American people declined from a magnificent \$873 to a cave-dweller's level of \$347; the drop for the employee group (both wages and salaries) was 43 per cent; (3) the percentage of obsolete plant and machinery equipment rose from 44 in 1925 to 65 in 1935; in other words, almost two-thirds of our

productive plant is now operating—or must operate—with a dangerous and costly inefficiency. Despite this bitter need for improvement it appears (4) that new capital issues for domestic purposes fell from nearly \$2 billion dollars in 1930 to \$262,000,000 in 1933—a precipitous drop of over 90 per cent in four years! From 1929 to 1932 the production of capital goods (essential to consumer satisfaction) decreased by nearly 50 per cent, and residential construction, as measured by contracts awarded slumped by 80 per cent.

Many critics have attacked the Brookings experts for their extremely conservative estimate of 20 per cent of unused productive capacity in the period 1900-1920. It is, therefore, interesting to note Mr. Moulton's sharply corrected figure, which includes the crisis-years 1930-1935. "As a general average," he writes, "over the fourteen-year period from 1922 through 1935, the productive mechanism by means of which our wants are supplied may be said to have run at a little more than two-thirds efficiency" (Emphasis mine—J. S.). In other words, for every three reasonable wants the American consumer is lucky if he can anticipate—let alone pay for—the satisfaction of two.

Solution? Through four substantial volumes the mountain of bourgeois economics has labored to "save the phenomena" of capitalist society in a rapidly changing world. At the end, after much learned talk about "stabilizing" this, that and the other contradiction, the Mountain brings forth this Mouse:

"There is general faith that we will come out of the depression and rise in due time to levels of prosperity better than the best attained in the past. But the pathway to this achievement is still obscure... there does not appear to be on the horizon any new and distinctive factor or circumstance which will lead the way to a new economic advance..." (Emphasis mine—J. S.)

For eighteen years "the pathway to this achievement" has been blazed in the Soviet Union... Well, they say that in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed shall be King...

The Cartel

CARTEL Trust, Syndicate, Monopoly—all basically similar in intent but each very different in detail, method and characteristics. An excellent introduction, principally analytical but with much valuable factual material, to these capitalist forms is Karl Ebram's Cartel Problems: An Analysis of Collective Monopolies in Europe with American Application (Brookings Institution, 287 pages, \$2.50). Eighth of a series dealing with the defunct NRA, Mr. Pribram's study very effectively demonstrates the logical necessity of cartels and allied forms of monopoly capital. When he writes that "cartelization means isolated planning" on the basis of centralized financial control and private profit we realize again why it is utterly impossible for constantly warring capitalist groups ever to "plan" anything but economic chaos, social decay and a general retreat into barbarism.

THEATRE

Romeo and Katherine Cornell ROME AND JULIET, by William Shakespeare. Presented by Katherine Cornell. Martin Beck Theatre, 45th Street, West of Eighth Avenue.

By MICHAEL BLANKFORD

IVE come to the conclusion that you can over-rate Shakespeare but you can never over-rate Katherine Cornell. The old poet of Stratford may be sometimes praised too much, but that could never be true of one of the greatest actresses acting.

Shakespeare now and then draws the bow too fine and there seem to be too many deaths in Romeo and Juliet, for the well-bred audience on the second night laughed at one of them, and that's a bad sign.

Despite the fact that Shakespeare is not at his best in this romantic tragedy, I, for one, am glad that he wrote it some 350 years ago, for had he been a modern playwright this latest offering would most certainly have been banned in Boston.

The production is perfect. Miss Cornell and Mr. Jo Michener have done a magnificent job from the point of view of the staging and of the stage and costumes. Miss Cornell gives to Juliet all the rambunctious charm of a young kid fallen in love for the first and most passionate time. And, as the tragedy grows, Juliet becomes more mature. I'm afraid I can't say all for Maurice Evans's Romeo. All the others, among them Florence Reed, Charles Waldron and Ralph Richardson, were top-notch. One final word: Romeo and Juliet is really not as enjoyable as a good moving picture, so unless you have a special urge for the remarkable acting of Katherine Cornell I would suggest you see something else.

Soviet Film in Newark

The Soviet comedy film, "Moscow Laughs," opened at the Little Theatre, 562 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., for one week beginning Jan. 1. Gregory Alexandrov, for many years assistant to Sergei Eisenstein, the director, has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for this production.

The Sunday Worker will be out Jan. 12. Subscribe to the Sunday Worker. Order a bundle of Sunday Workers for your Trade Union.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Question: Is the Daily Worker trying to copy Hearst, with a 28-page Sunday Edition? Is this not an example of opportunism?—J. R.

Answer: No the Daily Worker is not trying to copy Hearst, it is trying to do the very opposite, as you will see when you see the first issue of the Sunday Worker.

But the Daily Worker is doing its very best to reach those hundreds of thousands of readers who want a popular, complete Sunday newspaper, and up till now have had to look for this among the shoddy, poison-filled papers put out by the capitalist publishers.

This has been an aim of the Daily Worker for many years. It is only now, through the success of the recent \$60,000 drive, and the growth of the daily edition, that it has become possible. It will continue to be possible only through the utmost support of the whole Communist Party, and all the many thousands of its friends doing everything possible to popularize the Sunday Worker, bringing it before their neighbors and fellow-workers.

On our side our task, and especially the task of the Sunday Worker staff, will be to make each issue so attractive that it will earn the affection and loyalty of a vastly greater audience than the smaller daily edition has yet been able to reach.

The greatly intensified anti-labor drive of the whole capitalist class, and especially the drive toward fascism of the Hearsts, Liberty Leaguers, Coughlin and their like, make such a task absolutely imperative.

The Sunday Worker will be first of all a powerful weapon of the campaign to build a mass anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party. This campaign to succeed must involve many times more workers and middle-class groups than any previous issue has brought into action. The Farmer-Labor Party is by no means a Communist Party—it is not anti-Communist or anti-Socialist, but it must include all those elements, whatever their other views, who can be brought to realize the necessity for action in defense of peace, in defense of the livelihood of the workers and small farmers and home-owners, in defense of the democratic rights of the masses which are being attacked by the reactionaries as never before.

To reach this huge audience and mobilize it behind the Farmer-Labor Party, our press must correspondingly broaden its appeal. This is the aim of the Sunday Worker.

Comrade Lover

By Regina Miniat

I move about in muteness not touching you; but in the work we do, we touch, we embrace. My love for you is deep in love for the new tomorrow, with the passion that no evictions can kill, that no rotten relief can smother, that no Bridewell, no Tombs, no San Quentin can extinguish. The great love that rises with every struggle, with every victory, with every loss.

From you, my Comrade Lover, and from thousands of others on picket lines in relief stations, in fifteen-cent-an-hour factories, in the flop-houses I suck the strength in struggle together with other lovers for the millions' beloved tomorrow.

U.S.S.R. BROADCASTS

All broadcasts are in the English language and contain news and usually music in addition to listed features.

The time given is Eastern Standard. To find Central, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast time, subtract one, two and three hours respectively.

- Sunday 4:00 A. M.—12,000 kc.—Review of the week. Questions and Answers.
10:00 A. M.—12,000 kc.—Ditto.
12:00 P. M.—12,000 kc.—Concert, announcements in English.
8:00 P. M.—6,000 kc.—Soviet Opinion and World Affairs.
Monday, 4:00 P. M.—6,000 kc.—Catching up with and Surpassing the Leading Capitalist Countries.
Wednesday, 6:00 A. M.—12,000 kc.—The Outlook for 1936.
4:00 P. M.—6,000 kc.—Hunting in the Soviet Union.
Friday, 1:00 P. M.—6,000 kc.—Women's Broadcast: A Housewife at the Microphone.
Saturday, 12:30 P. M.—12,000 kc.—Concert, Announcements in English.
Sunday, 6:00 A. M.—12,000 kc.—Review of the Week, Questions and Answers, News and Soviet Opinion.
10:00 A. M.—12,000 kc.—Ditto.
4:00 P. M.—6,000 kc.—Ditto.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Sports—Thornton Fisher
WOR—Sports Resume—Sims
WABC—Family on Tour—Musical Sketch, With Frankie Parker, Tenor; Bob Hope, Comedian
WEVD—"Qualitessen Revue"—Musical Sketches
WJZ—Dancer Orchestra—WJZ—Master Builder—Talk
7:30-WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
WJZ—Message of Israel—Rabbi Morris Larrison, Moskowitz Avenue Temple, Baltimore
WABC—Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, Conductor; Francis Bowman, Narrator
WEVD—Stanley Street
7:45-WEAF—Hampton Institute Singers
WOR—Washington Merry-Go-Round—Drew Pearson, Robert S. Allen
WEVD—Samuel Goldstein, Music
8:00-WEAF—Your Hit Parade; Al Goodman
WOR—Studio Music
WJZ—Sports—Lou Little; Hall Orch.; Dolly Dawn, Vocal; Sonny Schuyler, Baritone
WJZ—Spanish Musical
WABC—Heater Orch.; Lynne Gordon, Song; Ernie Weber, Tenor
WEVD—Studio Music
8:15-WJZ—Bergon Symphony Orch.; Bruce Koussevitzky, Conductor
WEVD—Vera Roussakova
8:30-WOR—Florida Orch.
WABC—Bliss Orch.; Jerry Cooper and Billy Singer, Vocalists
WEVD—Mighty Melodias
9:00-WEAF—Rudolph Orch.
WABC—Virginia Res, Soprano; Jan Peretz, Tenor
WOR—Charities Quartet
WABC—Nino Martini
WEVD—Kassalovs Orch.
9:15-WOR—Philosophy—Andrew Kelley
WJZ—Russian Symphony Choir
9:30-WEAF—Young Orch.; Al Johnson, Master of Ceremonies
WOR—Johnson Orch.
WJZ—National Barn Dance
WABC—Variety Musical
10:30-WOR—Variety Musical
WABC—California Melodias
WEVD—Cora
10:30-WEAF—Cora Oct. Pledge Club
WOR—Engineers Club
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Washington Merry-Go-Round—Drew Pearson, John F. Bernalda, California Institute of Technology
11:00-WEAF—Gaspard Orch.
WOR—News; Dance Music
WJZ—News; Lily Orch.
WABC—Variety Musical
Siles—Dr. Clyde Fisher
WABC—Lynne Orch.
11:15-WEAF—Soviet Baritone Orch.
WJZ—Rock Orch.
11:45-WABC—Condon Orch.
12:30-WEAF—Martin Orch.
WJZ—Caroline Orch.
WEVD—Dance Music
12:45-WABC—Roussakova
12:50-WEAF—Star Orch.
WJZ—Duolet Orch.
12:55-WABC—Ray Orch.

Neutrality Bill Falls Short of the People's Demands

NEW ADMINISTRATION MEASURE GOES FARTHER THAN PITTMAN BILL BUT FAILS TO DEFINE AGGRESSOR NATION AND PROVIDE COLLECTIVE SANCTIONS

NO MORE WAR!

This is the throbbing sentiment of the American people as bombs drop on Red Cross units in Ethiopia, as Hitler swings his guns into position, as Japanese war lords dig deeper into the flesh of China.

The American people are against war (as what people are not?) and no one knows this better than the administration in Washington. Although Roosevelt at times deliberately distorts the feelings of the common people, he keeps his ear close to the ground.

Therefore—the Pittman "neutrality" resolution adopted by the last session of Congress and which expires on Feb. 29. Therefore, too, the new administration "neutrality" bill introduced yesterday by Congressman McReynolds.

The McReynolds Bill goes further than the Pittman resolution. In addition to the embargo on arms and ammunitions to belligerents, the new "Neutrality" Bill calls for a financial embargo. The President, upon his

own discretion, can also place an embargo upon raw materials (except food and medical supplies), over the ordinary trade with the belligerent nations.

Mild as these provisions are, they are already burning up William Randolph Hearst. He can't bear the thought of interfering one speck with the invasion of Ethiopia, with the march of Japan toward the Soviet Union.

But, unfortunately, the "Neutrality" Bill completely ignores the only type of anti-war legislation that can really be effective: the definition of the aggressor nation and collective action with other countries against the aggressor in order to prevent a world war. Once a world war starts, the United States will be drawn in. An ounce of prevention is worth a million pounds of so-called "neutrality." Even the incomplete sanctions against Mussolini have already proved a stumbling block to his war.

This is the key to the Soviet Peace policy that is

impressing more and more people with its clear-cut common sense approach to the greatest issue facing the world. It was recognized only last week, although somewhat vaguely, in the proposals of the National Peace Conference.

The administration senses this growing understanding by the people that to keep the United States out of a world war means preventing that war in the first place and that that requires collective sanctions. Thus, whereas the bill calls for applying the embargoes to aggressor and victim together, it adds the proviso "unless the Congress, with the approval of the President, shall declare otherwise."

But this is too mild. It is leaving everything to chance (and Wall Street) when millions of lives are at stake. It would even permit lifting the embargo on the aggressor while clamping down on the victim.

Anti-war legislation must clearly define the aggressor nation and provide for collective embargoes

against it. It must not, as the present bill does, leave the most important questions to the "discretion" of the President. (Woodrow Wilson gave us costly examples of Presidential "discretion" in 1917!)

While the Pittman resolution was in effect, exports to War-maker Mussolini actually increased. This should be proof enough that while we must fight for genuine anti-war legislation, effective embargoes depend upon the strikes, boycotts and other independent actions of the people.

These are the issues before the Third United States Congress Against War and Fascism now being held in Cleveland and before the people throughout America. While Roosevelt and Congress are talking about neutrality, let us have the broadest united front of the people which, through action, will guarantee enduring peace.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1936

War and the Seamen

ASSISTANT Secretary of Labor McGrady has summoned heads of the longshore and seamen's unions and the A. F. of L. representative to the Gulf Coast to meet Monday in his office with ship owners, to plan how to prevent the formation of a maritime federation on the Gulf Coast and how to destroy the one already formed on the Pacific.

McGrady's action is but one phase of the shipowners' campaign against effective organization of their employes. The campaign speeded up in recent days, with demands that the Department of Justice arrest Harry Bridges, marine worker leader on the Pacific Coast, with demands that the international officers of the unions break up the federations, with open threats of vigilante violence if the government or union heads failed to do the dirty work "legally."

The owners try now to tell the International Seamen's Union convention and international officers of other unions to do their work for them. They were encouraged towards this policy by the I.S.U. officials' replacement of crews that struck in solidarity with the Gulf longshoremen. When President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association forced the Atlantic coast dock workers to scab in the Gulf strike, that not only injured the Gulf strike, it convinced the owners that the I.L.A. also can be bulldozed.

But another factor is war preparations. Not because there is any economic need for more ships, the Roosevelt administration has placed in the hands of members of the various congressional committees a draft bill for subsidized construction, aided by R.F.C. loans, of new fleets of fast merchant ships, reinforced to carry guns, obsolete ships to be bought by the government and retired.

Crushing the Maritime Federations and isolating the marine unions is a necessary first step of the war makers.

Let the seamen in convention take a lesson from the longshore officials' mistakes. It never pays to retreat before the threats of the employers.

Ratify the Maritime Federations of the Pacific and Gulf Coasts, and start organizing one on the Atlantic Coast.

Every local of the A. F. of L. should act immediately, to greet this Washington conference called by McGrady with a storm of protest. Telegraph President Green, Ryan and Furuseth, demanding they do not participate in the conference!

All East Coast members of the I.S.U. should hold their own conferences Monday night, in opposition to the McGrady conference.

Lehman on Relief

"Unemployment and unemployment relief constitute, in my opinion, the greatest single problem that is confronting the nation at this time. . . . We still have a very long way to go before we reach normal conditions of employment. . . . In some form of relief more than two millions of our people are therefore being assisted by public funds." (From Governor Robert H. Lehman's message to the State Legislature.)

All of which is quite correct. But we must ask the Governor, what does he propose to do about it? And it is precisely on this key question

where Lehman, supposedly the representative of New Deal policies in New York State, yields to the Liberty Leaguers and to the Republicans. He proposes to have an "investigation"!

From bitter experience the unemployed of this State know what that means—a new Ways-and-Means-to-Reduce-Relief Committee.

The Governor also suggests a "pay-as-you-go" policy to finance unemployment relief. What does he mean by that—a state sales tax? Or does he mean to tax large incomes and corporate wealth? The workers and farmers of the state want to know.

For the masses of the people of the state the Governor's words on unemployment relief do not afford much hope. The fight must go on for increased direct relief, union wages on work projects and a state social insurance bill patterned after the Frazier Bill to be introduced into Congress.

Fill Up the Gaps!

ON WEDNESDAY the Daily Worker published a resume which showed Farmer-Labor Party movements under way in twenty-five states.

This is highly encouraging in view of the fact that the movement is really only a few months old.

But twenty-three states are still on the missing list. Are conditions in those states so satisfactory that they don't need a Farmer-Labor Party? Where is Alabama, where lynch justice rules? Where is Georgia, Governor Talmadge's paradise, where a Negro who organizes unemployed workers gets 18 to 20 years on the chain gang?

Where are Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Maryland, Louisiana, Texas and other states?

The resume also revealed insufficient activity in certain states. Illinois showed no Labor Party movement outside of Chicago. In Ohio such important cities as Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown and Cincinnati were unrecorded.

What is Pittsburgh, heart of one of the most important industrial centers in the world, doing about a Labor Party? And what has been happening in San Francisco since the elections?

It is possible that the Daily Worker has omitted a number of localities and states where Farmer-Labor Party activity has been developed. If so, readers should send us the information.

The whole movement for a Farmer-Labor Party needs to be speeded up if reaction is to be defeated. Local and state parties, based on the trade unions and including farm and middle-class groups, can be developed everywhere. Every worker, farmer and progressive person should be a builder of the Farmer-Labor Party and get his organizations actively into the movement.

The Winter Term Opens

ON MONDAY the Winter Term of the Workers School opens in New York. More than fifty courses of wide appeal and popular interest are offered for this term.

The need for labor education is an urgent one facing the American labor movement. The many crucial problems confronting the movement call for people with a knowledge of the militant traditions of the American working class. Hundreds of rank and file workers are proving themselves today in action in the daily struggles. Systematic study will equip them further for their larger tasks. "Fight while you learn! Learn while you fight!" is a fitting slogan for members of trade union organizations.

The Workers School fills the urgent need for training leaders who can participate in the immediate fights of the workers, and who can engage effectively in the battle against war and fascism.

Labor, fraternal and mass organizations can well avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Workers School.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

National Control Tasks
40,000 Dues Paying Members
100,000 Sunday Worker Circulation
By the Party Convention
March 8 to 12, 1936

Anti-Company Union Drive Aids in Strengthening Democratic Union in Plant

OUR unit is located in one of the most strategic plants in the world as far as the electrical industry is concerned. It is a place where vast governmental projects are carried on, where some of the most basic raw supplies of the country are built.

In this plant there are employed at present some 12,000 workers. We have to contend with one of the most subtle company unions in the district. The company carries on large recreational programs for the workers, thereby attempting to keep the young elements company-minded. The company allows the Council to win small concessions for workers to fool them into the company union.

We also have an industrial union in the plant with a membership of about 2,000. However, this union was practically inactive and never took up grievances of the workers. Only a few months ago it was definitely on the down-grade, with only 20 to 30 people attending meetings. We can now relate experiences where advances have been made in this situation.

A few months ago a plan of work was adopted whereby we could become a driving force in this union. The plan was adopted by the unit in conjunction with the Section Bureau. In carrying out this plan, it was decided that every member of the unit become a union member; also every member of the unit carry on a plan for recruiting new members into the union. As a result of carrying on this work we have established two shop units. For the first time Party members were recently elected to the Executive Board of the Union. Through our comrades an important issue was fought out. In one of the shops, which consists of something like 230 workers, 12 workers were involved in an issue regarding work—a question of a thirty-six or a forty-hour work. They took this up with the Worker's Council and were promised that it would be taken care of but for three or four months nothing was done.

Finally the workers decided to take action. The following morning four workers were fired. When the second shift came in they were laid off for "lack of work." The third shift consisted of 120 workers, of which thirty or forty were union members, but didn't attend meetings. The eighteen fired workers took up the question with the company union and were told it couldn't do anything for them, because they hadn't been fired, but quit. Through our national organizer and some of the comrades who insisted that the union take up their case, they were compelled to do so and told these workers they would be rehired under certain conditions. We told these men not to have anything to do with the company union, that we would handle it. Our union is recognized by the company. We told them the shop would be pulled, the switches would be stopped and the shop called on strike if these 18 men were not taken back. They were taken back the following morning and we called a meeting of the shop and practically the whole shop attended the meeting. Now there has been definite improvement in our work. Something like 85 members were present at our last meeting. There are certain shortcomings in our union. Because of our activity around the question of the Labor Party we temporarily lost sight of the regularity of union meetings. This we hope to rectify in the near future.

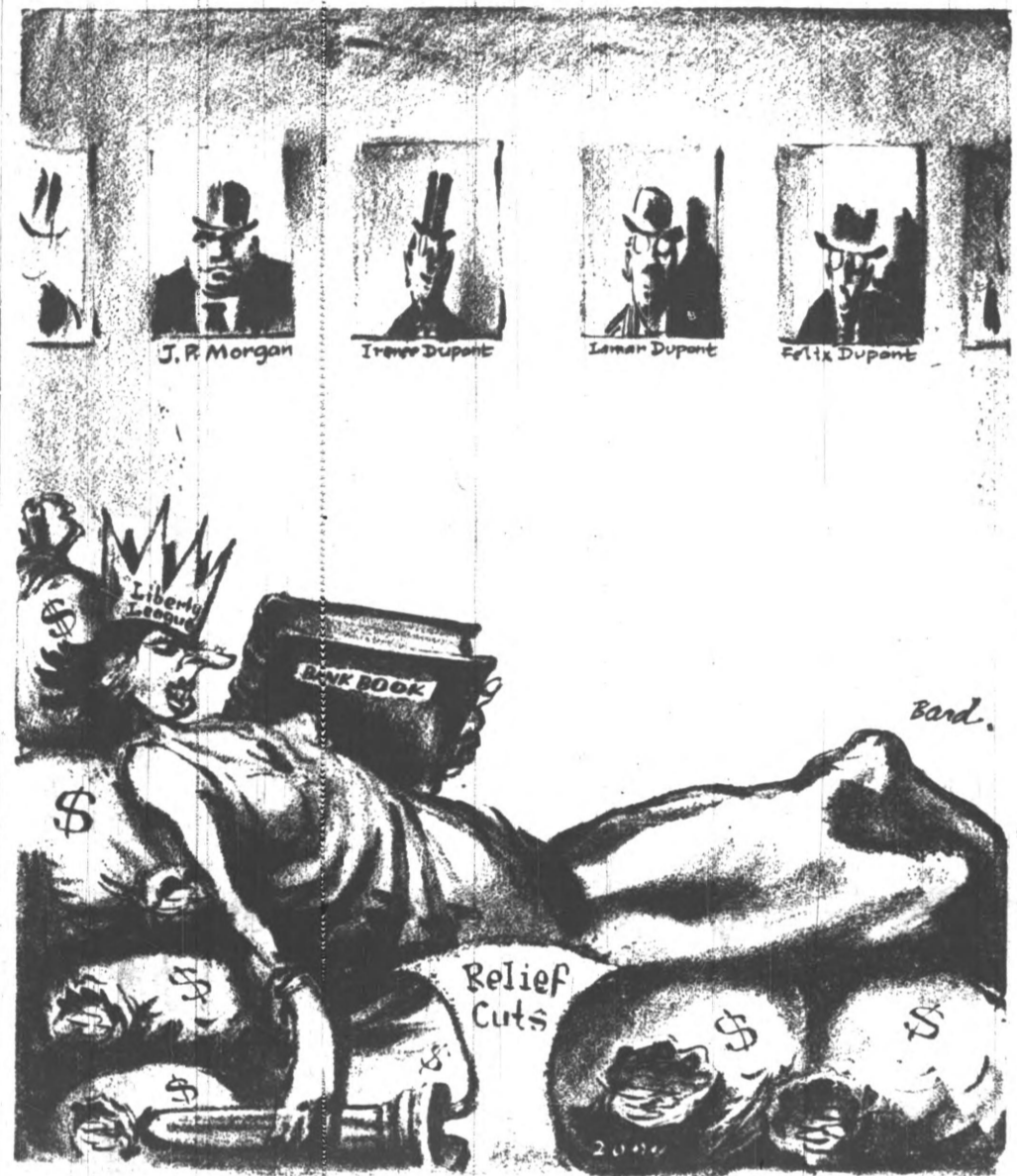
A Comrade.

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once. Send orders by telegraph or air mail.

In order to get the first issue of the Sunday Worker all bundle orders must be in before Jan. 6.

KEPT WOMAN

by Phil Bard



NEWS ITEM: Morgan and duPonts revealed as chief financial backers of League of Nations.

Letters From Our Readers

Relief Workers Learn First Lesson in Organization

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
Just a few lines to inform you how the W. P. A. humiliates the workers whenever they get the opportunity. I am a worker employed as a laborer on Project 81, located on 114 Rd. and Farmers' Blvd., L. I. When pay day came around this week, which was a day before Christmas, we were forced to wait in the bitter cold until late in the evening, and only then were we informed that we will get paid on Thursday. On Thursday they made us wait in the bitter cold until 7 o'clock, when the workers became infuriated at the thought of having to go home again without pay. We began to protest, and one worker went to phone some newspaper to send a reporter. Then the supervisor, realizing that we meant business, paid us.

Up until now there has been no talk of a union, but now we all realize the necessity of a union. L. J.

'Pilgrim Fathers Had It Soft Compared to Us'

Kingsdale, Minn.
Comrade Editor:
My sub to the Daily Worker expired some time back, but you kept the paper coming. Enclosed find \$1 to pay from time subscription expired. It's all I can spare out of my first check since last July. I will pay more from time to time as I can spare it.

W. P. A. got under way here with \$40 per month for 140 hours. Add time taken to get to and from the job and that makes it about all the time from dark to dark. By

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

strike threats and protests we have lately gotten a 20-hour reduction. We are fighting for \$55 for 88 hours. This is what is paid for city workers on the same kind of work.

A. A. A. didn't kill off many cows or do much damage here in this semi-wild portion of the cut-over lands, but they did kill a lot of acres by zoning the land for purposes other than agriculture. We understand what it is for. The bosses want us for renters and hired men on their foreclosed farms and not in competition with them. That might hurt their so-called investments.

Everything we can do to help ourselves is either a losing game or illegal. It's illegal to trap a deer for your own use or to trap most furs or to swipe timber, but it was OK for Weyerhaeuser and John Jacob Astor and others of that ilk.

Have not had any evictions here and they don't want to try it. It will make a front page story if they do. The spirit of freedom is not yet extinct in the swamps. Have several Party members here now and they are becoming more active. Our isolation is our greatest handicap. We are in a sparsely settled country. Land that is fit for farming is scattered, and so are we. Pilgrim fathers had it soft compared to us.

T. A. H.

Film Colony Boycott Shakes Pro-Nazi Department Store

Hollywood, Calif.
Comrade Editor:
The film colony's boycott of Bullocks-Wilshire, leading Hollywood department store, for firing Jewish employes and buying German-made goods, has made this pro-Nazi department store very panicky.

They went so far as to make a statement to a representative of the Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism that they had discharged Jewish sales people; that they carried only two lines of German goods, one fitted handbags which could only be obtained from Germany, another wooden toys made in the Black Forest and sold to Bullocks by a Jewish firm of jobbers in New York; also that they had tried to get the fitted handbags from England, had been told that only the Germans knew how to make them, had asked the English if it would not be possible to have German workers come to England and make them there, and had been told that this was impossible as Hitler wouldn't let the workers out of Germany. They also discovered another line—some special sort of child's bib and have arranged to have these made in this country.

They also "point with pride" to the fact that their store manager who has been with the firm for the past 27 years is a Jew. On the whole the campaign has been most effective and in future they will think twice before they buy fascist-made goods.

A. H.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Anti-Soviet Laboratories Tokyo and Berlin Franco-Soviet Pact Is Key

HOW the very acute and growing danger of war among the imperialists reaches a point where they mutually try to transform the peril to themselves into a move for joint assault on the Soviet Union is strikingly illustrated in Berlin and Tokyo.

Japan does its best to avoid the mines of the inter-imperialist explosion by steering its military machine towards the Soviet border, via the Mongolian caravan routes.

Berlin most ardently wos Paris, hoping in return for fervent assurance that Nazis hopes lie exclusively Eastward, that is, towards the Soviet border, to win a death sentence for the Franco-Soviet pact, up for ratification in the Chamber of Deputies in January.

Events thus far have by no means been favorable to the anti-Soviet front. The Laval-Hoare debacle was more a victory for the League of Socialism than even an European gain; though it would be better to say that the struggle for peace is so indivisible that every victory of the Soviet peace policy immediately and inseparably rebounds to the advantage of Ethiopia and against Fascism everywhere.

THE Hoare-Laval pact was to be the pivot on which the inter-imperialist antagonisms were to be turned into joint conflict against the Soviet Union. Failure of this scheme to work out smoothly has only increased the desperation of the anti-Soviet forces. It has shifted their unity efforts from West to East.

Leading politicians in Tokyo are, nevertheless, very scary over developments. They see what Baron Tanaka warned them about welling up in China—the growing demand for a unified nation in the struggle for liberation against Japanese imperialism. At the same time, Japan's efforts to drive into the dragon's den of an aroused China must face the more ardent danger of a joint Anglo-American resistance to Japan's hoggish "forts to swallow all the booty." The London naval conference has been too quiet on the surface to be healthy for peace, between London, Washington and Tokyo.

So it has become the main policy of the Japanese militarists to indicate to European capitalism, as well as American imperialism, that an anti-Soviet orientation is most desirable at this time.

THE temper of the French and British masses as shown by Hoare's ousting and the barrage against Laval, is not conducive to the immediate success of the anti-Soviet efforts. All the more will the perpetrators press harder and try to force such a solution, in spite of all.

Hitler is already blackmailing England, because he had some secret deal with the Hoare-Baldwin cabinet following the Anglo-German naval agreement. It was for that reason that the Nazis piped down about Memel and didn't cause too much trouble to the British maneuvering with the French around the League of Nations. Now that the whole deal seems to be endangered they are pressing the British harder for a bi-lateral agreement with anti-Soviet clauses. The aim is not so much to win the British conservatives' military assistance, because that is too hard an issue in the face of the sentiment of the British masses. But they want to see to it that Eden does not put any obstacles in the way of the Nazi overtures to Laval, the French Fascists and French capitalism to smash the Franco-Soviet Pact.

John Elliott, Herald Tribune Paris correspondent, says this is the main issue in France now around which all others revolve. "One of the most critical decisions France will be called on to make soon after the New Year begins," he writes, "is whether to choose an alliance with Soviet Russia or a rapprochement with Nazi Germany."

The very near future will see increased anti-Soviet provocations in the Far East and in the West to try to force the French capitalists to see things the way the Nazis and Tokyo trusts do. Our task is to help at the very beginning to confront such efforts with as smashing a defeat as the original Hoare-Laval pact suffered.

Build a Farmer-Labor Party Now

"The building of a Farmer-Labor Party at the present time is the most burning need of the working class of America, of the toiling farmers and of the middle classes. The building of such a party is the only way in which the working people of this country can seriously undertake to improve their intolerable conditions, to shift the burden of the crisis back to the shoulders of the rich, and to ward off the growing menace of capitalist reaction, fascism and war."—The Farmer-Labor Party and the Struggle Against Reaction. (Resolution Adopted at the November Plenum of the Central Committee, C. P., U. S. A.)